For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire or Exposure Call Chem-Tel (800) 255-3924.

This pesticide is toxic to fish. 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 contaminate water when disposing of absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated.

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more information, refer to the Tree Dosage Table for Micro-Injection and Micro-Infusion as an example of the amounts and rates for preventative treatments and to provide protection in smaller trees. Use lower rates for preventative treatments and to provide protection in smaller trees. Use higher rates for treatment of severe disease.

Use as formulated or dilute with equivalent 1 to 3 volumes of water or more, as necessary. The use of low or high rate is based on the professional judgment of the applicator as to what is best for the application site and target disease. The use of low or high rate is based on the professional judgment of the applicator as to what is best for the application site and target disease.

Toxic to aquatic life. When applying the product, pump sprayer nozzles have to be directed away from surface water and areas where aquatic life is present.

This product is a systemic fungicide for use as a trunk injection for prevention and treatment of (1) oak wilt (Ceratocystis fagacearum) of oaks (Quercus spp.), (2) Dutch elm disease (Ophiostroma ulmi) of elms (Ulmus spp.), (3) sycamore anthracnose (Aphanomyces venenosus), and (4) leaf diseases (i.e., Vericella inaequalis, Gymnosporangium juniperinum, Pucciniasp. goeppertianum, etc.) of crabapple (Malus spp.).

Administer this product by trained arborists or others trained in injection techniques and in the identification of tree diseases.

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.

Note: Do not apply more than 5.4 gals. of this product per acre per calendar year.

Failure to follow the directions for use and precautions on this label may result in plant injury or poor disease control.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS
Use the 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 24 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:

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, or viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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 WPWP applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

A TRUNK INJECTED SYSTEMIC FUNGICIDE FOR CONTROL OF SELECTED DISEASES IN TREES USING MICRO-INJECTION & MICRO-INFUSION® METHODS

General Information
This product is a systemic fungicide for use as a trunk injection for prevention and treatment of (1) oak wilt (Ceratocystis fagacearum) of oaks (Quercus spp.), (2) Dutch elm disease (Ophiostroma ulmi) of elms (Ulmus spp.), (3) sycamore anthracnose (Aphanomyces venenosus), and (4) leaf diseases (i.e., Vericella inaequalis, Gymnosporangium juniperinum, Pucciniasp. goeppertianum, etc.) of crabapple (Malus spp.).

Dosage
Propizol is designed for use with Arborjet Tree Injection Systems. It may be used with other injection devices that inject directly into the sapwood (xylem) and meet the application and label requirements. Propizol can be used with a variety of tree injection devices. For all injection devices, read carefully and follow all manufacturer use directions. Most injection devices may require several minutes or more to empty into tree, however, some may take longer to empty depending on the health of the treated tree and local weather conditions. Do not leave the injection devices unattended. Do not leave empty injection devices on trees. Promptly and safely remove them according to manufacturer’s directions. Follow the manufacturer’s directions for proper cleaning and storage of the injection device.

Use: Use as formulated or dilute with equivalent 1 to 3 volumes of water or more, as necessary. The use of low or high rate is based on the professional judgment of the applicator as to what constitutes a preventative (pre-infection) or therapeutic (post-infection) treatment. Use low rates for preventative treatments and to provide protection in smaller trees. Use higher rates for therapeutic treatments, when disease symptoms have already appeared, and in larger trees.

Preparation of Trunk Injection Solution
1. Measure the tree diameter 4.5 feet off the ground at breast height (DBH) for dosage. Refer to the Use Rate Table for Micro-Injection and Micro-Infusion® to calculate the dose and dilution per tree. You may increase the amount of water by 1 to 3 volumes or more as needed.
2. Pour an applicable amount of Propizol into the delivery bottle.
3. Add appropriate amount of water and replace lid.
4. Swirl contents lightly for approximately 15 seconds until mixed.

Example of a low rate application to a 24” DBH tree:
1. The low rate application is 10 milliliter per inch DBH.
2. Multiply 10 mls x 24” DBH to determine the amount of formulation (10 mls x 24” DBH = 240 mls) to use. Add the concentrate to the delivery bottle.
3. Add an equivalent volume of water to the delivery bottle (240 mls).
4. Inject a total volume of 480 mls (240 mls formulation + 240 mls water) of solution.

Example of a high rate application to a 24” DBH tree:
1. The high rate application is 20 milliliter per inch DBH.
2. Multiply 20 mls x 24” DBH to determine the amount of formulation (20 mls x 24” DBH = 480 mls) to use. Add the concentrate to the delivery bottle.
3. Add an equivalent volume of water to the delivery bottle (480 mls).
4. Inject a total volume of 960 mls (480 mls formulation + 480 mls water) of solution.

Refer to the Tree Dosage Table for Micro-Injection and Micro-Infusion as an example of the amounts of this product and water to use.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT
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 Parts 190 and 195), the PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

FIRST AID
IF IN EYES:
• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
• 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 ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:
• Take off contaminated clothing.
• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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 the poison control center or doctor.
• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

NOT 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 (800) 255-3924 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN
If ingested, induce emesis or lavage stomach. Treat symptomatically.

User Safety Recommendations
Users should:
• Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
• If pesticide gets inside, remove clothing immediately, 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
This pesticide is toxic to fish. 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 contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS
Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS: WARNING/AVISO
Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wear goggles or face shield. Wear rubber gloves and a long sleeve shirt when mixing, handling and/or applying the product. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category C on an EPA chemical resistance category chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
• Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
• Chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or viton ≥14 mils
• Shoes plus socks
• Protective eyewear

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 no such instructions are washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY: ARBORJET, Inc., 99 Blueberry Hill Road, Woburn, MA 01801 781-935-9070

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire or Exposure Call Chem-Tel (800) 255-3924.
Trunk Injection into Trees:

Jenf the base at the tree. Apply the entire mixed dose into the trunk flare root or within the first 3 feet of trunk height favoring a height lowest to the ground. Trunk flares are best; avoid flat spots and damaged bark or wood. Always inject into healthy portions of the trunk or flare trunk.

Inject the tree by placing an Arborplug® or STINGER tip hole every 3-6 inches using the one of the tools below. Do not place injection sites closer than 2" apart. If using an alternate trunk injection tool follow the instruction that best fits your delivery tool.

Using the STINGER Tip
Use a sharp, clean 7/32" diameter high speed drill bit. Drill holes into the sapwood a minimum of 3/8" (and typically 5/8") deep. Push STINGER needle into hole and twist right for a snug fit; start application, and remove the STINGER needles upon completion. The STINGER Method requires no Arborplugs. Clean and disinfect needles between trees.

Using Arborplugs®
Use a 9/32" diameter high speed drill bit for the #3 Arborplug or 3/8" diameter high speed drill bit for the #4 Arborplug. Drill bits should be clean and sharp. Drill holes into the sapwood a minimum of 5/8" deep. Insert the Arborplug, countersink to the thickness of the bark using the set tool and hammer. Insert by placing the VIPER needle, start application, and remove the VIPER needle upon completion. The Arborplug will remain in the tree. Clean and disinfect needles between trees.

Retreatment:

At the initial injection of this product, take notes on the level of disease in each tree. Reevaluate disease level in trees at 12-month intervals after treatment for the potential need for retreatment with this product. Preventive applications should be considered 12-36 months after the initial injection. Trees in high disease risk areas or high value trees should be evaluated for possible retreatment 12 months after each treatment.

Future injections in the same tree are applied into new holes placed intermediate to the old injection sites. Drill new sites either above or below (by 2” vertically) to the old sites and 2 to 3” horizontally from them. Applied correctly, this will form a triangular pattern with the old sites. Follow application procedures described above for repeat injections.

[Optional alternate directions for flare root macro infusion]

APPLICATION METHOD FOR FLARE ROOT MACRO INFUSION INJECTION

(Not registered for flare root injection use in CA & NY)

Correct Location for Injector Placement

The flare root area is the transitional zone between the trunk and the root system. Uptake and distribution of this product is more effective when injections are made into the flare roots. In addition, wounds created in the flare root area close more rapidly in comparison to wounds above the flare root area.

Tree Preparation

1. Carefully shave heavy, thick, or loose outer bark to form a smoother injection point and to ensure the operator that the drill hole penetrates through the bark to the xylem.
2. If the flare roots are not clearly exposed, carefully remove 2 to 4 inches of soil from the base of the tree to uncover the top of the flare roots. Brush away loose soil.
3. Drill holes into the bark, into sapwood using a clean sharp drill bit. Drill hole diameter should be adequate to allow suction of injection tees and leave enough xylem between the injection points and the delivery point of the injection tees. Generally, a drill hole diameter of 7/32” – 5/16” inch for elm trees, and 3/16” inch for oaks is appropriate. Follow manufacturer’s instructions for the particular injection device used in the treatment.
4. Drill hole depth should be adequate to deliver the product into active xylem tissue. Generally, 1/4 inch depth is appropriate, but trees with thick bark require increased drill hole depth to reach the active xylem layer.
5. Space injectors 3-6 inches apart around the base of the tree. Do not drill in the valleys between the flare roots or into cankered areas. Drill above these areas into the trunk, and then continue again into sound sapwood on the flares.
6. Disinfect the drill bit between trees with household bleach (20% solution), ethanol, or other disinfectant. Rinse bit with clean water after disinfecting.
7. Insert into the drilled holes the injection ports ("tees"), which are connected to plastic tubing. The tubing should have inlet and outlet valves.
8. Mix the specified amount of this product and water thoroughly in the tank before beginning the injection treatment.

Tree Measurement

Measure the diameter of the tree using a tree diameter-tape (D-tape) at 4 1/2 feet above the ground. This is the diameter at breast height (DBH). If only a regular tape is available, measure the tree circumference and divide that number by 3.14. For crabapples, measure the diameter at the point where the tree begins to branch.

Preparation of Injection Solution

Dilute 10 ml of this product in up to 1 liter of water per inch DBH. Refer to the following table as an example of the amounts of this product and water to use:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DBH Inches</th>
<th>Treatment Level (ml)</th>
<th>Water Volume* (liters)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[CONTINUED]
MIXING INSTRUCTIONS
Fill the spray tank 1/2 – 3/4 full with water. Add the proper amount of this product, then add the remaining water. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform emulsion. If this product is tank mixed with other products, use the following sequence:
1. Always check the compatibility of the tank mix using a jar test with proportionate amounts of this product, other chemicals to be used, and the water, before mixing in the spray tank.
2. Provide sufficient jet or mechanical agitation during filling and application to keep the tank mix uniformly suspended.
3. Fill tank at least 1/2 full of clean water.
4. Add wettable powders to the tank first, allowing them to completely suspend in the tank before proceeding. Premixing the product in water before adding to the tank will hasten the process.
5. Add flowables or suspensions next.
6. Add the proper amount of this product.
7. Add emulsifiable concentrates last.
8. Do not leave tank mix combinations in the spray tank for prolonged periods without agitation. Mix and apply them the same day.

TANK MIXES
This product can be tank mixed with other fungicides for broader spectrum control. This product is also compatible with numerous herbicides and insecticides. Check compatibility before tank mixing. Add Unit® (3 pts./100 gals.) to tank mixes which are incompatible. Follow the directions under "Mixing Instructions" for tank mixes. Observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used in tank mixes. Tank mixes or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are registered.

TURFGRASS AND DICHOINDRA DISEASE CONTROL
1. Use this product in a preventative disease control program.
2. Apply after moving OR allow sprayed area to completely dry before moving.
3. For control of soil-borne diseases, this product can be watered in after application.
4. For control of foliar diseases, allow sprayed area to completely dry before irrigation.
5. For optimum turf quality and disease control, use this product in conjunction with turf management practices that promote good plant health and optimum disease control.
6. Proper diagnosis of the organism causing the disease is important prior to using any fungicide. Use of diagnostic kits or other means of identification of the disease organism is essential to determine the best control measures.
7. Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage.
8. Under conditions optimum for high disease pressure, use the higher rate and the shorter interval.
9. Evaluate spray additives prior to use. Label directions are based on data obtained with no additive.
10. Do not apply more than 16 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. per calendar year.

Important: Bermudagrass can be sensitive to this product. Do not exceed 4 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. every 10 days. Do not apply more than 16 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. per calendar year.

Take-All Patch (Gaeumannomyces graminis) 2-4 88-176 Spring and Fall
Apply this product to reduce the severity of take-all patch. Make 1-2 fall applications in September and October or when night temperatures drop to 55°F and 1-2 spring applications in April and May, depending on local specifications.

Necrotic Ring Spot (Leptosphaeria koreana) 4 176 Fall or Spring
Apply in the fall and/or the early spring depending on local specifications.

Gray Snow-mold (Pythium spp.), Pink Snow-mold (Microdochium nivale) 2-4 88-176 Late Fall
Make one application of this product in the late fall before snow cover. Do not apply on top of snow. For optimum disease control, the 2 and 3 fl. oz. product rates should be tank mixed with either PCNB or chlorothalonil at label rates.

Fusarium Patch (Fusarium nivale) 2-4 88-176 Fall-Early Spring
Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

Yellow Patch (Rhizoctonia cerealis) 3-4 130-176 Late Fall
Make one application of this product in the late fall before snow cover. Do not apply on top of snow. If using a 3 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. rate, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.

Zoysia Patch, large patch of zoysia (Rhizoctonia solani) 3-4 130-176 Early Fall
Make one application in the early fall (mid-September to mid-October) prior to development of disease symptoms. Consult local turfgrass extension experts to determine the optimum application timing for your area.

DICHOINDRA-SPECIFIC DISEASE, RATE, AND APPLICATION TIMING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>FL OZ. per 1,000 sq. Acre</th>
<th>Application Interval/Timing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dichondra Rust (Puccinia dichondae)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ESTABLISHMENT OF COOL SEASON TURFGRASS

The primary use of this product is as a fungicide for use against the diseases listed on this label. As an additional benefit, this product will improve the establishment rate when it is applied to cool season grass seedlings or sod.

New Seedlings: Apply 1 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. at the 2 to 3-leaf stage of growth for faster root establishment and top growth.

Sod: Apply 1 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. 2-4 weeks before cutting for increased sod knitting and faster establishment after laying.

DISEASE CONTROL IN NURSERIES (FIELD) AND LANDSCAPE PLANTINGS

1. Use this product in a preventative disease control program. To determine the use directions for controlling a disease on an ornamental plant species, select the plant species in Table 1. The number in parenthesis following the plant species refers you to the disease(s) controlled in Table
2. Find the disease in Table 2. The number in brackets following the disease refers you to the application regime in Table 3.
3. Allow spray to dry before overhead irrigation is applied.
4. Optimum benefit of this product is obtained when used in conjunction with sound disease management practices.

**General Instructions**

Use this product at rates of 2-24 fl. oz./100 gallons of water for control of diseases of ornamental plant species (Refer to Tables 1, 2, and 3).

Note: For outdoor uses, apply up to 5.4 gallons of this product/acre/crop/calendar year. For special crops, apply up to 6 fl. oz. of this product/day.

For best control, begin applications of this product before disease development.

Note: Plant tolerances to this product have been found to be acceptable for the specific genera and species of plants listed under the Directions for Use section of this label. Other plant species can be sensitive to this product and diseases other than those listed may not be controlled. Before using this product on plants or for diseases that are not listed in the Directions for Use section of this label, test this product on a small scale basis first. Do not apply this product to African violets, begonias, Boston fern, or geraniums. Apply the specified rates for a particular type of disease, i.e., rust, powdery mildew, etc., and evaluate for phototoxicity and disease control prior to widespread use.

**TABLE 1. ORNAMENTALS - PLANT SPECIES**

Numbers in parenthesis refer to diseases controlled. See Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Herbaceous Ornamental</th>
<th>Woody Ornamental</th>
<th>Nonbearing Fruits and Nuts (Nurseries and Landscape Plantings)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amelanchier (4d)</td>
<td>Apple (Elg, 4d, 5a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash (4c)</td>
<td>Bartlett pear (9c, 4c, 5a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azalea (2c, 4b)</td>
<td>Cherry (2b, 3d)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayberry (3n)</td>
<td>Citrus (3m)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camellia (3e)</td>
<td>Nectarine (2s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceanothus (3t)</td>
<td>Peach (2b)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabapple (3c, 3g, 4c, 5a)</td>
<td>Pecan (3b, 3c, 3t, 3n, 4e)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crape myrtle (4a)</td>
<td>Plum (2b)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogwood (3h, 4c)</td>
<td>Plum (2b)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas fir (3d)</td>
<td>Pecan (3b, 3c, 3t, 3n, 4e)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elm (4c)</td>
<td>Plum (2b)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euonymus (3e, 4c)</td>
<td>Plum (2b)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawthorn (3a)</td>
<td>Pecan (3b, 3c, 3t, 3n, 4e)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy (3b)</td>
<td>Plum (2b)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniper (1a)</td>
<td>Walnut (3l)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilac (4c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Linden (3g, 3b, 4b)</td>
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<td>Magnolia (3e, 4b)</td>
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<td>Maple (3e, 4f)</td>
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<td>Oaks (3i)</td>
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<td>Pines (1b, 1c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poplars (5b)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pyracantha (30)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Tip Photinia (3l)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron (2c, 3n)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roses (2g, 4c, 5c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Outdoor use only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sassafras fr (3o)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweetgum (3b, 3c, 3n)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sycamore (3b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulip tree (5e, 4a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax myrtle (3r)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 2. DISEASES**

Numbers in parenthesis refer to application regimes. Refer to Table 3.

1. **Conifer Blights**

   a. Phomopsis juniperovora (Phomopsis Blight) [2]
   b. Siroccosus strobiolus (Tip Blight) [4]
   c. Sphaerotheca sapinea (Diplodia Tip Blight) [2]

2. **Flower Blight**

   a. Ascechyta chrysanthemi (Ray Blight) [3]
   b. Monilinia spp. [1]
   c. Ovulinia spp. [2]

3. **Leaf Blights/Spots**

   a. Alternaria spp. [2]
   b. Cercospora spp. (Brown Leaf Spot) [3]
   c. Cladosporium spp. (Scab) [3]
   d. Coccomyces herbarum (1)
   e. Colletotrichum spp. [2]
   f. Cristulariella spp. (Zonate leafspot) [3]
   g. Diplocarpon roseae (Black Spot) [2]
   h. Diaculia spp. (Anthracnose) [1]
   i. Fabraea maculata (syn. Entomosporium maculatum) [2]
   j. Gnomonia leptoptya (Anthracnose) [3]
   k. Heterosporum echinulatum [2]
   l. Mycosphaerella caryigena (Downy Spot) [3]
   m. Mycosphaerella fruiticola (Greasy Spot) [5]
   n. Septoria spp. (Leaf Scorch) [3]
   o. Spilocaea pyracanthae [2]
   q. Venturia inaequalis (Scab) [1]
   r. Rhizoctonia web blight* [2]

4. **Powdery Mildew**

   a. Erysiphe spp. [2]
   b. Microsphaera spp. [3]
   c. Oidium spp. [2]
   d. Podosphaera spp. [2]
   e. Sphaerotheca pannosa (2)

5. **Rust**

   a. Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginiana (1)