LIME SULFUR	GROUP	M2	FUNGICIDE
LIME SULFUR	GROUP	UN	INSECTICIDE

REX LIME SULFUR SOLUTION

ORCAL
BETTER YIELDS THROUGH SCIENCE

Fungicide-Insecticide-Miticide for Listed Fruits, Nuts, Ornamentals, Roses, and Livestock

Not for residential use or application to residential sites.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Calcium Polysulfide	28%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	72%
TOTAL	100%

CONTAINS 2.97 LBS. ACTIVE INGREDIENT PER GALLON

ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE LABEL ARE TO BE FOLLOWED. SEE DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN BOOKLET.

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.)

NET CONTENTS:

- ☐ 2.5 GALLONS
- ☐ 5 GALLONS
- ☐ 30 GALLONS
- ☐ 110 GALLONS
- ☐ 220 GALLONS
- ☐ 250 GALLONS

K+™

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER-PELIGRO

SEE ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS BEGINNING ON NEXT PAGE

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 fi rst 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for 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.

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 the National Pesticide Information Center at: 1-800-858-7378 for information about this product (including health concerns or pesticide incidents).

EPA REGISTRATION NO. 71096-6
EPA ESTABLISHMENT NO. 52251-OR-005
71096-6/4-23-2020

Manufactured by: OR-CAL, INC.
29454 MEADOWVIEW RD
JUNCTION CITY, OR 97448
Phone: 541-689-4413

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on clothing, or on skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical resistant gloves (Natural Rubber),
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses),
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing, loading or cleaning equipment, and
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

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 for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Users should 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. Drift may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. 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 or rinsate.

PHYTOTOXICITY AND NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT: This product may be toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect non-target plants, and the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix Rex Lime Sulfur Solution with acids or phosphate fertilizer products. Deadly and potentially extremely flammable hydrogen sulfide gas may be emitted.

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.

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 green houses 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 (WPS).

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) or 48 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 over long sleeved shirt and long pants
Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
Goggles or faceshield
Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE LABEL ARE TO BE FOLLOWED

Faulty spray equipment, highly concentrated materials, or extremes of weather during or following spraying may lead to fruit or foliage injury. The risk of spray injury is greater when drought stress exists. The user is advised not to use Lime Sulfur on any crop unless local use has proved that Lime Sulfur does not damage crops in that locality.

PRODUCT USE RESTRICTIONS

- **Not for residential use or application to residential sites.**
- **DO NOT use Lime Sulfur on apricots.**
- **DO NOT use Oil with Lime Sulfur in summer applications except where specified on the label.**
- **DO NOT apply when temperature exceeds 85 F.**
- **DO NOT apply Oil following Lime Sulfur, nor Lime Sulfur following Oil, in foliage period.**

TO MINIMIZE POSSIBLE ADVERSE EFFECTS:

- **DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) or 48 hours. **DO NOT** enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. **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.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply Rex Lime Sulfur to Apricots, Evergreens, Euonymus and Rhododendrons or allow spray to drift on these susceptible species.
- **DO NOT** acidify spray solution with strong acidifiers. This product is a highly alkaline material until dry and is incompatible with metal containing sprays including copper and zinc. Rex Lime Sulfur may be mixed with other pesticides that are compatible with or in tank solutions. A compatibility test must be made by each individual user or grower on the basis of possible injury or performance as a pesticide solution when mixed with other pesticides. Each year a test plot needs to be done due to environmental variances from year to year.
- **DO NOT** use Oil with Lime Sulfur in growing season applications except where specified on the label. When applied in dormancy, lime sulfur can be used with oil to increase the penetration of the caustic sulfur into the surface of the infected tissues. Once green tissue appears, combination lime sulfur and oil sprays may cause injury. **DO NOT** apply Oil following Lime Sulfur or Lime Sulfur following Oil within 21 days except where specified on the label, to prevent injury to flowers, leaves and fruit. **DO NOT** use a combination of oil and lime sulfur spray on certain plants including maple, beech, black walnut, Japanese walnut and flowering cherry. Check the product labels for these and other restrictions before use. **See Combination Oil Spray section of the label for more information.**
- **DO NOT** apply during freezing temperatures. **DO NOT** apply when temperature exceeds, or remains at or above 85 F. When high daytime temperatures exist, wait for cool evening or early morning temperatures to apply.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Airblast Applications:

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

(MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take care to minimize spray drift.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.

Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.

Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift. **Boom-less Ground Applications:** Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift. **Handheld Technology Applications:** Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Adopt an integrated pest management program for fungicide/insecticide/miticide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation (where possible), and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on pest development, pest thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices. Where possible, make use of predictive pest models to effectively time lime sulfur applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance. Monitor treated pest populations for resistance development. Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pests. Contact OR-CAL, Inc. at orcalinc.com to report suspected pest resistance.

GUIDELINES AND HELPFUL INFORMATION

For best disease control, developmental stages on the label are listed as Dormant through Post Harvest. Lime sulfur is a contact fungicide/insecticide. Anticipated occurrence of infection is helpful for disease control. Lime sulfur is not used in all growth stages, depending upon the crop. **A description of growth stages follows:**

Fall — Just before and during leaf drop in the autumn.
Post-harvest — After crop is harvested. **Note:** Post-harvest applications do not include applications to harvested crops.
Dormant — After leaves have fallen and first rains begin, but not before the soil is thoroughly wet, until the buds begin to swell. As a rule, this is not before November 15th below 39th parallel.
Delayed Dormant — From the first swelling of the buds until color begins to show.
Bud (Pink) — From the time of new color until the first blossoms begin to open.
Blossom (Bloom) — From opening of the first blossoms until the petals fall.
Calyx — From falling of the petals until the calyxes are closed by the sepal or by the pollen filaments converging.
Growing Season — From when fruit and/or new leaves begin to develop until just before leaf drop.

SPRAY EFFICIENCY GUIDELINES

The most active compounds in the lime sulfur spray are the Calcium Polysulfides (CaS_4 and CaS_5) and are strong reducing agents, taking up oxygen and CO_2 as they dry, changing pH, forming free sulfur and releasing hydrogen sulfide (H_2S)—the rotten egg smell. Particularly, through the release of H_2S, the sulfide solution is drawn into the pests and instantaneously reacts forming crystals of elemental sulfur and changing the surrounding pH. These combined reactions are responsible for destroying the pests. Minimizing these reactions until the spray is in place increases the efficacy. Once the spray is fully reacted and dry, hydrated calcium sulfate remains and can for a short time limit the amount of sunlight reaching leaf surfaces, mildly reducing metabolic functions until the leaf adapts or the hydrated calcium sulfate is washed off.

Use mixed product within three hours to prevent degradation of spray mix. Even spray distribution is very important. Spray thoroughly, but do not drench foliage. Lime Sulfur does not translocate and is not systemic. Use a full cover spray from the orchard floor or trunk soil line to the top of canopy. See additional label instructions for broader use directions.

The risk of bronzing, tip burn and leaf margin chlorosis is greater when: drought stress exists, temperatures are high and humidity is low, foliage is drenched, and/or excessive rates with low dilutions are used. Faulty equipment can cause damage. If injury occurs, increasing dilution rates by 25% and/or lengthening time from oil applications can reduce symptoms.

Spotting at or near the central part of the leaf is usually caused by fungus or insects which have made possible the entrance of the spray into the inner and more tender tissue. The pre-existing damage to the leaves is made evident after the lime sulfur spray; in these cases, if no apparent damage is sustained, the diseases probably would not be controlled.

Read the label to determine a lower use rate or different application timing or omitting the use of this product on a variety of crop altogether where spray injury cannot be mitigated. In any case, if it occurs, the spray injury will appear within 1 to 4 days. The user is advised not to use Lime Sulfur on any crop unless local use has proved that Lime Sulfur does not damage crops in that locality.

This product may be used with a compatible surfactant or non-metal containing type spray adjuvants to enhance spray coverage.

Sprayer clean up is best achieved by using a mildly acid rinse. If spray contacts concrete or white painted surfaces, discoloration of these surfaces may occur.

DILUTION RATES

Label directions are based on 100 gallons of water plus Rex Lime Sulfur product which is a general application dilution and application rate per acre; however, the grower or applicator will need to make spray volume adjustments to attain sufficient coverage for variations in tree density, row spacing or maturity of any given crop; thus, larger volumes of dilute spray may be used per acre, but maintain percentage dilution when mixing less than 100 gallons; also, medium or low volume spraying employing electrostatic or other low volume sprayers at reduced dilution rates may be used but must follow sprayer manufacturers' guidelines and rates must be based on active material per acre; although, spray tests are necessary to ensure that the crop is not damaged at higher concentrations. Where a rate range is given, use the highest rates when disease is severe or where disease was severe in the previous season.

RATE EQUIVALENT: POUNDS (LBS) ACTIVE INGREDIENT (AI) PER GALLON

GALLONS REX LIME SULFUR SOLUTION	LBS ACTIVE INGREDIENT
½	1.49
¾	2.23
1	2.97
1 ¼	3.71
1 ½	4.46
2	5.94
2 ½	7.43
3	8.91
4	11.88
5	14.85
6	17.82
7	20.79
8	23.76
10	29.70
12	35.64

ALMONDS
(Bearing, Non-Bearing, Nursery, Ornamental)

USE RESTRICTIONS: DO NOT apply more than 20 gallons (59.4 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per application per acre or more than 46 gallons of Rex Lime Sulfur Solution product (136.5 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per acre per year. **DO NOT** make more than 14 applications per year when applied at reduced use rates. Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days. Pre-harvest Interval = 0 days.

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Single use rate per 100 gallons water per acre	Maximum number of applications
Dormant	Peach Twig Borer, Powdery Mildew, San Jose Scale, Shot Hole	8 gallons	2
Apply every 10 to 14 days from November 15 through December for pathogen spores.			
Delayed Dormant	Scab, Peach Twig Borer	8 to 10 gallons	2
For **Scab** apply again 2 to 5 weeks after petal fall at the rate of ½ gallon per 100 gallons water per acre.			
Pre-Bloom, Early Bloom, Full Bloom	Brown Rot Blossom Blight, Peach Twig Borer, Powdery Mildew, Shot Hole	½ to 1¼ gallons	4
Apply at Pre-bloom, then again at pink bud (5-10% bloom) and/or full bloom.			
Growing Season	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Peach Twig Borer, Powdery Mildew, Rust, Scab, Shot Hole	½ to ¾ gallon	4
For **Rust and Alternaria leaf spot**, applications need to be made at the first sign of disease, before leaf symptoms appear, in late spring through summer at 10 to 14 day intervals. Non-Bearing Almonds may receive applications at 7 day intervals.			
Fall Clean-up	Overwintering insects and eggs; disease spores and fungal parts	2 gallons* then 8 to 10 gallons**	2 total
Not for post-harvest application to harvested nuts. Apply *[2 gallons rate] immediately postharvest and then **[8 to 10 gallons rate] anytime after leaf drop. Clean up sprays are very effective in controlling susceptible insects, their eggs, and newly deposited diseases, spores and fungal parts that overwinter on dead or dying leaves, twigs and branches.			

APPLES AND QUINCE

USE RESTRICTIONS: DO NOT apply more than 60 gallons (178.2 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per application per acre or more than 137 gallons of Rex Lime Sulfur Solution (406.8 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per acre per year. **DO NOT** make more than 22 applications per year when applied at reduced use rates. Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days. Pre-harvest Interval = 0 days. Use on the fruit of Golden Delicious and Ginger Gold apples may result in injury.

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water up to 500 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Dormant	Brown Mite, European Red Mite, Pear Leaf Blister Mite, San Jose Scale	6 to 12 gallons	2
Delayed Dormant (When buds begin to show green tips)	Green Apple, Rosy Apple, Wooly Apple Aphid Eggs, Scab, Black Rot and Frogeye Leaf Spot, Brown Mite, Rust Mite, Pear Leaf Blister Mite	6 to 12 gallons	2
For **Green Apple, Rosy Apple and Wooly Apple Aphid Eggs**, apply in February to March, about the time the outer aphis shells split. For **Scab**, Delayed Dormant spray is vital to scab control and leads to cleaner fruit and a minimum of later applications; see Pre-Pink and Pink stages for later application instructions. For **Black Rot and Frogeye Leaf Spot**, see Petal Fall and Growing Season stages for later application instructions. For **Oystershell Scale see Combination Oil spray section.**			
Pre-Pink	Powdery Mildew Scab	2 to 4 gallons 1 ½ to 3 gallons	*6 total (Pre-Pink to Petal Fall)
For **Powdery Mildew**, apply in pre-pink, pink and calyx stages.			
Pink, Pre-Bloom	Scab Powdery Mildew Sooty Blotch	1 ½ to 3 gallons 2 gallons or 2 gallons plus 5 pounds wettable sulfur 2 gallons	See above*
For **Powdery Mildew, DO NOT** apply this lime sulfur/wettable sulfur combination after bloom begins. For **Sooty Blotch**, apply three more applications in pre-bloom and petal fall stages, then 10 days later.			

(APPLES AND QUINCE CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water up to 500 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Petal Fall	Apple Blotch, Black Rot and Frogeye Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew, Sooty Blotch	½ to 1 gallon ½ gallon	See above*
For **Apple Blotch, Black Rot and Frogeye Leaf Spot**, apply two more applications, the first two to four weeks later and ten weeks after petal fall. For **Powdery Mildew**, apply at petal fall and 2 to 3 weeks later, then as needed. Treat immediately if mildew is found on shoots or leaves on inner scaffolds.			
Growing Season	Apple Blotch, Black Rot and Frogeye Leaf Spot, Flyspeck, Scab	½ gallon	10
For **Apple Blotch, Black Rot and Frogeye Leaf Spot**, apply two to four weeks and ten weeks after petal fall. For **Flyspeck**, apply at 10 to 14 day intervals through the growing season, 4 to 6 applications. For **Scab**, apply every 10 to 14 days until about a month before harvest.			
Fall Clean-Up/ Post-Harvest	Aphid eggs, Apple Blotch, Scab, Rust Mite, Blister Mite, San Jose Scale	2 gallons* and/or 6 to 12 gallons**	2 total
Not for post-harvest application to harvested fruit. Apply in late fall after temperatures cool and preferably before the first frost. For **Aphid eggs, Apple Blotch, Scab, Rust Mite, Blister Mite, San Jose Scale**, apply *[2 gallons rate] post-harvest and/or **[6 to 12 gallons rate] anytime after leaf drop begins. Optionally, add 1 to 2 gallons superior oil per 100 gallons of mixed spray. Clean up sprays are very effective in controlling susceptible insects, their eggs, and newly deposited diseases, spores and fungal parts that overwinter on dead or dying leaves, twigs and branches.			

BLUEBERRY

USE RESTRICTIONS: DO NOT apply more than 36 gallons (106.9 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per application per acre or more than 68 gallons of Rex Lime Sulfur Solution product (201.8 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per acre per year. **DO NOT** make more than 16 applications per year when applied at reduced use rates. Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days. Preharvest Interval = 0 days.

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 300 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Dormant	Anthracnose, Fusicoccum (Godronia) Canker, Stem Canker and Stem Blight Mummy berry	6 to 12 gallons 8 gallons	2 total
For **Anthracnose**, spray the ground as well. For **Mummy Berry**, use up to 300 gallons of spray per acre. Optionally, add a spreader-sticker at 4 oz. per 100 gallons. Additionally, spray on the soil surface very early in the spring to destroy the apothecia (as the first mummy berry cups appear), use 8 gallons of product per 100 gallons of water. Use up to 300 gallons of spray per acre.			
Delayed Dormant	Anthracnose, Phomopsis Canker and Twig Blight, Exobasidium fruit and leaf spot (in Georgia)	5 to 6 gallons	2
For **Citrus Thrips, Mites, Powdery Mildew**. For **Anthracnose**, apply in early spring before growth starts. Follow-up with Pre-Bloom applications in the next section. In addition to spray application, remove old fruiting canes as soon as the crop is picked.			
Pre-Bloom, Bloom, and Growing Season	Anthracnose Citrus Thrips, Mites, Powdery Mildew	2 gallons* and ½ to 1 ¼ gallons** ½ to 1 ¼ gallons	10 total
For **Anthracnose**, apply *[2 gallons rate] when shoots are 6 to 8 inches high and then apply **[½ to 1¼ gallons rate] just before the blooming period.			

(BLUEBERRY CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

(BLUEBERRY CONTINUED)

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 300 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Fall clean up, post harvest	Blueberry Bud Mite Mummy berry and other Overwintering pests	1 to 1 ½ gallons and 4 oz spreader sticker 8 gallons	2 total
Not for post-harvest application to harvested fruit. For **Blueberry Bud Mite**, apply immediately after harvest before buds are fully formed so the product can reach the mites under the bud scales. A second application before buds are fully formed may be required to achieve control in highly infested sites. For **Mummy Berry and other Overwintering pests**, apply at post-harvest as leaves begin to fall (September or October) or as an early dormant spray. Use up to 300 gallons of spray per acre. Apply to ground as well. Clean up sprays are very effective in controlling susceptible insects, their eggs, and newly deposited diseases, spores and fungal parts that overwinter on dead or dying leaves, twigs and branches.			

CANEBERRIES

(Blackberries, Boysenberries, Dewberries, Raspberries, and other caneberries)

USE RESTRICTIONS: DO NOT apply more than 24 gallons (71.2 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per application per acre or more than 48 gallons of Rex Lime Sulfur Solution product (142.5 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per acre per year. **DO NOT** make more than 16 applications per year when applied at reduced use rates. Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days. Preharvest Interval = 0 days.

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Dormant	Cane Blight, Cane and Leaf Rust, San Jose Scale, Spur Blight and Overwintering Fungus Spores	6 to 12 gallons	2
Spray ground as well.			

(CANEBERRIES CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Delayed Dormant	Blackberry Leaf Mite, Cane Blight, Dryberry Mites, Oystershell Scale, Purple Blotch, Powdery Mildew, Redberry Mite, Rose Scale, San Jose Scale, Septoria Leaf Spot, Spur Blight, Yellow Rust, Anthracnose	6 to 12 gallons	2
For **Blackberry Leaf Mite, Cane Blight, Dryberry Mites, Oystershell Scale, Purple Blotch, Powdery Mildew, Redberry Mite, Rose Scale, San Jose Scale, Septoria Leaf Spot, Spur Blight, Yellow Rust**, apply before shoots reach 3/8 inch. For **Anthracnose**, apply in early spring before growth starts. Follow-up with Pre-Bloom applications in the next section. In addition to spray application, remove old fruiting canes as soon as the crop is picked.			
Pre-Bloom, Bloom, and Growing Season	Anthracnose Cane and Leaf Rust, Powdery Mildew, Red Berry Mite	2 gallons* and ½ to 1 ¼ gallons** ½ to 1 ¼ gallons	10 total
For **Anthracnose**, apply *[2 gallons rate] when shoots are 6 to 8 inches high and then apply **[½ to 1¼ gallons rate] just before the blooming period. **DO NOT** use on Raspberries at this time.			
Fall Clean-Up	Red Berry Mite, Blackberry Leaf Mite, Rust, Rose Scale, San Jose Scale	6 to 12 gallons	2
Not for post-harvest application to harvested fruit. Apply after old fruiting canes have been removed from the field. Spray ground as well. Clean up sprays are very effective in controlling susceptible insects, their eggs, and newly deposited diseases, spores and fungal parts that overwinter on dead or dying leaves and canes.			

CHERRIES (SWEET and TART)

USE RESTRICTIONS: DO NOT apply more than 36 gallons (106.9 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per application per acre or more than 72 gallons of Rex Lime Sulfur Solution (213.8 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per acre per year. **DO NOT** make more than 24 applications per year when applied at reduced use rates. Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days. Preharvest Interval = 0 days.

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 300 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Dormant	Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Scale Insects, Leaf Curl, Leaf Spot, Peach Twig Borer, Mites	6 to 12 gallons	2
Delayed Dormant	Leaf Curl, Powdery Mildew, Scab	6 to 12 gallons	2
Pre-Bloom	Brown Rot Blossom Blight, Scab, Powdery Mildew	1 ½ to 2 gallons	4
For **Brown Rot Blossom Blight, Scab**, begin at white bud (popcorn) and repeat every 10 to 14 days through bloom if rains continue. For **Powdery Mildew**, begin at white bud (popcorn) and repeat every 10 to 14 days through petal fall. Treat immediately if mildew is found on leaves or shoots of inner scaffolds.			
Petal Fall and Growing Season	Leaf Spot, Powdery Mildew	½ gallon	10
Apply at petal fall and 2 to 3 weeks later then as needed. Treat immediately if mildew is found on shoots or leaves on inner scaffolds.			
Pre-Harvest	Brown Rot (Fruit), Leaf Spot, Powdery Mildew	½ gallon	5
Apply 3 to 5 sprays at weekly intervals up to 2 days before harvest.			
Post-Harvest	Brown Mites, Two Spotted Mites Powdery Mildew	1 gallon plus 4 pounds wettable sulfur 1 to 2 gallons	2
Not for post-harvest application to harvested fruit.			

(CHERRIES CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

(CHERRIES CONTINUED)

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 300 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Fall Clean-up	Overwintering insects and eggs; disease spores and fungal parts, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Leaf Spot	2 gallons* and/or 6 to 12 gallons**	2 total
Not for post-harvest application to harvested fruit. Apply *[2 gallon rate] post-harvest and/or **[6 to 12 gallon rate] anytime after leaf drop begins. Optionally, add 1 to 2 gallons superior oil per 100 gallons mixed spray. For **Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)**, fall application before winter rains begin is the most important application for control of this disease. Clean up sprays are very effective in controlling susceptible insects, their eggs, and newly deposited diseases, spores and fungal parts that overwinter on dead or dying leaves, twigs and branches. To aid in **Leaf Spot** control, spray ground as well to kill spores on dead leaves.			

CITRUS

(Calamondin, Citrus citron, Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin (tangerine), Orange (sweet and sour), Pummelo, Satsuma mandarin, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these)

USE RESTRICTIONS: DO NOT apply more than 40 gallons (118.8 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per application per acre or more than 137 gallons of Rex Lime Sulfur Solution (406.8 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per acre per year. Only apply in well-watered groves. **DO NOT** apply where heavy copper residues are present. **Not for application to harvested fruit.** Spray injury can be avoided by applying at proper temperatures—below 85 and above freezing—and when weather is predicted to remain in these temperatures. Using a spreader reduces possible spray injury. Lemons are far less susceptible to spray injury than oranges. Apply up to 1500 gallons per acre of dilute spray. **DO NOT** make more than 16 applications per year when applied at reduced use rates. Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days. Preharvest interval = 0 days.

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water up to 1500 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Apply when mites and scale appear	Red Spider Mites and Scale Insects	2 gallons	5
After petals have mostly fallen (May)	Citrus Thrips, Citricola Scale*	2 gallons	5
January	Flat Mite, Rust Mites	2 gallons	6 total
April to May		1 gallon	
August 15 to September 15		1 gallon	

(CITRUS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

(CITRUS CONTINUED)

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water up to 1500 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
COMBINATION OIL AND LIME SULFUR – CITRUS			
October to May	Mites and Scale Insects	1 to 1½ gallons plus 1 to 3 gallons of Oil	5
October to February	Citricola Scale* and Red Spider Mites	1 to 1½ gallons plus 1 to 1½ gallons of Oil	5
*For **Citricola Scale**, also use a follow-up non-combination spray. See above sections for application rates and timing. Fall oil treatments may increase the risk of damage caused by frost. Narrow range oils with a 50% distillation range of 415, 440 or 455 are specified for citrus. The heavier the oil, the better the insecticidal properties will be, but also the greater potential for phytotoxicity. Check Oil product label for other restrictions before use.			

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES

USE RESTRICTIONS: DO NOT apply more than 24 gallons (71.2 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per application per acre or more than 40 gallons of Rex Lime Sulfur Solution product (118.7 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per acre per year. **DO NOT** make more than 16 applications per year when applied at reduced use rates. Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days. Preharvest Interval = 0 days.

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Dormant	Cane Blight, Leaf Spot, San Jose Scale and Overwintering pests	6 to 12 gallons	2
Use up to 200 gallons of spray mix per acre. Apply to ground as well.			
Delayed Dormant	Anthracnose Powdery Mildew	2 ½ gallons 3 gallons	2 total
For **Anthracnose**, apply at bud break stage and repeat 10 to 15 days later. Use ½ to ¾ gallon per 100 gallons of water per acre at 10 day intervals after second spray as necessary. For **Powdery Mildew**, apply when buds are just beginning to open, then apply 1½ gallons of product per 100 gallons of water per acre just before bloom and again just after bloom.			

(CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Bloom and Growing Season	Anthracnose, Powdery Mildew	½ to ¾ gallon	10
For **Anthracnose**, apply at 10 day intervals after second delayed dormant spray as necessary. For **Powdery Mildew**, apply just before bloom (no more than 10%) and again just after bloom (90% or more of blossoms are set) then use ½ to ¾ gallon of product per 100 gallons of water per acre as necessary during growing season.			
Fall Clean-up, Post-Harvest	Anthracnose, Leaf Spot, Powdery Mildew and other Overwintering pests	6 to 12 gallons	2
Not for post-harvest application to harvested fruit. Apply after leaves begin to drop or as early dormant spray. Apply to ground as well to destroy overwintering inoculums. Clean up sprays are very effective in controlling susceptible insects, their eggs, and newly deposited diseases, spores and fungal parts that overwinter on dead or dying leaves, twigs and branches.			

FILBERTS / HAZELNUTS

USE RESTRICTIONS: DO NOT apply more than 36 gallons (106.9 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per application per acre or more than 72 gallons of Rex Lime Sulfur Solution (213.8 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per acre per year. **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per year when applied at reduced use rates. Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days. Preharvest Interval = 0 days. **NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA.**

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 200 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Delayed Dormant	Big Bud Mite	12 gallons	2
Apply when buds begin to show green in the spring (March-April).			
Fall Clean-Up	Moss, Lichen, Bryophytes, and Overwintering pests	6 to 12 gallons	2
Not for post-harvest application to harvested nuts. Apply after harvest just prior to winter bloom. Clean up sprays are very effective in controlling susceptible insects, their eggs, and newly deposited diseases, spores and fungal parts that overwinter on dead or dying leaves, twigs and branches.			

FRUIT & NUTS (NON-BEARING)

USE RESTRICTIONS: DO NOT apply more than 30 gallons (89.1 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per application per acre or more than 46 gallons of Rex Lime Sulfur Solution product (136.5 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per acre per year. **DO NOT** make more than 16 applications per year when applied at reduced use rates. Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days. Preharvest Interval = 0 days.

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 200 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Dormant, Delayed Dormant	Blotch, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Peach Twig Borer, Powdery Mildew, Scab	6 gallons	4
Bloom and Growing Season	Powdery Mildew, Scab	½ to ¾ gallon	10
Apply as necessary. For best control, use a full cover spray from the orchard floor or trunk soil line to the top of canopy. Spray thoroughly, but do not drench foliage.			
Fall Clean-up	Overwintering insects and eggs; disease spores and fungal parts, Leaf Spot	6 to 10 gallons	2
Apply anytime after leaf drop begins. Clean up sprays are very effective in controlling susceptible insects, their eggs, and newly deposited diseases, spores and fungal parts that overwinter on dead or dying leaves, twigs and branches. To aid in **Leaf Spot** control, spray ground as well to kill spores on dead leaves.			

FRUIT & NUTS (BEARING)

(Listed on this label)

USE RESTRICTIONS: DO NOT apply more than 30 gallons (89.1 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per application per acre or more than 46 gallons of Rex Lime Sulfur Solution product (136.5 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per acre per year. **DO NOT** make more than 6 applications per year when applied at reduced use rates. Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days. Preharvest Interval = 0 days.

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 300 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Dormant, Delayed Dormant	Blotch, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Peach Twig Borer, Powdery Mildew, Scab	4 gallons	4

(FRUITS & NUTS (BEARING) CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

(FRUITS & NUTS (BEARING) CONTINUED)

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 300 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Fall Clean-up	Overwintering insects and eggs; disease spores and fungal parts	6 to 10 gallons	2
Not for post-harvest application to harvested fruit. Apply anytime after leaf drop begins. Clean up sprays are very effective in controlling susceptible insects, their eggs, and newly deposited diseases, spores and fungal parts that overwinter on dead or dying leaves, twigs and branches. To aid in **Leaf Spot** control, spray ground as well to kill spores on dead leaves.			

GRAPES

USE RESTRICTIONS: DO NOT apply more than 36 gallons (106.9 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per application per acre or more than 72 gallons of Rex Lime Sulfur Solution (213.8 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per acre per year. **DO NOT** make more than 16 applications per year when applied at reduced use rates. Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days. Preharvest Interval = 0 days.

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 300 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Dormant	Powdery Mildew, Measles (ESCA) and Overwintering spores Mealybugs	6 to 12 gallons 4 to 12 gallons	2 total
For **Powdery Mildew, Measles (ESCA) and Overwintering spores**, use up to 300 gallons of spray per acre. Spray on the soil surface and vines very early in the spring to destroy spores on dead rachis, leaves, and twigs. For **Mealybugs**, apply in sufficient water for coverage.			
Delayed Dormant	Anthracnose, overwintering Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot, Powdery Mildew, Mealybugs, and Measles (ESCA) spores	6 to 12 gallons	2
Apply prior to bud swell.			

(GRAPES CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

(GRAPES CONTINUED)

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 300 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Bud Break through Growing Season	Anthracnose and Mealybugs, Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot. Powdery Mildew (both A and B isolate)	½ to ¾ gallon	10
For **Anthracnose and Mealybugs**, apply when new shoots are 4 to 6 inches long. For **Powdery Mildew** (both A and B isolate), apply a minimum of 100 gallons of dilute spray per acre. Repeat once or twice at two week intervals or when new shoots are a minimum of 4 to 6 inches long. Dilute sprays of 3 gallons of product per 100 gallons of water per acre may be applied when buds are swelling, when leaves are half grown and just before blossoming. If bronzing occurs on Table Grapes, increase spray dilution to ½ gallon per 125 gallons of water per acre.			
Fall Clean-up	To reduce viability of overwintering Anthracnose, Mealybugs, Measles, Phomopsis and Powdery Mildew spores	2 to 10 gallons	2
Not for post-harvest application to harvested fruit. Apply before late fall rains and just before leaf drop. Apply up to 200 gallons spray per acre. Apply at least 4 hours prior to rainfall or irrigation. Clean up sprays are very effective in controlling susceptible insects, their eggs, and newly deposited diseases, spores and fungal parts that overwinter on dead or dying leaves, twigs and vines.			

PEACHES AND NECTARINES

USE RESTRICTIONS: DO NOT apply more than 24 gallons (71.2 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per application per acre or more than 72 gallons of Rex Lime Sulfur Solution (213.8 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per acre per year. **DO NOT** make more than 20 applications per year when applied at reduced use rates. Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days. Preharvest Interval = 0 days. **DO NOT** apply dormant or delayed dormant strength spray immediately after or during periods of 5 days or more of unseasonably high temperatures if a suffi cient number of dormant cold hours have occurred.

(PEACHES AND NECTARINES CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 200 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Dormant	Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), European Red Mite, Leaf Curl, Rust, San Jose Scale	6 to 12 gallons	2
Apply in early winter and late dormant periods.			
Delayed Dormant	Black Peach Aphid, Leaf Curl Powdery Mildew, Scab	6 to 12 gallons 6 to 12 gallons and then repeat with 1 ½ to 2 gallons in Prebloom and Pink	2 total
For **Black Peach Aphid**, apply in February to March, about the time the outer aphis shells split. For **Powdery Mildew and Scab**, the Delayed Dormant spray is vital to scab control and leads to cleaner fruit and a minimum of later applications.			
Pre-Bloom, Pink, Early Bloom and Full Bloom	Brown Rot Blossom Blight Powdery Mildew, Scab	½ to 2 gallons 1 ½ to 2 gallons	4 total
For **Brown Rot Blossom Blight**, apply Pre-Bloom through Bloom, if rains continue. For **Powdery Mildew, Scab**, apply Pre-bloom and Pink.			
Growing Season	Brown Rot, Leaf Spot, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Powdery Mildew, Rust	½ gallon	10 (up to 2 months before harvest)
For **Powdery Mildew**, apply when disease appears. For **Rust**, apply before disease appears on leaves.			
Pre-Harvest	Brown Rot (Fruit), Leaf Spot, Powdery Mildew	½ gallon	5 (up to 2 days before harvest)
Fall Clean-up (before winter rains begin)	Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Leaf Curl, Rust	2 gallons* and/or 6 to 12 gallons**	2 total
Not for post-harvest application to harvested fruit. Apply *[2 gallon rate] post-harvest. Apply **[6 to 12 gallon rate] anytime after leaf drop begins. For **Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)**, fall application before winter rains begin is the most important application for control of this disease. Clean up sprays are very effective in controlling susceptible insects, their eggs, and newly deposited diseases, spores and fungal parts that overwinter on dead or dying leaves, twigs and branches.			

PEARS

USE RESTRICTIONS: DO NOT apply more than 36 gallons (106.9 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per application per acre or more than 72 gallons of Rex Lime Sulfur Solution (213.8 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per acre per year. **DO NOT** make more than 26 applications per year when applied at reduced use rates. Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days. Preharvest Interval = 0 days. Use on d'Anjou, Comice or Seckle varieties only for Dormant, Delayed Dormant, Pre-Pink and Fall Clean up applications.

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 300 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Dormant	Brown Mite, European Red Mite, Pear Leaf Blister Mite, Pear Psylla, Rust Mite, San Jose Scale	6 to 12 gallons	2
Delayed Dormant	Aphid eggs, Blister Mite, Pear Psylla, Rust mite, San Jose Scale, Scab	6 to 12 gallons	2
Apply when buds begin to show green tips. For **Aphid Eggs**, apply in February to March about the time the outer shells split. For **Scab**, Delayed Dormant spray is vital to control and leads to cleaner fruit and a minimum of later applications. Use up to 300 gallons of mix per acre. Repeat with 1½ to 2 gallons of product per 100 gallons of water per acre in Pre-Pink and Pink stages.			
Pre-Pink, Pink and Pre-Bloom	Powdery Mildew Scab	2 gallons 1 ½ to 2 gallons	4 total
For **Powdery Mildew**; Apply in Pre-Pink, followed by an application in the Pink and Calyx stages. For **Scab**, apply in the Pre-pink and Pink stages.			
Growing Season	Powdery Mildew	½ gallon	10
Apply as needed.			
Post-Harvest - Combination Oil or Wettable Sulfur	Pear Leaf Blister Mite, Pear Psylla, Rust Mite	4 gallons plus 1 1/2 to 2 gallons light medium summer oil* or 2 gallons plus 4 pounds wettable sulfur**	2 total
Not for post-harvest application to harvested fruit. Apply *[lime sulfur plus oil rate] or **[lime sulfur plus wettable sulfur rate] immediately after harvest. This is to prevent the Rust mite from overwintering under the developing fruit and leaf buds.			

(PEARS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

(PEARS CONTINUED)

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 300 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Fall Clean-up	Aphid eggs, Pear Leaf Blister Mite, Pear Psylla, Rust mite, San Jose Scale, Scab and other overwintering inoculum Optional Scab Treatment	2 gallons* and/or 6 to 12 gallons** 10 gallons plus 50 pounds 5% solution of biuret urea spray	2 total
Not for post-harvest application to harvested fruit. For **Aphid eggs, Pear Leaf Blister Mite, Pear Psylla, Rust mite, San Jose Scale, Scab and other overwintering inoculum**, apply *[2 gallon rate] in late fall after temperatures cool and preferably before the first frost. Apply **[6 to 12 gallon rate] anytime after leaf drop begins. **Optional Scab treatment**; Combine 10 gallons lime sulfur with a 5% solution of biuret urea spray at 50 pounds per 100 gallons dilute spray just before leaf fall, this hastens leaf decomposition and reduces spore production the following spring. Take care to wait to the latest moment as early defoliation reduces energy transfer into the tree used for growth in the spring. Clean up sprays are very effective in controlling susceptible insects, their eggs, and newly deposited diseases, spores and fungal parts that overwinter on dead or dying leaves, twigs and branches.			

PECANS

USE RESTRICTIONS: DO NOT apply more than 60 gallons (178.2 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per application per acre or more than 92 gallons of Rex Lime Sulfur Solution product (273.2 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per acre per year. **DO NOT** make more than 14 applications per year when applied at reduced use rates. Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days. Preharvest Interval = 0 days.

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water up to 500 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Delayed Dormant	Powdery Mildew and Scab	8 to 10 gallons	2
Growing Season	Powdery Mildew, Mites, Scab and Yellow Pecan Aphid	1 gallon	10
For mature trees apply as a full coverage spray using up to 500 gallons of spray per acre. Thorough coverage is essential for control. For **Scab** apply first during Delayed Dormant and again 2 to 5 weeks after petal fall. For **Yellow Pecan Aphid**, apply as needed to prevent excessive honeydew buildup. For **Mites**, apply when infestation is first noticed.			

(PECANS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

(PECANS CONTINUED)

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water up to 500 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Fall Clean-up	Overwintering insects and eggs; disease spores and fungal parts	2 gallons* and/or 6 to 12 gallons**	2 total
Not for post-harvest application to harvested nuts. Apply *[2 gallons] rate in the fall and/or **[6 to 12 gallons rate] anytime after leaf drop begins. Clean up sprays are very effective in controlling susceptible insects, their eggs, and newly deposited diseases, spores and fungal parts that overwinter on dead or dying leaves, twigs and branches.			

PISTACHIOS

USE RESTRICTIONS: DO NOT apply more than 24 gallons (71.2 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per application per acre or more than 48 gallons of Rex Lime Sulfur Solution product (142.5 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per acre per year. DO NOT make more than 14 applications per year when applied at reduced use rates. Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days. Preharvest Interval = 0 days.

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 200 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Dormant or Delayed Dormant	Alternaria Late Blight, Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Blight, Mealybugs, Scale	6 to 12 gallons	4
Growing Season	Alternaria Late Blight, Aphids, Peach Twig Borer, Powdery Mildew, Mealybugs, Scale	½ to ¾ gallons	8
For **Alternaria Late Blight and Powdery Mildew** applications need to be made at the first sign of disease, before leaf symptoms appear, in late spring through summer at 7 to 21 day intervals.			
Fall Clean-up	Overwintering insects and eggs; disease spores and fungal parts	2 gallons* then 8 to 10 gallons**	2 total
Not for post-harvest application to harvested nuts. Apply *[2 gallons rate] immediately postharvest and then **[8 to 10 gallons rate] anytime after leaf drop. Clean up sprays are very effective in controlling susceptible insects, their eggs, and newly deposited diseases, spores and fungal parts that overwinter on dead or dying leaves, twigs and branches.			

PLUMS AND PRUNES

USE RESTRICTIONS: DO NOT apply more than 24 gallons (71.2 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per application per acre or more than 50 gallons of Rex Lime Sulfur Solution product (148.4 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per acre per year. **DO NOT** make more than 25 applications per year when applied at reduced use rates. Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days. Preharvest Interval = 0 days.

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Dormant	Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Leaf Curl, Mites, Peach Twig Borer, Plum Leaf Spot, Plum Pockets, San Jose Scale, Scale insects, Overwintering spores	6 to 12 gallons	2
Delayed Dormant	Aphid eggs, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Black Knot, Brown Rot Blossom Blight, Mites, Scale insects	6 to 12 gallons	2
For **Aphid eggs**, apply in February to March, about the time the outer shells split.			
Pre-Bloom	Brown Rot Blossom Blight, Powdery Mildew, Sooty Blotch and Flyspeck	1 ½ to 2 gallons	4
For **Brown Rot Blossom Blight**, begin applications at white bud and repeat every 10 to 14 days through bloom if rains continue. For **Powdery Mildew**, begin at white bud and repeat every 10 to 14 days through petal fall. Treat immediately if mildew is found on leaves or shoots of inner scaffolds. For **Sooty Blotch and Flyspeck**, apply again at petal fall and 10 days later. Then use ½ gallon of product per 100 gallons of water per acre 4 to 6 applications			
Petal Fall and Growing Season	Sooty Blotch and Flyspeck, Powdery Mildew, Rust, Plum Leaf Spot, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)	½ gallon	10
For **Sooty Blotch and Flyspeck**, apply at 10 to 14 day intervals through the growing season, 4 to 6 applications. For **Powdery Mildew, Rust**, apply as needed. For **Rust**, applications need to be made before symptoms appear anytime in late spring through summer at 10 to 14 day intervals. For **Plum Leaf Spot**, apply at petal fall, fruit set and two weeks later. Additional sprays at pre-harvest and fall clean up may be needed. For **Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)**, apply at 10 to 14 day intervals until about 1 month before harvest.			
Pre-Harvest	Brown Rot (Fruit), Leaf Spot, Powdery Mildew	½ gallon	5
Not for post-harvest application to harvested fruit. Apply 3 to 5 sprays at weekly intervals up to 2 days before harvest.			

(PLUMS AND PRUNES CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

(PLUMS AND PRUNES CONTINUED)

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Post-Harvest and Fall Clean-up	Aphid eggs, Leaf Spot, San Jose Scale and Overwintering spores, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)	2 gallons* and/or 6 to 12 gallons**	2 total
Not for post-harvest application to harvested fruit. For **Aphid eggs, Leaf Spot, San Jose Scale and Overwintering spores and Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)**, *[2 gallon rate] apply in late fall after temperatures cool and preferably before the first frost and/or **[6 to 12 gallon rate] apply anytime after leaf drop begins. Spray ground as well. For **Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)**, fall application before winter rains begin is the most important application for control of this disease. Clean up sprays are very effective in controlling susceptible insects, their eggs, and newly deposited diseases, spores and fungal parts that overwinter on dead or dying leaves, twigs and branches.			

RED CLOVER, ALFALFA

USE RESTRICTIONS: DO NOT apply more than 2 gallons (5.9 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per application per acre or more than 20 gallons of Rex Lime Sulfur Solution product (59.4 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per acre per year. **DO NOT** make more than 15 applications per year when applied at reduced use rates. Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days. Preharvest Interval = 0 days.

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Early Bud Stage through Growing Season	Powdery Mildew	1 to 2 gallons	15
Apply 50 to 100 gallons of spray per acre. Apply at early bud stage or at first sign of disease.			

ROSES

USE RESTRICTIONS: DO NOT apply more than 12 gallons (35.6 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per application per acre or more than 33 gallons of Rex Lime Sulfur Solution product (97.9 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per acre per year. **DO NOT** make more than 16 applications per year when applied at reduced use rates. Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days. Preharvest interval = 0 days.

(ROSES CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

(ROSES CONTINUED)

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Dormant, Delayed Dormant (Bud Swell)	Rose and San Jose Scale, Case Bearer, Powdery Mildew	3 gallons	4
Growing Season	Black Spot, Powdery Mildew, Rust, Red Spider Mites	½ gallon	10
Apply at 10 to 15 day intervals in growing season. Pick open flowers before spraying to avoid discoloration.			
Fall Clean-up	Rose and San Jose Scale, Powdery Mildew, Overwintering spores	6 to 12 gallons	2
Apply in fall after leaves begin to drop. Spray ground as well. Clean up sprays are very effective in controlling susceptible insects, their eggs, and newly deposited diseases, spores and fungal parts that overwinter on dead or dying leaves, twigs and stems.			

SHADE TREES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY, DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS AND BERRIES

USE RESTRICTIONS: DO NOT apply more than 24 gallons (71.2 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per application per acre or more than 72 gallons of Rex Lime Sulfur Solution (213.8 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per acre per year. **DO NOT** make more than 16 applications per year when applied at reduced use rates. Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days. **DO NOT** apply to Evergreens, Euonymus or Rhododendrons or allow spray to drift on these susceptible species. See and use other fruit sections for other appropriate diseases and their control. For specific plants not mentioned above a preliminary trial spray to determine plant sensitivity is needed.

(SHADE TREES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY, DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS AND BERRIES CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 200 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Dormant and Delayed Dormant	Stem Canker, Anthracnose, Black Spot, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Moss, Lichen, Leaf Blotch, Maple Gall, Nectria Canker, Powdery Mildew, Rust, San Jose Scale, Scale Insects, Juniper Scale on deciduous Fruit Trees, Ornamental Shrubberies, Berries and most Ornamental Trees including but not limited to Lilac, Ash, Poplar, Dogwood, Elm, Birch, Willow	6 to 12 gallons	4
For **Stem Canker**, apply in the Fall, repeat at Bud Swell. For **Anthracnose, Black Spot, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Moss, Lichen, Leaf Blotch, Maple Gall, Nectria Canker, Powdery Mildew, Rust, and San Jose Scale**, for best control, use a full cover spray from the orchard floor or trunk soil line to the top of canopy. Spray thoroughly, but do not drench foliage.			
Growing Season	Powdery Mildew, Boxwood Canker	½ gallon	10
For **Ornamentals including but not limited to Begonias (Tuberous), Crape Myrtle, Dahlias, Delphiniums, Lilacs, Marigolds, Sweet Peas, Zinnias** for **Powdery Mildew,** apply when foliage appears and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed. For **Boxwood Canker**, apply in spring at mid-growth, completed growth and fall growth. Follow with a dormant application.			
Fall Clean-up	Aphid eggs, Leaf Spot, San Jose Scale and Overwintering spores, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)	2 gallons* and/or 6 to 12 gallons**	2 total
Not for post-harvest application to harvested fruit. Apply in late fall after temperatures cool and preferably before the first frost. For **Aphid eggs, Leaf Spot, San Jose Scale and Overwintering spores**, apply *[2 gallons rate] in fall and/or **[6 to 12 gallons rate] anytime after leaf drop begins. Spray ground as well. For **Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)**, a fall application before winter rains begin is the most important application for control of this disease. Clean up sprays are very effective in controlling susceptible insects, their eggs, and newly deposited diseases, spores and fungal parts that overwinter on dead or dying leaves, twigs and branches.			

WALNUTS

USE RESTRICTIONS: DO NOT apply more than 60 gallons (178.2 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per application per acre or more than 92 gallons of Rex Lime Sulfur Solution product (273.2 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per acre per year. **DO NOT** make more than 18 applications per year when applied at reduced use rates. Minimum Retreatment Interval = 7 days. Preharvest Interval = 0 days. **DO NOT** use oil on walnut trees during the dormant season.

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water up to 500 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Dormant or Delayed Dormant	Aphids, Blight, Botryosphaeria and Phomopsis Canker, Mites, Scale Insects and Walnut Leaf Blotch or Anthracnose	6 to 12 gallons	4
For mature trees apply as a full coverage spray using up to 500 gallons of spray per acre.			
Delayed Dormant	Aphids, Botryosphaeria and Phomopsis Canker, Mites, Scale Insects and Walnut Leaf Blotch or Anthracnose	3 gallons of product plus 1-1/2 gallons narrow range oil	2
For mature trees apply as a full coverage spray using up to 500 gallons of spray per acre. **DO NOT** use oil on walnut trees during the dormant season; apply oil with caution during delayed dormant period.			
Growing Season	Aphids, Blight, Mites and Scale Insects	1 gallon	10
For mature trees apply as a full coverage spray using up to 500 gallons of spray per acre. Thorough coverage is essential for control.			
Fall Clean-up	Overwintering insects and eggs; disease spores and fungal parts	2 gallons* and/or 6 to 12 gallons**	2 total
Not for post-harvest application to harvested nuts. Apply *[2 gallons] rate in the fall and/or **[6 to 12 gallons rate] anytime after leaf drop begins. For mature trees apply as a full coverage spray using up to 500 gallons of spray per acre. Clean up sprays are very effective in controlling susceptible insects, their eggs, and newly deposited diseases, spores and fungal parts that overwinter on dead or dying leaves, twigs and branches. Spray any debris on the ground as well.			

COMBINATION OIL SPRAY OPTION
FRUIT TREES, ROSES AND DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS, SHADE TREES AND SHRUBS
(Horticultural Oils combined with Lime Sulfur)

USE RESTRICTIONS: When applied as a **true dormant spray** before growth begins, Lime Sulfur can be used with Oil to increase the penetration of the caustic sulfur into the surface of the infected tissue. **Once green tissue appears**, combination lime sulfur and oil sprays may cause injury. To minimize injury, use caution when applying combination lime sulfur and oil sprays when green tissue is exposed. Lime sulfur rates are reduced when green tissue is exposed. **DO NOT** apply during or when freezing weather is expected.

For post-harvest application to pears, **DO NOT** allow sprays to drift to adjacent apple orchards as defoliation may occur.

The potential for phytotoxicity of oil product and/or oil product mixes has not been fully evaluated for all crop varieties in all growing areas. Small plot tests are prudent to determine safety margins of particular varieties for specific environmental conditions in different growing areas.

DO NOT use oils on certain plants including maple, beech, black walnut, Japanese walnut and flowering cherry. Check the product labels for these and other restrictions before use.

DO NOT apply Oil and Rex Lime Sulfur mix to Apricots, Evergreens, Euonymus and Rhododendrons or allow spray to drift on these susceptible species.

Keep agitated during spraying. Use only on non-sensitive to Rex Lime Sulfur varieties. Drought, cold and high temperatures, and other conditions may weaken trees. **DO NOT** apply Rex Lime Sulfur or oils to trees in weakened condition.

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 300 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
Dormant and Delayed Dormant	San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell Scale, Brown Apricot Scale, Black Scale, Moss, Lichen and Overwintering Insect Eggs, Fungus Spores and Plant Diseases	3 to 5 gallons plus 1 to 5 gallons supreme or superior type dormant oil or emulsion	4
ALMONDS			
Dormant and Delayed Dormant	Peach Twig Borer, Powdery Mildew, San Jose Scale, Scab, Shot Hole	3 to 6 gallons plus 1 ½ to 3 gallons supreme or superior type oil	4
APPLES			
Dormant	Brown Mite, European Red Mite, Pear Leaf Blister Mite, Rust Mite, San Jose Scale	3 to 7 gallons plus 1 ½ to 3 gallons supreme or superior type oil	2

(COMBINATION OIL SPRAY OPTION CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

(COMBINATION OIL SPRAY OPTION CONTINUED)

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 300 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
APPLES *(CONTINUED)*			
Delayed Dormant	Oystershell Scale	3 to 6 gallons plus 1 ½ to 3 gallons supreme or superior type oil	2
Apply just before bud break.			
Post-Harvest	Rust Mite, Blister Mite, San Jose Scale, Aphid and Mite eggs	2 gallons plus 1½ to 2 gallons of supreme or superior type oil	2
Not for post-harvest application to harvested fruit. Apply late fall after temperatures cool, preferably before the first frost.			
CHERRIES (SWEET and TART)			
Delayed Dormant	For the control of Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Scale Insects, Peach Twig Borer, Leaf Curl, Brown Mites, Red Mites, Silver Mites	3 to 6 gallons with 1 ½ to 3 gallons of superior type oil	2
GRAPES			
Post-Harvest	To reduce viability of overwintering Anthracnose, Mealybugs, Measles, Phomopsis and Powdery Mildew spores	2 to 6 gallons plus 2 gallons of supreme or mineral oil	2
Apply before late fall rains and just as leaf drop begins. Apply up to 200 gallons spray per acre. Apply at least 4 hours prior to rainfall or irrigation.			
PEACHES and NECTARINES			
Dormant and Delayed Dormant	Scale Insects, European Red Mite, Leaf Curl, Silver Mites, Peach Twig Borers, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Brown Mites, Red Mites and Aphids	3 to 6 gallons of product per 100 gallons plus 1 ½ to 3 gallons superior oil	4

(COMBINATION OIL SPRAY OPTION CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

(COMBINATION OIL SPRAY OPTION CONTINUED)

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 300 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
PEARS			
Delayed Dormant	Pear Leaf Blister Mite, Rust Mite, European Red Mite, San Jose Scale, Pear Psylla	3 to 7 gallons plus 1 ½ to 3 gallons supreme or superior type oil	2
Allow a minimum of 10 days between a Delayed Dormant oil application and a later Lime Sulfur application.			
Post-Harvest	Rust Mite Scale Insects, Pear Psylla, Aphid and Mite Eggs, Pear Leaf Blister Mite Bud Mite (Pacific Coast States)	4 gallons plus 1 ½ to 2 gallons light medium summer oil 3 to 5 gallons plus 1 ½ to 2 gallons of supreme or superior type oil 5 gallons plus 2 gallons light medium summer oil	2
Not for post-harvest application to harvested fruit. For **Rust Mite**, apply immediately after harvest. This is to prevent the Rust mite from overwintering under the developing fruit and leaf buds. ***DO NOT*** *allow sprays to drift to adjacent apple orchards as defoliation may occur.* For **Scale Insects, Pear Psylla, Aphid and Mite Eggs, Pear Leaf Blister Mite**, apply in fall as leaves begin to fall. For **Bud Mite (Pacific Coast States)**, apply in the fall after temperature cools but before the first frost at the time mites first penetrate under the bud scales.			
PLUMS and PRUNES			
Dormant or Delayed Dormant	Scale Insects, Silver Mites, Peach Twig Borers, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Peach Leaf Curl, Brown Mites, Red Mites, Aphids	3 gallons plus 1 ½ gallons superior type oil	4
SHADE TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, OTHER FRUIT TREES			
Dormant or Delayed Dormant	Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell Scale, Brown Apricot Scale, Black Scale, Moss, Lichen and Overwintering Insect Eggs, Fungus Spores and Plant Diseases	3 to 5 gallons plus 1 to 5 gallons supreme or superior type dormant spray oil	4

(COMBINATION OIL SPRAY OPTION CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

(COMBINATION OIL SPRAY OPTION CONTINUED)

Application Timing	Pests Controlled	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 300 gallons of dilute spray per acre	Maximum number of applications
SHADE TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, OTHER FRUIT TREES *(CONTINUED)*			
Delayed Dormant	As an aid in the control of Powdery Mildew, Anthracnose	4 gallons plus ¾ to 1 ½ gallons light medium summer oil	2
Apply once in early spring before buds swell. Full season control of Powdery Mildew and Anthracnose will require additional applications of fungicide that are not oil and lime sulfur in combination.			
Growing Season*	Spotted Wing Drosophila on Fruit Trees, Grapes and Berries	4 gallons of product per 100 gallons of water per acre plus ¾ to 1 ½ gallons light medium summer oil	
***Apply to the ground up to the base of the tree, vine or bush where fruit fall. DO NOT spray foliage. Begin when fruit brix exceeds 6% and apply each week until after fruit have completely decomposed. Use fall clean up spray to reduce remaining adult population.**			

LIVESTOCK SPRAY AND DIP
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE

SCAB (Psoroptic Mites, Chorioptic Mites), MANGE (Sarcoptic Mites); Dilute Rex Lime Sulfur Solution with warm water in the following proportions and use as a dip or spray:

Horses and Cattle; 1 gallon of product to 15 gallons of water.
Sheep; 1 gallon of product to 17 to 20 gallons of water.
Swine; 1 gallon of product to 15 to 20 gallons of water.
Hand treating small areas for mange, dilute 1 to 20.

USE RESTRICTIONS: DO NOT dip animals that are hungry, thirsty or in a weakened condition or with fresh wounds.
DO NOT use dip more than 3 days old; however, if at all possible, use the same day as mixed.

Maintain the mixture between 95F and 105F. Use the mixture only once and re-treat animals at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed. Two or more treatments may be needed. Treatment may be repeated at 3 to 7 day intervals when treating swine.

When dipping, keep each animal a minimum of 2 minutes in the mixture and be put completely under twice during that time. Keep badly infected sheep in dip for 5 minutes. This is most effective after shearing.

After treatment for mange, keep livestock out of infested quarters for a month or wash or spray infested quarters thoroughly with mange disinfectant.

APPLE BLOSSOM THINNING

USE RESTRICTIONS: For apple blossom thinning applications, **DO NOT** apply more than 36 gallons (106.9 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per application per acre or more than 72 gallons of Rex Lime Sulfur Solution (213.8 lbs. of Calcium Polysulfide) per acre per year. Minimum Retreatment Interval = 2 days. **DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours without required PPE. **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

To avoid over thinning or damage to fruit finish, **DO NOT** spray if temperatures are above 80 degrees or are expected to exceed 90 degrees within 24 hours after application. Avoid application when slow drying conditions or wet weather is expected during or after application. Avoid over-treating the 'blast zone' in the lower portion of the tree nearest the spray boom.

Use only fish oil of uniform consistency (including but not limited to Crocker's Fish Oil), or use petroleum spray oils at the appropriate rate. Spray oil labels may contain precautionary language regarding potential tree injury from use with sulfur sprays. **DO NOT** use with spray oils that prohibit use during bloom, or that prohibit tank-mixing with lime sulfur. **DO NOT** add surfactants or other spray adjuvants except as listed in this section. **DO NOT** tank mix with other chemicals or use higher rates than shown above.

Type of Apple blossom thinning	Application timing	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 300 gallons of dilute spray per acre*	Maximum number of applications
Easily Blossom Thinned	Make applications from 20% full bloom (king bloom) to early petal fall, as side blooms open.	4% to 10% (v/v) solution OR 1% to 2% (v/v) solution in combination with one of the following: 1) Fish Oil: 2% (v/v) 2) Dormant Petroleum spray oil (90 to 100 viscosity): 0.5-1.0% (v/v) 3) Summer Petroleum spray oil (70 viscosity or less): 1-1.5% (v/v)	Make no more than 3 applications of lime sulfur or lime sulfur and oil combinations for blossom thinning per growing season.
****Easily Thinned Varieties, including but not limited to: Braeburn, Cripps Pink, Gala, Granny Smith, Honeycrisp, Jonagold, and Red Delicious**			

(APPLE BLOSSOM THINNING CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

(APPLE BLOSSOM THINNING CONTINUED)

Type of Apple blossom thinning	Application timing	Use per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 300 gallons of dilute spray per acre*	Maximum number of applications
More Difficult Blossom Thinned	Make applications from 20% full bloom (king bloom) to early petal fall, as side blooms open.	6% to 12% solution OR 1% to 3% solution (v/v) in combination with any of the following: 1) Fish oil: 2% (v/v) 2) Dormant Petroleum spray oil (90 to 100 viscosity): 0.5-1.0% (v/v) 3) Summer Petroleum spray oil (70 viscosity or less: 1-1.5% (v/v)	Make no more than 3 applications of lime sulfur or lime sulfur and oil combinations for blossom thinning per growing season.
****Difficult to Thin Varieties, including but not limited to: Cameo, Fuji, Golden Delicious and Pacific Rose**			

*Apply in sufficient water for full coverage of blossoms. For many applications, 100 to 200 gallons per acre are adequate.
**These are varieties that have been reported as easy or difficult to thin, however, the success of bloom thinning will vary from year to year and by geography, experience, and differing environmental conditions.

PRECAUTIONS

Spray programs utilizing oils or lime sulfur for disease and pest control immediately (1 to 10 days) before or after applications for blossom thinning **will** tend to increase thinning response.

Efficacy and phytotoxicity data are only available for these specific varieties, Use REX LIME SULFUR SOLUTION on other varieties at your own risk and discretion. When treating sulfur sensitive varieties (including but not limited to Braeburn), use lower rates and limit number of applications to one or two per season.

If natural fruit set is reduced by frost, poor pollination conditions, or other factors, reduce the number or rates of lime sulfur applications for blossom thinning. Low vigor trees (less than 12 inches of shoot growth in top of tree in prior season) may be especially sensitive to multiple applications and/or higher rates.

Fine spray mists, obtained by using smaller nozzles and higher pressures will tend to reduce phytotoxicity.

(PRECAUTIONS: LIME SULFUR USE DILUTION TABLE ON NEXT PAGE)

LIME SULFUR USE DILUTION	LBS LIME SULFUR AI PER GALLON
1%	0.0297
2%	0.0594
3%	0.0890
4%	0.119
6%	0.178
10%	0.297
12%	0.356

WARRANTY AND LIMITATIONS OF DAMAGES FOR APPLE BLOSSOM THINNING

OR-CAL, Inc. recommends that the user test this product before commercial use in order to determine its suitability for the intended purpose as crop injury may occur. OR-CAL, Inc. warrants only that this product conforms to the product description on the label. Except as warranted by this label, ORCAL, Inc. makes no representation or warranty or guarantee, whether express or implied, of fitness for a particular purpose, of merchantability, or of product performance. To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer and user acknowledge and assume all risks.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in a secure locked place, inaccessible to children, pets, and livestock. Store it in a cool, dry place. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near fertilizers.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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 Handling: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Triple rinse the container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Use rinsate for basal application to labeled trees, vines, canes or crops for additional protection from pathogen spores. Offer for recycling, if available or offer for reconditioning, if appropriate 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.

-For 5 gal. or 50 lbs. container or less, triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

(STORAGE AND DISPOSAL CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

-For over 5 gallon or 50 lbs. container; triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

-For Refillable, plastic container, greater than 5 gallons: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Use rinsate for basal application to labeled trees, vines, canes or crops for additional protection from pathogen spores.

When empty, return container to point of sale, then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

-SpaceKraft Composite Intermediate Bulk Containers: The inner liner is a nonrefillable container that is recyclable or disposable. The outer box is recyclable or disposable. The pallet is reusable, recyclable or disposable. Empty the contents into application equipment or a mix tank. To rinse the inner liner: replace the liner's dispense plug, remove the inner liner from the box, remove the fill plug, fill with 1 to 2 gallons of water, replace the fill plug, firmly grasp liner with both hands then agitate for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or use as a drench treatment at base of trees or crops that are being treated. Repeat this procedure two more times.

CONDITIONS OF SALE – LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES

The directions on this label are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. Insufficient control of pests and/or injury to the crop to which the product is applied may result from the occurrence of extraordinary or unusual weather conditions, the failure to follow the label directions all of which are beyond the control of OR-CAL, Inc. or seller. In addition, failure to follow the label directions may cause injury to crops, animals, man or the environment. OR-CAL, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use subject to the factors noted above which are beyond the control of OR-CAL, Inc. OR-CAL, Inc. makes no other warranties or representations of any kind, express or implied concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy against OR-CAL, Inc. for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product is a claim of damage and damages or any other recovery of any kind against OR-CAL, Inc. shall not exceed the price of the product, which causes the alleged loss, damage, injury or other claim. To the extent consistent with applicable law, OR-CAL, Inc. shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages or expenses, or any nature, including, but not limited to, loss of profits, or income, whether or not based on OR-CAL, Inc. negligence, breach of warranty, strict liability in tort or any other cause of action. ORCAL, Inc. and the seller offer this product and the buyer and user accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitation of warranty, liability and remedies.

LIME SULFUR	GROUP	M2	FUNGICIDE
LIME SULFUR	GROUP	UN	INSECTICIDE

REX LIME SULFUR SOLUTION

ORCAL
BETTER YIELDS THROUGH SCIENCE

Fungicide-Insecticide-Miticide for Listed Fruits, Nuts, Ornamentals, Roses, and Livestock

Not for residential use or application to residential sites.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Calcium Polysulfide	28%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	72%
TOTAL	100%

CONTAINS 2.97 LBS. ACTIVE INGREDIENT PER GALLON

ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE LABEL ARE TO BE FOLLOWED. SEE DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN BOOKLET.

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.)

NET CONTENTS:

- ☐ 2.5 GALLONS
- ☐ 5 GALLONS
- ☐ 30 GALLONS
- ☐ 110 GALLONS
- ☐ 220 GALLONS
- ☐ 250 GALLONS

K+™

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER-PELIGRO

SEE ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS BEGINNING ON NEXT PAGE

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 fi rst 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for 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.

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 the National Pesticide Information Center at: 1-800-858-7378 for information about this product (including health concerns or pesticide incidents).

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Manufactured by: OR-CAL, INC.
29454 MEADOWVIEW RD
JUNCTION CITY, OR 97448
Phone: 541-689-4413

ORCAL

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29454 MEADOWVIEW RD.
JUNCTION CITY, OR 97448
(541) 689-4413

ORCALinc.com