disease conditions. **DO NOT** apply when conditions favor drift from target area.

Ground Application

Apply **Endura® fungicide** in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, bloom, and fruit. Thorough coverage is required for optimum disease control.

Directed or Banded Sprays

The rates on the **Endura** label reflect the amount of product uniformly applied over an acre of ground on a broadcast basis.

In some crops, apply **Endura** as a directed or banded spray over the rows or plant beds, with the alleys or row middles left unsprayed. For such uses, reduce the labeled **Endura** rates in proportion to the area actually sprayed. This adjustment is necessary to avoid applying the product at use rates higher than permitted according to label directions.

Use the following formula to determine the broadcast equivalent rate for directed or banded sprays:

$$\text{sprayed bed width} + \text{unsprayed row middles width} = \text{total row width}$$

$$\frac{\text{sprayed bed width in inches}}{\text{total row width in inches}} \times \frac{\text{broadcast rate}}{\text{treated acre}} = \frac{\text{band rate}}{\text{field acre}}$$

EXAMPLE: Directed spray application to 45-inch plant beds that are separated by 15-inches of unsprayed row middles.

$$\text{45 inches sprayed bed width} + \text{15 inches unsprayed row middles} = \text{60 inches total row width}$$

The calculation to determine the appropriate equivalent rate of product to use for this situation based on a label broadcast rate of 6 ozs/A follows:

$$\frac{\text{45 inches sprayed bed width}}{\text{60 inches total row width}} \times \frac{\text{6 ozs } \textbf{Endura}}{\text{treated acre}} = \frac{\text{4.5 ozs } \textbf{Endura}}{\text{field acre}}$$

Aerial Application

DO NOT apply by air to peanuts. For all other crops listed on this label, aerial application can be made and thorough coverage is required to obtain optimum disease control. Avoid applications under conditions when uniform coverage cannot be obtained or when spray drift may occur. Use no less than 5 gallons of spray solution per acre. For aerial application to citrus fruit and grape, use no less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. For all crops, thorough coverage is required for optimum disease control.

Directions For Use Through Sprinkler Irrigation Systems

Sprayer Preparation

Thoroughly clean chemical tank and injector system. Flush system with clean water.

Application Instructions

Apply **Endura** at rates and timings as described in this label.

Use Precautions for Sprinkler Irrigation Applications

- This product can be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side [wheel] roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Add this product to the pesticide supply tank containing sufficient water to maintain a continuous flow by the injection equipment. In continuous moving systems, inject this product-water mixture continuously, applying the labeled rate per acre for that crop. **DO NOT** exceed 1/2 inch (13,577 gallons) per acre. In stationary or noncontinuous moving systems, inject the product-water mixture in the last 15 to 30 minutes of each set allowing sufficient time for all of the required pesticide to be applied by all the sprinkler heads and applying the labeled rate per acre for that crop. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Maintain good agitation during the entire application.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
- 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.
- 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 pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- 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.