FOR AGRICULTURAL USES

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Fluoxastrobin: [(1E)-2-][6-(2 Chlorophenoxy)-5 fluoro-4-pyrimidinyl][oxy]
phenyl][5,5-dihydro-1,2,2 dioxazin-3-yl) methanone-0-methyloxime] 40.3%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 59.7%

TOTAL 100.0%

This product contains 4 pounds of fluoxastrobin per gallon (480 g per liter)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

EPA REG NO. 66330-64-34704
EPA EST. NO. 34704-MS-002
NET CONTENTS 1 GAL. (3.78 L)
042011 V1D 12P11

FORMULATED FOR
LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC., P.O. BOX 1286, GREELEY, COLORADO 80632-1286
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION:
Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) Applicators and other handlers must wear:
• Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
• Shoes plus socks, and
• Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene and/or barrier laminate.

These are only some of the glove materials that are chemically resistant to this product. For more options, refer to category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If there are no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

FIRST AID

If on skin or clothing:
• Take off contaminated clothing.
• Rinse skin with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
• Get medical attention if irritation persists.

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.
• Call a physician if irritation persists.

If swallowed:
• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.
• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565.
ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT
When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. The active ingredient in this product can be persistent for several months or longer. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, or other sensitive areas that may be exposed to spray drift. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS
Users should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing 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.
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, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification to workers, 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 12 hours.

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:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants or coveralls,
- Shoes plus socks, and
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, and / or barrier laminate.

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.
PRODUCT INFORMATION

AFTERSHOCK™ is a broad-spectrum fungicide for the control of certain diseases in corn (field, sweet and hybrid seed corn), fruiting vegetables and leaf petiole vegetables, listed low growing berries, peanuts, potato and other tuberous and corm vegetables, soybean, and wheat. AFTERSHOCK works by interfering with respiration in plant-pathogenic fungi, and is a potent inhibitor of spore germination and mycelial growth.

UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS CONducive to extended infection periods, ADDITIONAL FUNGICIDE APPLICATIONS BEYOND the NUMBER ALLOWED BY THIS LABEL MAY be NEEDED. UNDER THESE CONDITIONS, USE ANOTHER FUNGICIDE REGISTERED FOR THE CROP / DISEASE.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

The active ingredient in AFTERSHOCK (fluoxastrobin) belongs to the strobilurin class of chemistry which exhibits no known cross-resistance to other chemical classes including sterol inhibitors, dithiocarbamates, benzimidazoles, anilopyrimidines, or phenylamides. Fluoxastrobin does exhibit cross-resistance to other QoI fungicides, such as: trifloxystrobin, azoxystrobin, kresoxim-methyl, famoxadone, and fenamidine (Group 11 fungicides). Fungal pathogens are known to develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance development cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the crop and use area. Such strategies may include rotating and/or tank-mixing with products having different modes of action, or limiting the total number of applications per season. Loveland Products, Inc. encourages responsible resistance management to ensure effective long-term control of the fungal diseases on this label.

Follow the specific crop recommendations that limit the total number of sprays on a crop and the required alternations with fungicides from other resistance management groups. In situations requiring multiple fungicide sprays, develop season-long spray programs for using Group 11
Goliath-containing fungicides with the following guidelines.
1. When using a Group 11 fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications should be no more than one third of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
2. In programs in which tank mixes or pre-mixes of a Group 11 fungicide with a fungicide of another Group are utilized, the number of Group 11 fungicide applications should be no more than one half of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
3. In programs in which applications of Group 11 fungicides are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of Group 11 fungicide applications should be no more than one half of the total number of fungicide applications per season.

APPLICATION GUIDELINES

Broadcast Ground Sprayers

Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control. Applications using sufficient water volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage generally provide the most effective disease control. For ground application equipment, 10 gallons/A minimum is recommended.

Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application. Be certain that nozzles are the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom. Calibrate the sprayer before use. Use a pump with the capacity to: (1) maintain a minimum of 35 psi at nozzles, and (2) provide sufficient agitation in the tank to keep the mixture in suspension (this requires recirculation of 10% of the tank volume per minute). Use jet agitators or a liquid sparge tube for vigorous agitation. Use screens to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging. Screens placed on the suction side of the pump should be 16-mesh or coarser. Do not place a screen in the recirculation line. Use 50-mesh screens at the nozzles. Check nozzle manufacturer’s recommendations. For information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturer’s and/or state recommendations. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural experiment station recommendations.

Mixing Procedures

Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate operation. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Agitation is necessary for proper dispersal of the product. Maintain maximum agitation throughout the spraying operation. Do not let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply the rinse to a previously treated area.

AFTERSHOCK Alone

Add 1/2 of the required amount of water to the mix tank. With the agitator running, add the AFTERSHOCK to the tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Begin application of the solution after the AFTERSHOCK has completely and uniformly dispersed into the mix water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

AFTERSHOCK + Tank-mix Partners

Add 1/2 of the required amount of water to the mix tank. Start the agitator running before adding any tank-mix partners. In general, tank-mix
partners should be added in this order: products packaged in water-soluble packaging (see note below), wettable powders, wettable granules, 
dry flowables, liquid flowables (such as AFTERSHOCK), liquids, and emulsifiable concentrates. Always allow each tank-mix partner to become 
fully and uniformly dispersed before adding the next product. Provide sufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Maintain agi-
tation until all of the mixture has been applied.

Note: When using AFTERSHOCK in tank-mixtures, all products in water-soluble packaging should be added to the tank before any other tank-
mix partner, including AFTERSHOCK. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely dispense before 
adding any other tank-mix partner to the tank.

If using AFTERSHOCK in a tank-mixture, observe all directions for use, crop/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations, which 
appear on the tank-mix product label. No label dosage rate may be exceeded, and the most restrictive label precautions and limitations must be 
followed. This product must not be mixed with any product that prohibits such mixing. Tank-mixtures or application of other products referenced 
on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are registered.

AFTERSHOCK is compatible with most insecticide, fungicide, and foliar nutrient products. However, the physical compatibility of AFTERSHOCK 
with tank-mix partners should be tested before use. To determine the physical compatibility of AFTERSHOCK with other products, use a jar test, 
as described below.

Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt of water. Add wettable powders and water dispersible granular products 
first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains 
mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required 
ingredients to the spray tank.

The crop safety of all potential tank-mixes including additives and other pesticides on all crops has not been tested. Before applying any 
tank-mixure not specifically recommended on this label, the safety to the target crop should be confirmed. To test for crop safety, apply 
AFTERSHOCK to the target crop in a small area and in accordance with label instructions for the target crop.

AERIAL APPLICATION
Corn (Field, Sweet and Hybrid Seed Corn*), listed Low Growing Berries, Soybean, Tuberous and Corm Vegetables, and Wheat* only
For aerial application a minimum of 5 gallons/A is recommended. Avoid application under conditions when uniform coverage cannot be obtained 
or when excessive spray drift may occur. Do not apply directly to humans or animals. Aerial applications made to dense canopies may not pro-
vide sufficient coverage of lower leaves to provide proper pest control.
*Not approved for use on sweet corn or wheat in California.
CHEMIGATION
Corn (Field, Sweet and Hybrid Seed Corn*), Fruiting Vegetables, Leaf Petiole Vegetables, Tuber and Corm Vegetables, Soybean, and Wheat* only
Apply AFTERSHOCK only through sprinkler type irrigation systems, including center pivot, microjet, wheel lines, lateral move, side roll, or overhead solid set irrigation systems. Do not apply AFTERSHOCK through any other type of irrigation system.
*Not approved for use on sweet corn or wheat in California.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS
Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

SPRAY PREPARATION
Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
First prepare a suspension of AFTERSHOCK in a mix tank. Fill tank with 1/2 to 3/4 the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of AFTERSHOCK and then the remaining volume of water. Then set sprinkler to deliver no more than 0.4 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of AFTERSHOCK into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. The suspension of AFTERSHOCK should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. If you should have any other questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

NOTE: When treatment with AFTERSHOCK has been completed, further field irrigation over the treated area should be avoided for 24 hours to prevent washing the chemical off the crop.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS
1. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. 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, back flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from
the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow 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.

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.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

1. Maintain continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension.

2. Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute solution per unit time.

3. 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.

4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

5. 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 shutdown.

6. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

7. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

8. 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.

9. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. If you are unsure of wind conditions, contact your local extension agent.
10. Do not apply when system connections or fittings leak, when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution or when lines containing the product must be dismantled and drained. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

11. Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

12. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

SPRAY DRIFT

SENSITIVE AREAS

This pesticide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

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 formulation.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards 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

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 drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions below).
CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate 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 larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type 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 ¾ 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 target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator should 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 droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

**NOTE:** Local terrain can influence 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 winds 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 ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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.

USE DIRECTIONS FOR SPECIFIC CROPS
AFTERSHOCK provides control or suppression of several important diseases of corn (field, sweet and hybrid seed corn), fruiting vegetables and leaf petiole vegetables, listed low growing berries, peanuts, potato and other tuberous and corn vegetables, soybean, and wheat. When reference is made to disease suppression, suppression can mean either erratic control from good to fair, or consistent control at a level below that obtained with the best commercial disease control products.

ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS
Treated areas may be replanted immediately following harvest with any crop listed on this label. In addition, areas may be replanted with root vegetables subgroup (e.g. carrot, radish, sugar beet, turnips), bulb vegetables (e.g. onion and garlic), leafy greens subgroup (e.g. lettuce, spinach), brassica vegetables (e.g. broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, mustard greens), alfalfa, cotton, legume vegetables (dry and succulent peas and beans), cereal grains, and forage grasses following a 30-day plant back interval. For all other crops, do not plant back within one year of the last field application.

SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL
(Only for Corn (field, sweet and hybrid seed corn*), Soybean, and Low-growing berry
(crop subgroup 13-07G))
*Not approved for use on sweet corn in California.
AFTERSHOCK can provide control of many soilborne diseases if applied early in the growing season. Specific applications for soilborne diseases include in-furrow applications or banded applications applied over the row, either shortly after plant emergence or during herbicide applications or cultivation. These applications will provide control of pre- or post-emergence damping off and diseases that infect plants at the soil-plant interface. The use of either type of application depends on the cultural practices in the region. In some locations, one type of application may provide better disease control than the other, depending on the timing of the disease epidemic. Seedling diseases are generally controlled by in-furrow applications while banded applications are more effective against soilborne diseases that develop later in the season. Consult your local expert to get some guidance regarding application type.
For banded applications, apply AFTERSHOCK prior to infection as a directed spray to the soil, using single or multiple nozzles, adjusted to provide thorough coverage of the lower stems and the soil surface surrounding the plants. Band width should be limited to 7 inches or less. Apply AFTERSHOCK at a rate of 0.16–0.24 fl oz product/1,000 row feet. (These applications come into contact with the foliage and are counted as foliar applications when considering resistance management. They may be applied during cultivation or hilling operations to provide soil incorporation.

For in-furrow applications, apply AFTERSHOCK as an in-furrow spray in 3-20 gallons of water at planting. Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow just before the seed is covered. Use the higher rate when the weather conditions are expected to be conducive for disease development, if the field has a history of Pythium problems, or if minimum/low till programs are in place.

### IN-FURROW APPLICATION RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RATE PER 1,000 ROW FEET</th>
<th>PRODUCT PER ACRE (fl oz)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fl oz product</td>
<td>15”</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>3.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.24</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

40" = 13,068 row ft, 38" = 13,754 row ft, 36" = 14,520 row ft, 34" = 15,274 row ft, 32" = 16,115 row ft, 30" = 17,258 row ft, 22" = 23,760 row ft, and 15" = 34,848 row ft

**RESTRICTIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION:**

- Do not apply more than 22.8 fl oz (0.72 lb ai) of AFTERSHOCK per acre per year including any seed treatment use.
- There is a maximum number of 6 applications per season, and a minimum interval of 7 days between applications.
- Do not use the 0.24 fl oz/1,000 row feet rate on rows spaced narrower than 22 inches.
- Do not use the 0.16 fl oz/1,000 row feet rate on rows spaced less than 15 inches.
- For twin rows spaced 7.5 to 8” apart on 30 inch centers, use the 0.16 fl oz/1,000 row feet rate for 15 inch rows only.
- Use of a spreader type surfactant may increase coverage.
CORN (Field, Sweet* and Hybrid Seed)

### Disease Control Rate to Use Application Timing and Resistance Management

#### Rust, common
(Puccinia sorghi)

#### Rust, southern
(Puccinia polyspora)

#### Anthracnose leaf blight
(Colletotrichum graminicola)

#### Gray leaf spot
(Cercospora sorghi)

#### Northern corn leaf blight
(Setosphaeria turcica)

#### Southern corn leaf blight
(Cochliobolus heterostrophus)

#### Eye spot
(Aureobasidium zeae)

#### Rhizoctonia root and stalk rot
(Rhizoctonia solani)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease Control</th>
<th>Rate to Use</th>
<th>Application Timing and Resistance Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For Field and Hybrid Seed Corn Apply:</td>
<td>2.0 to 5.7 fl oz/A</td>
<td>Apply a maximum of two applications preventatively, (with the final application no later than the R4 early dough stage).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(0.063 to 0.18 lb ai/A)</td>
<td></td>
<td>For optimum results, begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7 to 10-day interval on field and seed corn and a minimum 14-day interval on sweet corn. Use the higher rates and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Sweet Corn Apply:</td>
<td>2.0 to 3.8 fl oz/A</td>
<td>Resistance Management: Do not make more than two (2) sequential applications of AFTERSHOCK before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action for at least one (1) application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(0.063 to 0.12 lb ai/A)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Soilborne Disease Control**

#### Rhizoctonia root and stalk rot
(Rhizoctonia solani)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate to Use</th>
<th>For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under PRODUCT INFORMATION section.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.16 to 0.24 fl oz/1,000 row feet</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### RESTRICTIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION:

**Field and Hybrid Seed Corn**

- Do not apply more than 11.4 fl oz (0.36 lb ai)/A of AFTERSHOCK per acre per year (including from an in-furrow or banded application).
- **AFTERSHOCK** may also be applied through chemigation or by air.
- Do not apply **AFTERSHOCK** after the R4 stage (early dough).
- Do not apply **AFTERSHOCK** within 30 days of harvest.
- Do not use the 0.24 fl oz/1,000 row feet rate on rows spaced narrower than 22 inches.
- Do not use the 0.16 fl oz/1,000 row feet rate on rows spaced less than 15 inches.
- For twin rows spaced 7.5 to 8 inches apart on 30 inch centers, use the 0.16 fl oz/1,000 row feet rate for 15" rows only.

*Not approved for use on sweet corn in California.*
Sweet Corn*
*Not approved for use on sweet corn or wheat in California

- Do not apply more than 15.2 fl oz (0.48 lb ai)/A of AFTERSHOCK per acre per year (including from an in-furrow or banded application).
- There is a maximum number of 4 applications per season, and a minimum interval of 14 days between applications.
- AFTERSHOCK may also be applied through chemigation or by air.
- Do not apply AFTERSHOCK within 7 days of harvest.
- Do not apply AFTERSHOCK within 23 days of use of stover for feed.

Fruiting Vegetables

Eggplant, groundcherry (Physalis spp.), pepino, pepper (includes bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper), tomatillo, and tomato

Disease Control Rate to Use Application Timing and Resistance Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease Control</th>
<th>Rate to Use</th>
<th>Application Timing and Resistance Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early blight (Alternaria solani)</td>
<td>2.0 to 5.7 fl oz/A</td>
<td>For optimum results, begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7 to 10-day interval. To limit the potential for development of disease resistance: Alternate every application of a QoI fungicide with at least one application of another effective mode of action fungicide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern blight (Sclerotium rolfsii)</td>
<td>In California Only: Use range is 3.8 to 5.7 fl oz/A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target spot (Corynespora cassicola)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disease Suppression

Late blight (Phytophthora infestans) | 5.7 fl oz/A | Apply AFTERSHOCK preventively on a 7-day interval. If symptoms develop switch to a non cross-resistant fungicide. Tank-mix or alternate with a protectant fungicide at low recommended label rate for late blight control. |

Restrictions and Other Information:

- Do not apply more than 22.8 fl oz (0.72 lb ai) of AFTERSHOCK per acre per year.
- There is a maximum number of 4 applications per season, and a minimum interval of 7 days between applications.
- AFTERSHOCK may also be applied through chemigation on fruiting vegetables.
- Do not apply AFTERSHOCK within 3 days of harvest.
LOW GROWING BERRY  
(CROP SUBGROUP 13-07G)

**Bearberry; bilberry; blueberry, lowbush; cloudberry; cranberry; lingonberry; muntries; partridgeberry; strawberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these**

### Disease Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease Control</th>
<th>Rate to Use</th>
<th>Application Timing and Resistance Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthracnose</td>
<td>2.0 to 5.7 fl oz/A (0.063 to 0.18 lb ai/A)</td>
<td>For optimum results, begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 14 to 21-day interval. Use the higher rates and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powdery mildew</td>
<td></td>
<td>Resistance Management: Do not make more than two (2) sequential applications of AFTERSHOCK before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action for at least one (1) application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botrytis (Suppression)</td>
<td>0.16 to 0.24 fl oz/1,000 row feet</td>
<td>For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under GENERAL INFORMATION section.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Soilborne Disease Control

- **Seedling root rot, basal stem rot**  
  *(Rhizoctonia solani)*  
  0.16 to 0.24 fl oz/1,000 row feet  
  For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under GENERAL INFORMATION section.

### Restrictions and Other Information:

- Do not apply more than 22.8 fl oz (0.72 lb ai/A of AFTERSHOCK per acre per year (including from an in-furrow or banded application).
- There is a maximum number of 4 applications per season, and a minimum interval of 14 days between applications.
- AFTERSHOCK may also be applied through chemigation or by air.
- Do not use in plant propagation nurseries.
- Do not apply AFTERSHOCK within 1 day of harvest.
- Do not use the 0.24 fl oz/1,000 row feet rate on rows spaced narrower than 22 inches.
LEAF PETIOLE VEGETABLES
(CROP SUBGROUP 4-B)
Cardoon, celery, Chinese celery, celtuce, Florence fennel, rhubarb, and Swiss chard

Disease Control | Rate to Use | Application Timing and Resistance Management
---|---|---
Early blight (Cercospora apii) | 5.7 fl oz/A | For optimum results, begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7 to 10-day interval. To limit the potential for development of disease resistance:
- Alternate every application of a QoI fungicide with at least one application of another effective mode of action fungicide.
Late blight (Septoria apiicola) | | 
Rhizoctonia root rot (Rhizoctonia solani) | | 

RESTRICTIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION:
- Do not apply more than 22.8 fl oz (0.72 lb ai) of AFTERSHOCK per acre per year.
- There is a maximum number of 4 applications per season, and a minimum interval of 7 days between applications.
- AFTERSHOCK may also be applied through chemigation on leaf petiole vegetables.
- Do not apply AFTERSHOCK within 3 days of harvest.

PEANUT

Disease Control | Rate to Use | Application Timing and Resistance Management
---|---|---
Early leaf spot (Cercospora arachidicola) | 5.7 fl oz/A | For optimum results, begin applications preventively. Apply as needed on a 14-day interval. To limit the potential for development of disease resistance:
- In areas with typically 1-4 sprays per year, alternate every application of a solo QoI fungicide with at least one application of another effective mode of action fungicide.
- In areas with typically 5 or more fungicide sprays per year, a maximum of 2 sequential applications of a QoI fungicide followed by at least an equal number of another effective mode of action fungicide.
Late leaf spot (Cercosporidium personatum) | | 
Leaf rust (Puccinia arachidis) | | 
Stem rot | | 
White mold | | 
Southern blight (Sclerotium rolfsii) | | 
Rhizoctonia limb rot (Rhizoctonia solani) | | 

(Cont’d. next page)
RESTRICTIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION:
- Do not apply more than 22.8 fl oz (0.72 lb ai) of AFTERSHOCK per acre per year including any seed treatment use.
- There is a maximum number of 4 applications per season, and a minimum interval of 14 days between applications.
- Do not apply AFTERSHOCK within 14 days of harvest.

SOYBEAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease Control</th>
<th>Rate to Use</th>
<th>Application Timing and Resistance Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alternaria leaf spot</td>
<td>2.0 to 5.7 fl oz/A</td>
<td><strong>Aftermania spp.</strong> Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 14 to 21-day interval. Apply a maximum of two applications per season no later than growth stage R5. Soybean rust: AFTERSHOCK may be used with a registered triazole fungicide to increase efficacy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthracnose</td>
<td>(Colletotrichum truncatum)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown spot</td>
<td>(Septoria glycines)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cercospora blight</td>
<td>(Cercospora kikuchii)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frogeye leaf spot</td>
<td>(Cercospora sojina)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pod and Stem blight</td>
<td>(Diaporthe phaseolorum)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoctonia aerial blight</td>
<td>(Rhizoctonia solani)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rust</td>
<td>(Phakopsora spp.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOILBORNE DISEASE CONTROL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease Control</th>
<th>Rate to Use</th>
<th>Application Timing and Resistance Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoctonia root and stalk rot</td>
<td>0.16 to 0.24 fl oz/1,000 row feet</td>
<td><strong>Rhizoctonia solani</strong> For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under PRODUCT INFORMATION section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern blight</td>
<td>(Sclerotium rolfsii)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESTRICTIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION:
- Do not apply more than 11.4 fl oz (0.36 lb ai)/A of AFTERSHOCK per acre per year (including from an in-furrow or banded application).
- There is a maximum number of 2 applications per season, and a minimum interval of 14 days between applications.
- AFTERSHOCK may also be applied through chemigation or by air.

(Cont'd. next page)
• Do not apply AFTERSHOCK after R5.
• Do not apply AFTERSHOCK within 3 days of forage harvest or 30 days of seed harvest.
• Do not use the 0.24 fl oz/1,000 row feet rate on rows spaced narrower than 22 inches.
• Do not use the 0.16 fl oz/1,000 row feet rate on rows spaced less than 15 inches.
• For twin rows spaced 7.5 to 8” apart on 30 inch centers, use the 0.16 fl oz/1,000 row feet rate for 15” rows only.

TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES
(CROP SUBGROUP 1-C)
Arracacha, arrowroot, artichoke (Chinese, Jerusalem), canna (edible), cassava (bitter, sweet), chayote (root), chufa, dasheen (taro), ginger, leren, potato, sweet potato, tanier, turmeric, and yam (bean, true)

Disease Control | Rate to Use | Application Timing and Resistance Management
--- | --- | ---
Early blight | 2.0 to 3.8 fl oz/A | For optimum results, begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7 to 10-day interval. Use higher rate when disease pressure is severe. AFTERSHOCK may be applied aerially on potato. To limit the potential for development of disease resistance:
• Alternate every application of a QoI fungicide with at least one application of another effective mode of action fungicide.

In California Only: Do not use lower rate. Use 3.8 fl oz/A.

Late blight | 3.8 fl oz/A | Apply AFTERSHOCK preventively on a 7-day interval. If symptoms develop switch to a non cross-resistant fungicide. Tank-mix or alternate with a protectant fungicide at low recommended label rate for late blight control.

RESTRICTIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION:
• Do not apply more than 22.8 fl oz (0.72 lb ai) of AFTERSHOCK per acre per year including any seed treatment use.
• There is a maximum number of 6 applications per season, and a minimum interval of 7 days between applications.
• AFTERSHOCK may also be applied through chemigation or aerially on potato and tuber vegetables.
• Do not apply AFTERSHOCK within 7 days of harvest.
### WHEAT*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease Control</th>
<th>Rate to Use</th>
<th>Application Timing and Resistance Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leaf rust</td>
<td>2.0 to 4 fl oz/A</td>
<td>For optimum results, begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 14 to 21-day interval. Use the higher rates and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Puccinia recondita f. spp. tritici)</td>
<td>(0.063 to 0.12 lb ai/A)</td>
<td>Resistance Management: Do not make more than two (2) sequential applications of AFTERSHOCK before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action for at least one (1) application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stripe rust</td>
<td></td>
<td>Apply prior to disease development from Feekes 5 (Zadok’s 31) up to late head emergence at Feekes 10.5 (Zadok’s 59).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Puccinia striiformis)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stem rust</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Puccinia graminis)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septoria leaf and glume blotch</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Septoria tritici, Septoria nodorum)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tan spot</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(Pymaphora triciti-apedis)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powdery mildew</td>
<td>2.5 to 4 fl oz/A</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Erysiphe graminis)</td>
<td>(0.079 to 0.12 lb ai/A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Not approved for use on wheat in California.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**RESTRICTIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION:**

- Do not apply more than 8 fl oz (0.24 lb ai) of AFTERSHOCK per acre per year.
- There is a maximum number of 2 applications per season, and a minimum interval of 14 days between applications.
- AFTERSHOCK may also be applied through chemigation or by air.
- Do not apply AFTERSHOCK within 40 days of harvest for grain and straw.
- Do not apply AFTERSHOCK within 7 days of harvest for forage and hay.
- Do not apply later than Feekes growth stage 10.5.
- Make no more than one application prior to harvest of wheat forage.

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