4-410_Bonide Fung-onil Multi-purpose Fungicide Ready-to-use_20181018_54_4_.pdf

TRUSTED SINCE 1926

BONIDE®

Fung-onil™

Multi-purpose Fungicide

Ready to Use

For control of plant diseases

For use on vegetables, fruit trees, flowers, shrubs, trees



ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Chlorothalonil . .	(CAS No. 1897-45-6) . . .	00.087%
OTHER INGREDIENTS		99.913%
TOTAL		100.000%

EPA Est. No. 4-NY-1 EPA Reg. No. 4-410

Keep Out Of Reach Of Children

CAUTION (See Back Panel for Additional Precautionary Statements and First Aid)

Net Contents 32 FL. OZ. (946 ML.)

XXXXXXXX

883

Fung-onil

Multi-purpose Fungicide

Ready to Use

- ✓ **CONTROLS DISEASES:** leaf spots, rust, blights, fruit rots, mildews, scab, molds, etc.
- ✓ **ON:** vegetables, fruit trees, flowers, shrubs, and shade trees
- ✓ Ready-to-use, for healthier plants, for control of plant disease

Store and transport in an upright position.
EPA Reg. No. 4-410
EPA Est. No. 4-NY-1
Buyers Guarantee Limited to Label Claims.
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NOTICE: This product can expose you to chemicals including Chlorothalonil, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

BN

Bonide Products, Inc.
6301 Sutliff Road
Oriskany, NY 13424

Quart

0 37321 00883 5

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

Not for use on plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes. For use on plants intended for aesthetic purposes or climatic modification and being grown in interior plantscapes, ornamental gardens or parks, and grounds. Also for use on fruit trees and vegetables.

READ ENTIRE LABEL AND USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.

This product is highly effective for the control of a broad spectrum of vegetable, fruit and ornamental plant diseases when it is used according to the directions on this label. When conditions are favorable for development, thorough uniform coverage of plant surfaces is essential for good disease control.

General Precautions and Restrictions: Do not allow people or pets to enter treated areas until sprays have dried. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact other persons or pets, either directly or through drift.

VEGETABLE DISEASES

Spray foliage to point of runoff. Repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals. Use the shorter spray schedule during severe disease conditions or wet weather unless otherwise stated.

Note: Avoid spraying plants during extremely hot and sunny weather. Do not apply to wilted plants. Do not graze treated areas or feed treated plant parts to livestock.

VEGETABLES: Numbers in parentheses ( ) indicate days required between last application and harvest.

BEANS (Green) (7): *Rust and Botrytis Blight (Gray Mold)* - Begin applications during early bloom stage or when disease first threatens. Repeat at weekly intervals or as necessary. Do not apply more than 28 gal. per 1,000 sq. ft. per season.

BROCCOLI (7), BRUSSELS SPROUTS (7), CABBAGE (7), CAULIFLOWER (7): *Alternaria Leaf Spot and Downy Mildew* - Begin after transplants are set in the field or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Do not apply more than 38 gal. per 1,000 sq. ft. per season.

VEGETABLE DISEASES Cont.

RING SPOT IN BRUSSELS SPROUTS (CA only) - Begin at time of early sprout development or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Do not apply more than 38 gal. per 1,000 sq. ft. per season.

CARROTS (0): *Cercospora (Early) Blight and Alternaria (Late) Blight* - Begin when disease threatens and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as required to maintain control. Do not apply more than 47 gal. per 1,000 sq. ft. per season.

CELERY (7): *Cercospora (Early) Blight and Septoria (Late) Blight; Basal Stalk Rot and Pink Rot (Suppression)* - Begin when plants are set in the field. Repeat at 3 to 7 day intervals or as needed. Do not apply more than 57 gal. per 1,000 sq. ft. per season.

CORN (SWEET) (14): *Helminthosporium Leaf Blight and Rust* - Begin when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 4 to 7 day intervals or as needed. Do not apply to sweet corn for processing. Do not apply more than 28 gal. per 1,000 sq. ft. per season.

CUCUMBERS (0), MELONS (0), PUMPKINS (0), SQUASH (0): *Anthracnose, Downy Mildew and Target Spot; Scab, Gummy Stem Blight (Black Rot) Leaf Blight, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Powdery Mildew (except Southwestern states). Also suppresses Fruit Rot (Rhizoctonia) on cucumbers* - Begin when plants are in the first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease. Repeat applications at 7 day intervals or more frequently if required. Do not apply more than 50 gal. per 1,000 sq. ft. per season.

ONION (GREEN) (14) AND DRY BULB (7), LEEK (14), SHALLOT (14), GARLIC (7): *Botrytis Leaf Blight (Blast), Purple Blotch and Downy Mildew (suppression)* - Apply at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. For green onions, leek and shallot, do not apply more than 21 gal. per 1,000 sq. ft. per season; for dry bulb onions and garlic, do not apply more than 47 gal. per 1,000 sq. ft. per season.

POTATO (7): *Early Blight, Late Blight, Botrytis Vine Rot* - Begin when plants are 6 inches high or when disease threatens and continue at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed to maintain disease control. Do not apply more than 35 gal. per 1,000 sq. ft. per season.

TOMATO (0): *Early Blight, Late Blight, Gray Leaf Spot, Gray Leaf Mold, Septoria Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Alternaria Fruit Rot or Black Mold, Rhizoctonia Fruit Rot, Botrytis Gray Mold* - Begin when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or more frequently under severe conditions. Do not apply more than 47 gal. per 1,000 sq. ft. per season.

FRUIT DISEASES

Apply full coverage spray to the point of runoff to thoroughly cover tree canopy including undersides of leaves.

PEACH, NECTARINE, APRICOT, CHERRY, PLUM, PRUNE: *Peach Leaf Curl; Coryneum Blight (Shothole) on Peach, Nectarine, Apricot* - Spray foliage to point of runoff. Make one application at leaf fall in late autumn. Make one or two additional applications in mid to late winter before buds begin to swell. Where Coryneum Blight (Shothole) occurs, apply an additional application one to two weeks after petal fall or at shucksplit (tiny fruit just beginning to form) to prevent fruit infections.

Brown Rot Blossom Blight - Make one application at popcorn (pink, red or early white bud stage when first color shows) and a second application at full bloom. If cool, moist weather continues, make an additional application at petal fall.

CHERRY LEAF SPOT ON CHERRIES AND SCAB ON PEACH, NECTARINES AND APRICOT - In addition to the bloom applications listed above, make one application at shucksplit. Do not apply after shucksplit or before harvest. For control of Cherry Leaf Spot after harvest, make one application to foliage within 7 days after fruit is removed. In trees with history of high leaf spot incidence, make a second application 10 to 14 days later.

ORNAMENTAL DISEASES

Spray foliage to the point of runoff. Begin applications as directed for each species and disease condition cited and repeat on a 7 to 14 day schedule until conditions are no longer favorable for disease development. During periods when conditions favor severe disease incidence, generally cloudy or wet weather, use the shorter interval between applications. For outdoor use only. Do not apply more than 115 gal. per 1,000 sq. ft. per season. Use of this product on home lawns is prohibited.

BROADLEAF SHRUBS AND TREES

Ash (Fraxinus) - Controls Cercospora, Cercosporidium, Cylindrosporium Leaf Spots. First Application: spring bud break.
Azalea*, Rhododendron* - Controls Phytophthora Die-back, Ovulinia Flower Blight. First Application: new leaf emergence and early bloom.
Buckeye, Horsechestnut - Controls Leaf Blotch, Anthracnose. First Application: spring bud break.
Cherry-Laurel - Controls Cerocospora Leaf Spot. First Application: petal fall
Crabapple - Controls Scab, Cedar-Apple Rust, Sphaeropsis Leaf Spot. First Application: spring bud break.
Dogwood - Controls Anthracnose (Discula Sp.), Septoria Leaf Spot. First Application: spring bud swell, early bloom.
Euonymus - Controls Anthracnose. First Application: spring bud break.
Firethorn (Pyracantha) - Controls Scab. First Application: spring bud break.
Flowering Almond, Quince and Cherry Hawthorn - Controls Monilinia Blossom/ Branch Blight, Rust, Fabraea Leaf Spot. First Application: early bloom, pre-bloom.
Holly - Controls Rhizoctonia Web Blight. First Application: warm, moist conditions.
Mountain Laurel - Controls Cercospora Leaf Spot. First Application: spring bud break.
Oak (red group only) - Controls Taphrina Blister, Actinopelte Leaf Spot, Anthracnose. First Application: dormant bud swell.
Oregon-Grape (Mahonia) - Controls Rust. First Application: spring bud break.
Photinia - Controls Fabraea (Entomosporium) Leaf Spot. First Application: spring bud break.
Pieris (Andromeda) - Controls Phytophthora Die-Back. First Application: new leaf emergence.
Poplar - Controls Marssonina Leaf Spot. First Application: spring bud break.
Privet - Controls Cercospora Leaf Spot. First Application: prolonged wet conditions.
Sycamore, Planetree - Controls Anthracnose. First Application: spring bud break.
Viburnum - Controls Powdery Mildew. First Application: mid-summer.

BULBS AND FLOWERING PLANTS

Carnation - Controls Alternaria Leaf Spot/Branch Rot, Botrytis. First Application: transplant of cuttings; cool, moist conditions.
Chrysanthemum/Daisy - Controls Mycosphaerella Ray Blight, Septoria Leaf Spot. First Application: transplant of cuttings.
Geranium - Controls Botrytis Flower Blight (Gray Mold), Rust. First Application: pre-bloom cool, moist conditions.
Gladiolus - Controls Curvularia Leaf/Flower Spot, Botrytis Leaf/Flower Spot. First Application: early propagation
Hollyhock - Controls Rust. First Application: early seedling stage.
Hydrangea* (foliage only) - Controls Cercospora & Septoria Leaf Spots, Rust. First Application: early propagation.
Iris - Controls Botrytis Blossom Blight, Didymellina Leaf Spot. First Application: cool, moist conditions.
Lily - Controls Botrytis Gray Mold (foliar phase), Phytophthora Blight. First Application: pre-bloom.
Petunia* - Controls Botrytis Gray Mold (foliar phase), Phytophthora Blight, Botrytis Blight. First Application: pre-bloom.
Rose - Controls Black Spot, Botrytis Blight. First Application: spring bud break.
Statice - Controls Anthracnose, Cercospora, Alternaria, Botrytis Leaf Blight. First Application: spring bud break.
Zinnia - Controls Powdery Mildew. First Application: first sign of disease.

* DISCOLORATION OF BLOOMS HAS BEEN NOTED ON CERTAIN VARIETIES WHEN APPLICATIONS ARE MADE DURING FLOWERING.

FOLIAGE PLANTS

Dracaena - Controls Fusarium Leaf Spot. First Application: pre-transplant.
Leatherleaf Fern - Controls Ascochyta Blight, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Cylindrocladium Leaf Spot, Rhizoctonia Blight. First Application: spring bud break.
Parlor Palm (Chamaedorea) - Controls Bipolaris Leaf Spot (Helminthosporium). First Application: cool, moist conditions.

FOLIAGE PLANTS Cont.

Prayer Plant (Maranta) - Controls Helminthosporium Leaf Spot. First Application: early propagation.
Oyster Plant (Rhoeo) - Controls Tan Leaf Spot. First Application: early propagation.
Philodendron - Controls Phytophthora Blight, Dactylaria Leaf Spot. First Application: moist conditions.
Syngonium - Controls Cephalosporium Leaf Spot. First Application: warm, moist conditions.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage: Store and transport in an upright position. Store in a cool dry area inaccessible to children or pets.
Disposal: *If empty* - Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Place in trash or offer for recycling if available. *If partly filled* - Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

FIRST AID

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 emergency medical treatment information.

If in Eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If 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 Inhaled:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

FIRST AID Cont.

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.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential of runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with infield canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

NOTICE: To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer assumes all responsibility for safety and use not in accordance with directions.

For information on pesticide products (including health concerns, medical emergencies, or pesticide incidents), call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378.