



For Control and / or Suppression of Listed Diseases Bearberry, Bilberry, Blueberry, Cloudberry, Gooseberry, Grape, Amur River Grape, Kiwifruit, Lingonberry, Maypop, Muntries, Partridge Berry, Schisandra Berry, Strawberry. (Crop Subgroups 13-07F and 13-07G)

For Control and / or Suppression of Listed Diseases in Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon, Zucchini, (Cucurbit Vegetables Crop Group 9); Eggplant, Ground Cherry, Bell and non-bell Pepper, Pepino, Tomato, and Tomatillo (Fruiting Vegetables Crop Group 8-10).

**Active Ingredient:**

Tetraconazole*	11.6%
<b>Other Ingredients</b>	<b>88.4%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)propyl]1H-1,2,4-triazole  
 Contains 1 lb active ingredient (Tetraconazole) per gallon

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
 CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.  
 If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. Contact 1-888-478-0798 for emergency medical treatment information.  
 [See booklet for additional precautionary statements and use directions]

EPA Establishment No.  
 EPA Registration No. 80289-8-10163  
 Made in Italy

**NET CONTENTS:**

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**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**  
**HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)**  
**CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN**

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, and viton ≥14 mils.

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions exist for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product may be toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms adjacent to treatment areas. Exercise caution when making applications of **METTLE 125 ME** and do not apply when atmospheric conditions favor drift or runoff. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

Users should:

Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

**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, greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instruction and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

**Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours for all activities with the exception of 1 day for table grape and cane activities of girdling and turning. Table and raisin grape and cane activities of tying, training, harvesting and leaf pulling have a restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.**

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

**METTLE 125 ME** is formulated as a one pound active ingredient per gallon micro emulsion (ME). The active ingredient in **METTLE 125 ME** is Tetraconazole, a triazole fungicide (Group 3) that works by inhibiting demethylation and other processes in sterol biosynthesis. Tetraconazole is a systemic, protectant and curative fungicide and is absorbed quickly into the plant tissue. Optimal disease control is achieved when **METTLE 125 ME** is applied in a regularly scheduled spray program.

**RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT**

**METTLE 125 ME** contains Tetraconazole, a Group 3 fungicide (sterol biosynthesis inhibitors), as classified by the Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC) and is effective against labeled pathogens resistant to fungicides with modes of action different from those of target site Group 3, such as dicarboximides, strobilurins, benzimidazoles, or phenylamides. However, fungal isolates resistant to Group 3 fungicides may eventually dominate the fungal population if Group 3 fungicides are used predominantly and repeatedly in the same field in successive years as the primary method of control for the targeted pathogen species, especially if resistance to Group 3 fungicides is already present in the pathogen population. This may result in reduced disease control by Group 3 fungicides. To maintain the performance of **METTLE 125 ME** in the field, do not exceed the total number of sequential applications of **METTLE 125 ME** and the total number of applications of **METTLE 125 ME** per year stated in this label. Adhere to the label instructions regarding the consecutive use of **METTLE 125 ME** or other target site of action Group 3 fungicides that have a similar site of action on the same pathogens.

Consider the following to delay the development of fungicide resistance:

- **Tank mixtures:** If **METTLE 125 ME** is used in tank mixtures with fungicides from different mode of action Groups that are registered for the same use and that are effective against the pathogens of concern, use at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide in the tank mix.
- **IPM:** Integrate **METTLE 125 ME** into an overall disease and pest management program. Follow cultural practices known to reduce disease development. Consult your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor and/or representative for additional IPM strategies established for your area. Use **METTLE 125 ME** in Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs, which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.
- **Monitoring:** Monitor efficacy of all fungicides used in the disease management program against the targeted pathogen and record other factors that may influence fungicide performance and/or disease development.
- **Reporting:** If a Group 3 target site fungicide appears to be less or no longer effective against a pathogen that it previously controlled or suppressed, contact your representative, local extension specialist, or certified crop advisor to assist in determining the cause of reduced performance.

#### RAINFASTNESS

**METTLE 125 ME** is rainfast 2 hours after application. **Do not** apply if rain is expected within 2 hours of application or disease control may be reduced.

#### SPRAYER PREPARATION

Before applying **METTLE 125 ME** start with clean, well maintained application equipment. The spray tank, as well as all hoses and booms, must be cleaned to ensure no residue from the previous spraying operation remains in the sprayer. The spray equipment must be cleaned according to the manufacturer's directions for the last product used before the equipment is used to apply **METTLE 125 ME**. If two or more products were tank mixed prior to **METTLE 125 ME** application, follow the most restrictive cleanup procedure.

Frequently check all application equipment (pressure, nozzles) to ensure complete coverage of the target crop and accurate rate of pesticide application.

#### MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill clean spray tank 1/2 to 2/3 of desired level with clean water.
2. While agitating, slowly add the **METTLE 125 ME** to the spray tank. Agitation should create a rippling or rolling action on the water surface.
3. If tank mixing **METTLE 125 ME** with other labeled pesticides, add water soluble bags first, followed by dry formulations, flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, and then solutions. Adjuvants should be added to the spray solution as required.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. If compatibility is in question, use the compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all cautions, restrictions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures.

4. Fill spray tank to desired level with water. Continue agitation until all spray solution has been applied.
5. Mix only the amount of spray solution that can be applied the day of mixing. Apply **METTLE 125 ME** within 24 hours of mixing.
6. Do not combine **METTLE 125 ME** in a sprayer tank with pesticides or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective and non-injurious under your conditions of use.

#### COMPATIBILITY OF MIXTURES

**METTLE 125 ME** is believed to be compatible with most commonly used agricultural fungicides, insecticides, growth regulators, micronutrients and adjuvants. To ensure better results, consult spray compatibility charts available from State Cooperative Extension Service Specialists when comparing tank mixtures and conduct a spray tank compatibility test before mixing this product with other products. To determine the physical compatibility of **METTLE 125 ME** conduct a simple jar test as follows:

1. Add 1 pt. of water to a quart jar. Use water from the same source and temperature as which will be used in the spray tank mixing operation.
2. Add 1 ml of **METTLE 125 ME** to the quart jar; gently mix until product goes into suspension.
3. Add the proportionate amount of the mix product(s), with agitation. Then dry formulations, then flowables, then emulsifiable concentrates, and then adjuvants.
4. Place cap on jar, invert 10 times, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
5. An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform and free of suspended particles. The following conditions indicate potential problems with the mixture and it should not be used:
  - a) Layer of oil or globules on the mixture's surface.
  - b) Flocculation: fine particles in suspension or as a layer on the bottom of the jar.
  - c) Clabbering: Thickening texture (coagulated) like gelatin.
6. For best results, use combinations on a small number of plants before treating large areas.

#### SPRAYER CLEANUP

Clean spray equipment each day following **METTLE 125 ME** application. After **METTLE 125 ME** is applied; use the following steps to clean the spray equipment:

1. Completely drain the spray tank, rinse the sprayer thoroughly, including the inside and outside of the tank and all in-line screens.
2. Fill the spray tank with clean water and flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles.
3. Drain tank completely.

Thoroughly clean spray equipment, including all tanks, hoses, booms, screens and nozzles, before it is used to apply foliar pesticides. Remove all nozzles and screens and rinse them in clean water.

## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, and relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, and chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator.

### Droplet Size

Apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

### Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph), and there are no sensitive areas within 250 feet downwind.

### Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

### Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of copper compounds. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

### Equipment

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

**Spray Droplet Size:** The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient plant coverage and pest control. Larger droplets reduce drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

### Spray Droplet Size Control:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than any other orientations and is the recommended practice.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles orientated straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

**Boom Length:** Reducing the effective overall boom length to 70% of the wingspan of fixed-wing aircraft or 80% of a helicopter rotor width may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

**Application Height:** Applications must not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants.

**Application Swath Adjustment:** When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft or boom on-off. Increase swath adjustment distances, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, height, smaller drops, etc.).

**Wind:** Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid application below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Application is not allowed when wind speeds exceed 10 mph due to risk of direct drift to nontarget sensitive crops or locations. **Note:** Wind patterns can be affected by local terrain. All applicators must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift. **Note:** Follow State and local regulations with regard to minimum and maximum wind speeds during aerial application, as they may be more restrictive. Applicators must be familiar with and comply with State and local regulations.

**Temperature and Humidity:** Applications made during periods of low relative humidity require set-up of equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is typically greatest when conditions are both hot and dry.

**Surface Temperature Inversion:** Do not apply this product during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Small droplets can be transported in unpredictable directions due to the light and variable winds common during temperature inversions. Temperature inversions are typically characterized by temperatures that increase with altitude and they are common on nights with limited, cloud cover and light to no wind. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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.

## AERIAL APPLICATION

To avoid drift, apply the largest droplet size possible that will provide uniform coverage and result in satisfactory disease control. To obtain satisfactory application and avoid drift, the following directions must be observed:

Do not apply during low-level inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or under other conditions that favor drift. Application should be avoided when wind velocity is less than 2 mph and more than 15 mph.

### Carrier Volume and Spray Pressure:

- For aerial application use a minimum of 2 gallons per acre for all diseases except rust and white mold/Sclerotinia stem rot of soybeans for which a minimum of 5 gallons per acre must be used. Increasing the spray volume to 7 gallons or more per acre generally provides better coverage and more consistent disease control.

- Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

#### GROUND APPLICATION

Apply product in sufficient water for thorough coverage of vines and fruit. Increase spray volume as vine growth increases. Spray coverage is affected by nozzle type and spacing, sprayer pressure, gallonage per acre (gpa), applicator speed, and other factors. Airblast (Air Assist) Specific Directions for Vineyards: Airblast sprayers deliver the spray mixture into the canopy of vines through a laterally directed airstream. Abide by the drift management practices when using an Airblast sprayer:

- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy
- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage
- Do not allow the spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area (i.e. turn off sprayer when turning at end rows)
- Only spray inward, toward the orchard or vineyard, for applications to the outside rows.

#### CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

**METTLE 125 ME** may be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation is recommended.

- Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation system. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other irrigation experts.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

#### Prevent the movement of METTLE 125 ME into the soil

- Minimize pesticide contact with the soil surface by chemigating above the crop canopy.
- Stop chemigation when pesticide mixture is observed running off crop surfaces or after 0.25 inches of water has been applied, whichever occurs first.
- Allow for sufficient time after chemigation for crop surfaces to dry prior to expected rainfall or to irrigation applied above the crop canopy.

#### Requirements for Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back flow preventor (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favor drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. Add **METTLE 125 ME** slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Stickers, spreaders, etc., should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures.

**METTLE 125 ME** should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation is recommended.

#### Sprinkler Chemigation:

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. Add **METTLE 125 ME** slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Stickers, spreaders, etc., should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures.

**METTLE 125 ME** should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation is recommended.

#### **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS**

Use the time intervals listed below to determine the minimum required time interval between last **METTLE 125 ME** application and new crop planting.

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Replant Interval</b>
Bearberry, bilberry, blueberry (lowbush), cloudberry, corn, gooseberry, grape, kiwifruit (hardy), lingonberry, maypop, muntries, partridgeberry, peanut, pecan, schisandra berry, soybean, strawberry and sugarbeet	0 day
All other crops after application to Crop Groups 8-10, 9, and subgroups 13-07F or 13-07G	15 days
Small Grains: Barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rice, rye, triticale, and wheat	40 days
Sugarcane	45 days
All Other Crops	120 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Application fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Use Directions
Grape	Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)	3 to 5 (0.02 to 0.04 lb ai/A)	3	Begin application at prebloom (12 to 18 inch shoots) and continue applications using spray intervals up to 21 days in low to moderate disease pressure. Use a 14 day spray interval when disease pressure is severe or conditions are favorable for powdery mildew.
	Black rot ( <i>Guignardia</i> spp.)	3 to 5 (0.02 to 0.04 lb ai/A)	3	<u>Preventive Application:</u> Begin first application at 1 to 3 inches of new shoot growth and continue at 14 day intervals. Use higher specified rate under heavy disease pressure. When heavy disease pressure requires a shorter application interval, use alternate chemistries in between <b>METTLE 125 ME</b> applications. <u>Post Infection Application:</u> Apply within 72 hours after the beginning of infection.
	Anthrachnose ( <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)	3 to 5 (0.02 to 0.04 lb ai/A)	3	Begin application when new shoots are 1 to 3 inches in length and continue on a 14 day schedule.
	Vine diseases following pruning* ( <i>Botryosphaeria rhodina</i> , <i>Eutypa lata</i> , <i>Phaeoacremonium aleophilum</i> , <i>Phaeomoniella chlamydospora</i> )	5 (0.04 lb ai/A)	2	Apply as a directed spray within 24 hours of pruning at 5 fl oz per acre in 25 to 50 gallons of water ensuring adequate coverage. For additional more detailed use directions read below.*

**\*Additional more Detailed Use directions for Applications to Aid in the Control of Listed Vine Diseases Following Grapevine Pruning**

**Restrictions and Limitations**

- Do not apply more than 10 fl oz (0.08 lb ai) **METTLE 125 ME** /A per year including applications made for powdery mildew and black rot control.
- A maximum of 3 applications per acre per year is allowed, except for vine disease following pruning which the maximum is 2 applications per acre per year.
- Do not harvest until 14 days after the last application. (14 day PHI).

Apply **METTLE 125 ME** at 5 fl oz/A using a final spray volume of 25 to 50 gallons water per acre to protect against grapevine pruning diseases caused by *Botryosphaeria* spp., *Eutypa lata*, *Phaeoacremonium aleophilum*, *Phaeomoniella chlamydospora*. An adjuvant may be used to increase penetration into the pruned wood surfaces. It is the responsibility of the applicator to verify the crop safety of the adjuvant under the environmental conditions present at the time of application.

Apply **METTLE 125 ME** within 24 hours of pruning. Regardless of spray volume, it is recommended that a spray dye be used during the application followed by visual inspection to verify thorough coverage of the pruning cuts and susceptible tissue. A second application of **METTLE 125 ME** may be made approximately 14 days later if rainfall or high humidity persist resulting in environmental conditions favorable for disease development.

If double pruning of the vineyard is being performed, treatment does not need to be performed after the first, non-selective pruning pass if environmental conditions do not favor infection and disease development into tissue beyond where the final pruning cuts will occur. Under this scenario, apply **METTLE 125 ME** within 24 hours of making the second pruning cuts. The second application of **METTLE 125 ME** should be applied 14 days after the first application when rainfall and high humidity favor infection and disease development. If the risk of infection and rapid disease development is high, resulting in development of disease into tissue past where the second pruning cuts will be made, **METTLE 125 ME** should be applied after the first non-selective pruning cuts followed by a second application after the second and final pruning cuts are made. Again, the use of a spray dye is recommended to ensure thorough coverage of all cut surfaces.

**Botrytis Suppression**

**METTLE 125 ME**, when applied at 4 to 5 fl oz/A using a 14-day powdery mildew spray schedule, will enhance the activity of registered Botrytis rot fungicides.

Gooseberry	Powdery mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)	3 to 5 (0.02 to 0.04 lb ai/A)	<b>3</b>	Begin applications at pre-bloom and continue using a 14 day spray interval. Rotate to other chemical if more than 2 applications are needed.
	Anthrachnose ( <i>Drepanopeziza</i> spp.)			Begin application when the first leaf unfolds and repeat on a 10 to 14 day spray interval when disease conditions remain favorable.

**Restrictions and Limitations**

- Do not apply more than 10 fl oz (0.08 lb ai) **METTLE 125 ME** /A per year including applications made for powdery mildew and black rot control.
- Do not harvest until 14 days after the last application. (14 day PHI).
- Do not exceed 5 fl oz product (0.04 lb ai) per acre per application.

Amur river grape, Kiwifruit, hardy, Maypop, Schisandra berry, (cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)	Powdery mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.; <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)	3 to 5 (0.02 to 0.04 lb ai/A)	3	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease development and repeat on a 14 day interval.
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**Restrictions and Limitations**

- Do not apply more than 10 fl oz (0.08 lb ai) **METTLE 125 ME** /A per year including applications made for powdery mildew and black rot control.
- Do not harvest until 14 days after the last application. (14 day PHI).
- Do not exceed 5 fl oz product (0.04 lb ai) per acre per application.

Bearberry; Bilberry; Blueberry, lowbush Cloudberry; Lingonberry; Muntries; Partridge berry; (cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)	Powdery mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.; <i>Microsphaera</i> spp.; <i>Oidium</i> spp.)	3 to 5 (0.02 to 0.04 lb ai/A)	4	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease development and repeat on a 14 day interval.
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**Restrictions and Limitations**

- Do not apply more than 20 fl oz (0.16 lb ai) **METTLE 125 ME** /A per year including applications made for powdery mildew and black rot control.
- Do not harvest until 0 days after the last application. (0 day PHI).
- Do not exceed 5 fl oz product (0.04 lb ai) per acre per application.

Strawberry	Powdery mildew ( <i>Podosphaera aphanis</i> )	3 to 5 (0.02 to 0.04 lb ai/A)	4	Begin application prior to disease development and continue applications using spray intervals up to 21 days in low to moderate disease pressure.  Use higher specified application rates and a 14 day spray interval when growing susceptible varieties and/or when conditions are favorable for heavy disease pressure.
	Leaf spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp.)			
	Leaf blight ( <i>Phomopsis</i> spp.)			

**Restrictions and Limitations**

- Do not apply more than 20 fl oz (0.16 lb ai) **METTLE 125 ME** /A per year including applications made for powdery mildew and black rot control.
- Do not harvest until 0 days after the last application. (0 day PHI).
- Do not exceed 5 fl oz product (0.04 lb ai) per acre per application.

Crop	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Application fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Use Directions
<b>Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9):</b> Balsam apple & pear; Casaba; Cantaloupe; Chayote (fruit); Cucumber; Chinese cucumber; Chinese okra; Chinese waxgourd; Cucuzza; Edible gourd; Gherkin; Hechima; Honey balls; Honeydew; Hyotan; Melon (Bitter, Chinese preserving, Citron, Crenshaw, Golden Pershaw, Mango, Persian, Pineapple, Snake and Santa Claus) <i>Momordica</i> spp.; Muskmelon; Pumpkin; Squash (Acorn, Butternut, Calabaza, Crookneck, Hubbard, Scallop and Spaghetti) True cantaloupe; Vegetable marrow; Watermelon; Zucchini; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.	Powdery mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp. and <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)	8 (0.0625 lb. ai/A)	Begin applications prior to onset of disease when conditions are favorable for disease development. Make applications on a 7- to 10-day protectant schedule. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of <b>METTLE 125 ME</b> before alternating to another fungicide with a different mode of action. To control other foliar cucurbit diseases, tank mix application of registered fungicides should be made according to label use directions.
	Alternaria leaf blight and leaf spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.)  Cercospora leaf spot ( <i>C. citrullina</i> )  Septoria leaf blight ( <i>S. cucurbitacearum</i> )  phoma blight ( <i>P. exigua</i> )  Suppression: gummy stem blight ( <i>Didymella bryoniae</i> )	8 (0.0625 lb ai/A)	Consult your local university, extension agent, crop consultant or other expert for current recommendations regarding application timing and recommendations for managing gummy stem blight.
<b>Application Instructions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sufficient water volume must be used to ensure thorough coverage for best disease control. Ground application is recommended for best results.</li> <li>• Application may be made by ground, air, or chemigation. Apply in 0.1 to 0.25 inches/A of water for chemigation applications. Chemigation application using excessive water could lead to reduced efficacy.</li> </ul>			
<b>Restrictions and Limitations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not apply more than 24 fluid ounces per acre per year of <b>METTLE 125 ME</b>.</li> <li>• Do not apply more than 0.188 lb ai per acre per year of a Tetraconazole containing product.</li> <li>• Do not apply more than 5 applications of <b>METTLE 125 ME</b> per acre per year.</li> <li>• There must be a retreatment interval of at least 7 days between applications of <b>METTLE 125 ME</b>.</li> <li>• Applications may be made up to the day of harvest (PHI = 0 days).</li> <li>• Do not exceed 8 fl oz product (0.0625 lb ai) per acre per application.</li> </ul>			

Crop	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Application fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Use Directions
<b>Fruiting Vegetable (Crop Group 8-10):</b> African eggplant; Bush tomato; Cocona; Currant tomato; Eggplant; Garden huckleberry Goji berry; Groundcherry; Martynia; Naranjilla; Okra; Pea eggplant; Pepino; Pepper, bell Pepper, non-bell Roselle; Scarlet eggplant; Sunberry; Tomato; Tomatillo; Tree tomato; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.	Powdery mildew <i>Leveillula</i> spp. <i>Oidium</i> spp.)  Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum</i> spp.)  Septoria leaf spot <i>(S. lycopersici)</i>  Early blight <i>(Alternaria solani)</i>  Gray leaf spot ( <i>Stemphylium solani</i> , <i>S. lycopersici</i> )  Target spot <i>(Corynespora</i> spp.)  Tomato leaf mold <i>(Cladoporium fulvum)*</i>	6 to 8 (0.047 to 0.0625 lb ai/A)	Begin applications prior to onset of disease when conditions are favorable for disease development. Reapply on a 7- to 14-day interval when conditions remain favorable for disease development. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of <b>METTLE 125 ME</b> before alternating to another fungicide with a different mode of action. Apply uniformly in a spray volume that provides thorough coverage of the fruit and foliage. Control may be reduced at low spray volumes or if spray coverage is not adequate.
<b>Application Instructions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sufficient water volume must be used to ensure thorough coverage for best disease control. Ground application is recommended for best results.</li> <li>• Application may be made by ground, air, or chemigation. Apply in 0.1 to 0.25 inches/A of water for chemigation applications. Chemigation application using excessive water could lead to reduced efficacy.</li> </ul>			
<b>Restrictions and Limitations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not apply more than 16 fl oz per acre per year of <b>METTLE 125 ME</b>.</li> <li>• Do not apply more than 0.125 lb ai per acre per year of a Tetraconazole containing product.</li> <li>• Do not apply more than 5 applications of <b>METTLE 125 ME</b> per acre per year.</li> <li>• Do not exceed 21 days between applications.</li> <li>• There must be a retreatment interval of at least 7 days between applications of <b>METTLE 125 ME</b>.</li> <li>• Applications may be made up to the day of harvest (PHI = 0 days).</li> <li>• Do not exceed 8 fl oz product (0.0625 lb ai) per acre per application.</li> </ul> *Not for use in California			

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**Storage:** Store under well-vented, cool and dry storage conditions. Do not store under moist conditions.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

### Container Handling:

**For up to 5 gallon container:** Nonrefillable container: Do not reuse or refill this container. Empty the package completely and triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. 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 one-fourth 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. Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

**For up to 50 gallon container:** Nonrefillable container: Do not reuse or refill this container. Empty the package completely and triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container one-fourth 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 it 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

### For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers

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 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.

**FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK OR FIRE),  
CALL CHEMTREC® (800) 424-9300.**

**For other product information, contact Gowan Company or see Material Safety Data Sheet.**

### NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY AND LIABILITY LIMITATIONS

**Important:** Read the entire Directions for Use and Notice of Conditions of Sale and Warranty and Liability Limitations before using this product. If terms are not acceptable return the unopened container for a full refund.

Our directions for use of this product are based on tests believed to be reliable. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, inadequate performance, or other unintended consequences may result due to soil or weather conditions, off target movement, presence of other materials, method of use or application, and other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Gowan Company. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer and User.

Gowan Company warrants that this product conforms to the specifications on the label when used in strict conformance with Direction for Use, subject to the above stated risk limitations. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, GOWAN COMPANY MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, GOWAN COMPANY'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, OR ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY IS STRICTLY LIMITED TO THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID OR REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT, AT GOWAN COMPANY'S SOLE DISCRETION.

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