

FIFRA 24(c) REGISTRATION SPECIAL LOCAL NEED

GROUP	14	FUNGICIDE
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Moncut® Fungicide

EPA Reg. No. 71711-14

EPA SLN No. ID-150004

For Use in Idaho Only

**THIS LABEL IS VALID UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2020 UNLESS OTHERWISE
AMENDED, WITHDRAWN, CANCELED, OR SUSPENDED**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling and the EPA approved container label must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

Read the label affixed to the container for Moncut® Fungicide before applying. Use of Moncut Fungicide according to this labeling is subject to the use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Moncut Fungicide.

POTATO USE RATE AND METHODS OF APPLICATION

Method	Disease	Rate when previous Moncut Fungicide in-furrow treatment was used	Rate when previous Moncut Fungicide in-furrow treatment was NOT used
Chemigation	Black Scurf (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.25 to 0.40 lbs. product/A	0.71 to 1.1 lbs. product/A
Air		0.25 to 0.40 lbs. product/A	0.71 to 1.1 lbs. product/A

Restrictions

- Do not exceed a total of 1.1 lbs product per acre per season (in-furrow treatment plus an additional treatment via chemigation or air).
- Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.
- Use the higher rate where disease pressure is expected to be severe, or if field has a history of *Rhizoctonia* infestation.
- Do not plant rotational crops other than peanuts, rice or potatoes for 12 months following the last application of Moncut Fungicide, with the following exceptions:
 - Leafy vegetables (such as lettuce, spinach, or celery), or small grain crops (such as wheat, barley, rye, or oats) may be planted 150 days after the last application.
 - Corn (such as field, sweet, or popcorn), soybeans, sorghum, or cotton may be planted 240 days or more following the last application.

See chemigation application techniques below.

CHEMIGATION APPLICATION

1. Determine the size of the area to be treated.
2. Using water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure.
3. Determine the amount of Moncut Fungicide required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
4. Add the required amount of Moncut Fungicide to the chemical supply tank with sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements.
5. Make certain the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of the Moncut Fungicide solution.
6. Maintain constant chemical supply tank agitation during the entire injection period.
7. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the Moncut Fungicide solution has cleared the last sprinkler head. Also see APPLICATION AND CALIBRATION TECHNIQUES FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION section below.
8. Rinse the chemical supply tank to ensure that no Moncut Fungicide remains in the tank. Inject rinsate into the irrigation system.

Application and Calibration Techniques for Sprinkler Irrigation

- Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, traveling gun, solid set, or portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, or hand move) irrigation system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- 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 interlocked, 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 water source. 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 this product into irrigation water after it discharges 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 power system, so as to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the chemical supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually turned off.
- The pesticide injection pipeline 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 functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- This product 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 injection of pesticides, 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 to 3 times those encountered within the irrigation water line. Venturi applicator units cannot be used on these systems. Thoroughly mix recommended amount of this product for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until this product 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 30 to 45 minute period. Mix desired amount of this product for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of this product 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. This product 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 this product has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Aerial applications are to be made in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre.

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