Reckoning

FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Thyme Oil	2.00%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:*	98.00%
TOTAL:	**100.00%**

*Water

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

*May cause and allergic reaction
*Causes skin and eye irrigation

ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE
When Used as Directed

NET CONTENTS: ■ **2.5 Gal** (9.5 L)

This product has not been registered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. GroPro represents that this product qualifies for exemption from registration under FIFRA 25(b) FIFRA 40.

How can we help?
1-833-476-7761

MANUFACTURED BY:

GroPro

900 128th Street West
Burnsville, MN 55337
Phone: 1-833-476-7761
www.groproag.com
EPA EST NO. 102052-WA-1

OMRI LISTED For Organic Use

FRAC BM01

AGRI LINE

GroPro

FIRST AID
IF SWALLOWED: Call 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.
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.
IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.
Note to Physician: Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

- Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear goggles or safety glasses. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
  - Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear.
  - Take off contaminated clothing and wash in hot soapy water before reuse.
  - Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

- User should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- User should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
- Wash the outside of gloves before removing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

FOR TERRESTRIAL USES: 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 wash water or rinsate.

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 State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE - Store in a cool, dry place. Avoid freezing.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL - To avoid wastes, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

Container Handling (under 5 gallons): Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. 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 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. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. Do not burn unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Container Handling (over 5 gallons): Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this 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 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 or by incineration. Do not burn unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

RECKONING® Fungicide is a sprayable, foliar fungicide for control of certain plant diseases on: almonds, pistachios, bulb vegetables, grapes, lemons, stone fruits, pome fruits, potatoes and other tuberous and corm vegetables, strawberries, cucurbits and tomatoes. See HOW TO USE directions for a complete list of all crops approved for use. Use of RECKONING® Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease, pest management, or IPM program.

RECKONING® Fungicide may be used with disease forecasting or Extension advisory programs that recommend application timings based on environmental factors favorable to disease development. Consult with your local agricultural authorities for IPM strategies established for your area.

The higher rates in the rate range or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when disease conducive environmental conditions exist. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR DISEASE CONTROL, AND/OR CROP INJURY. Applications may be made at the longer spray intervals under low to moderate disease pressure.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE STATEMENT

RECKONING® Fungicide is an essential oil based fungicide that exhibits no known cross-resistance to fungicide chemistry such as sterol-inhibitors, dicarboximides, benzimidazoles, quinone outside inhibitors (QoI), or phenylamides. RECKONING® Fungicide inhibits or interferes with the enzymes necessary for infection in several plant pathogenic fungi species. Even though essential oil based materials have no known resistance some fungal pathogens can develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance development cannot be predicted, use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the crop and use area. Consult your local or State agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are complementary to those in this label. Resistance management strategies may include rotating and/or tank mixing with products having different modes of action or limiting the total number of applications per season. GROPRO encourages responsible resistance management to ensure effective long-term control of the fungal diseases on this label.

HOW TO USE RECKONING® FUNGICIDE

Ground Application

Apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre for tree and vine crops and 15 gallons of water per acre for field and vegetable crops. Thorough and uniform coverage is essential for effective disease control.

Aerial Application

Apply RECKONING® Fungicide using fixed wing or rotary aircraft equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre for tree and vine crops and 5 gallons of water per acre for field and vegetable crops. Thorough and uniform coverage is essential for effective disease control.

Greenhouse Applications

In unventilated glass or plastic houses, the vapor activity of RECKONING® Fungicide can produce brown or necrotic spots on the crop. Intensity and frequency of these effects depend on the relative humidity (e.g., above 80%), duration of vapor exposure and concentration of the spray solution. Thus ventilation after spraying is necessary in such systems.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING – USE DILUTION IMMEDIATELY
DO NOT STORE DILUTED SOLUTION

Surfactants are needed for all foliar applications.

MATERIAL + WATER – Fill a clean tank with half the amount of required clean water. With the agitator running, add the desired amount of product to the mix tank, following the application rate table. Continue agitation while filling the tank with the remaining required amount of water. Thoroughly mix until a homogeneous mixture is obtained. Start applying the solution after product has completely dispersed into the mixed water. For best results, maintain constant agitation in spray equipment.

PRODUCT + TANK-MIXTURES – The use of the tank mix must be in accordance with the more restrictive label limitations and precautions. Product cannot be mixed with another product with a prohibition against mixing. Do not pre-mix product with any other tank-mix component before adding to the spray tank.

COMPATIBILITY OF SPRAY MIXTURES – Limited compatibility testing has been conducted for product with other commonly used insecticides, fungicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, and surfactants. As such, tank mixing or use of product with any other product shall be the exclusive risk and responsibility of the user. Read and follow all precautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in tank mixtures. To ensure compatibility of the tank mix combinations, always perform a compatibility jar test of product with other chemicals testing the mixture on a small scale before making large-scale applications.

FOLIAR SPRAY APPLICATIONS – Apply enough spray solution using clean standard sprayer equipment to achieve a uniform and complete spray coverage of both the upper and lower leaf surfaces, stems and fruit. Ensure that sufficient water volume is used to provide thorough coverage to the point of runoff. Refer to the table for application rates.

PLANT SAFETY (PHYTOTOXICITY) – Since plant varieties are numerous and may react differently to products, test the product on a small area to check for burn before using it on a large scale, particularly for flowering ornamentals and delicate plants. NOTE: Apply early or late in the day. DO NOT apply to plants under stress or when temperatures exceed 90°F.

ALL (CROP GROUP 14-12)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts	Anthracnose, Phytophthora Blight (P. capsici), Raceme Blight (Botrytis cinerea), Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Bight, Botrytis Blight, Late Blight (Alternaria alternata), Septoria Leaf Blight, Kernel Rot, Shuck Rot (Phytophthora catorum), Zonate Leaf Spot (Cristulariella pyramidalias), Ball Moss,* Spanish Moss, Bacterial spot, Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae), Brown rot, Blossom blight, leaf and fruit spots, Coryneum blight (shot-hole), Bacterial blast	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Make applications on a minimum 7 to 14 day interval depending upon disease conditions. The use of adjuvants is required with all crops.

All (crop goup 3-07)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Onion, green; dry bulb; Welsh garlic including great-headed; leek; shallot and all others	Botrytis leaf blight; Bacterial bulb rots: Burkholderia (Pseudomonas) cepacia, Burkholderia gladioli pv. allicola, Dickeya (Erwinia) chrysanthemi, Enterobacter cloacae, Pantoea agglomerans (formerly Erwinia herbicola or Enterobacter agglomerans), Pectobacteriu; Botrytis squamosa; Botrytis Neck and Bulb Rot: Botrytis aclada, Botrytis allii, Botrytis porri; everal viruses in the potyvirus group; Phoma terrestris; Purple blotch: Alternaria porri; Stemphylium leaf blight: Stemphylium vesicarium; Rust Puccinia allii; Athelia rolfsii (Sclerotium rolfsii)	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	When using tank mix rates, add fungicide(s) registered for use against the targeted disease(s). Use lower rate only in a tank mix with a broad spectrum fungicide for bulb vegetables. For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Make applications on a 7 to 14 day interval depending upon disease conditions. The use of adjuvants is suggested.

All (CROP GROUP 13-07)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Blackberry, Raspberry, blueberry, elderberry, mulberry, grapes table, grapes wine, grapes raisin, strawberry, kiwifruit, cranberry, caneberry and all others in this crop group even if not listed.	Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea); black rot,; phomopsis cane; leaf spot; ripe rot; Erwinia herbicola	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	When using tank mix rates, add fungicide(s) registered for use against the targeted disease(s). Use lower rate only in a tank mix with another fungicide active against Botrytis. Apply product at the critical timings for Botrytis control. Typically, applications are made at early bloom, and/or berry touch to bunch closure, veraison, and pre-harvest. Use sufficient water to ensure penetration of the canopy and coverage of the flowers or bunches. The use of adjuvants is suggested.

ALL (CROP GROUP 10-10)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Citrus fruit such as orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine (mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and all other citrus	Alternaria (Alternari spp. - Suppression only); Penicillium rot (Penicillium spp. - Suppression only); Melanose spot; greasy spot; citrus scab; Alternaria brown spot; citrus canker; Phytophthora brown rot; Septoria Penicillium rot (Penicillium spp. - Suppression only)	RECKONING® Fungicide 20 to 24	Make initial application at the rate of 22 fl. oz./A. Additional applications can be done as needed to fully control infections. Always consult your agricultural advisor, University contact or Extension Service for recommended pest management practices for your area. The use of adjuvants is suggested.

ALL (CROP GROUP 12-12)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Stone fruit such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, prunus hybrids (such as pluot, aprium, plumcot) and all others	Bacterial spot; Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae); Monolinia brown rot; Blossom blight; leaf and fruit spots; Coryneum blight (shot-hole); Anthracnose; Peach leaf curl; Bacterial blast, Black knot* (plums); Cherry leaf spot* (sour cherries only)	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Apply when bud tissue is susceptible to infection (i.e.,pink,white or red bud). If conditions favorable for disease development persist or recur, apply at full bloom or at petal fall. When using tank mix rates, add fungicide(s) registered for use against the targeted disease(s). The use of adjuvants is suggested.
	Botrytis storage rot		Single application no more than 10 days pre-harvest.

ALL (CROP GROUP 11-10)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Pome fruit such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and all others	Anthracnose; Cedar Apple Rust; Scab; Sooty Blotch; Flyspeck; Quince Rust; Blossom blast; European Canker (Nectria); Shoot blast (Pseudomonas); Collar rot; Crown rot	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	Under conditions favorable for disease development, shorten the spray intervals and/or use the high rate. When using tank mix rates, add fungicide(s) registered for use against the targeted disease(s). For optimum results, begin applications at green tip or as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. The use of adjuvants is suggested.
	Fire Blight (Erwinia amylovora)	Minimum of 44 fl oz per acre	Apply within 24 hours of infection and again 3-7 days later, depending on weather conditions. An additional pre-infection application may improve control.

ALL (CROP GROUP 1)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Arracacha; arrowroot; artichoke, Chinese; artichoke, Jerusalem; beet, garden; beet, sugar; burdock, edible; canna, edible; carrot; cassava, bitter and sweet; celeriac (celery root); chayote (root); chervil, turnip-rooted; chicory; chufa; dasheen (taro); ginger; ginseng; horseradish; leren; parsley, turnip-rooted; parsnip; potato; radish; radish, oriental (daikon); rutabaga; salsify (oyster plant); salsify, black; salsify, Spanish; skirret; sweet potato; tanier (cocoyam); turmeric; turnip; yam bean; yam, true)	Early blight (Alternaria solani); Botrytis leaf spot (Botrytis cinerea); Brown spot (Alternaria alternata), Cercospora leaf spot; early blight (Cercospora apii); late blight (Septoria apicola); rhizoctonia root rot (Rizoctonia solani)	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	Under conditions favorable for disease development, shorten the spray intervals and/or increase the rate of the tank-mix partner. For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Make applications on a 7 to 14 day interval depending upon disease conditions. The use of adjuvants is suggested.

ALL (CROP GROUP 25 & 26)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Basil, fresh leaves and mint, fresh leaves; basil, dried leaves and mint, dried leaves Dill seed or Celery seed plus all others in this crop group even if not listed.	Fusarium, Bacterial Leaf Spot, Root Rot,	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	When using tank mix rates, add fungicide(s) registered for use against the targeted disease(s). For optimum results use as a preventative treatment. Begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Make applications from pre-bloom to harvest on a 7 to 14 day interval depending upon disease conditions. The use of adjuvants is suggested.

ALL (CROP GROUP 8-10)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
African eggplant; bush tomato; bell pepper; cocona; currant tomato; eggplant; garden huckleberry; goji berry; groundcherry; martynia; naranjilla; okra; pea eggplant; pepino; non-bell pepper; roselle; scarlet eggplant; sunberry; tomatillo; tomato; tree tomato; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Early blight (Alternaria solani); Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	Under conditions favorable for disease development, shorten the spray intervals and/or increase the rate of the tank-mix partner. Use only in a tank mix with labeled dose rate of another effective early blight fungicide. For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Make applications on a 7 to 14 day interval depending upon disease conditions. The use of adjuvants is suggested. Greenhouse Use: Apply RECKONING® Fungicide only in well-ventilated plastic tunnel houses or glass houses. Ventilate for at least 2 hours after application.

ALL (CROP GROUP 9)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Chayote (fruit); Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon); citron melon; cucumber; gherkin; gourd, edible (includes hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese okra); Momordica spp (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bittermelon, Chinese cucumber); muskmelon, watermelon and all others in this crop groups even if not listed.	Charcoal Rot; Macrophomina phaseoli; Angular Leaf Spot; Pseudomonas syringae pv. Lachrymans; Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. Melonis; Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. Niveum; Fusarium solani f. sp. cucurbitae	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Make applications on a minimum 7 to 14 day interval depending upon disease conditions. The use of adjuvants is suggested.

All (CROP GROUP 5-16)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Broccoli; Brussels sprouts; cabbage; cabbage, Chinese, napa; cauliflower; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities	Alternaria Leaf Spot; Anthracnose; Black Spot; Ring Spot; White Rust; Basel Stem Rot; Seedling root rot	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Make applications on a minimum 7 to 14 day interval depending upon disease conditions. The use of adjuvants is suggested.

ALL (CROP GROUP 4-16)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Head lettuce, leaf lettuce, mustard greens and spinach plus any other crop in this crop group even if not listed	Alternaria Leaf Spot; Anthracnose; Black Spot; Ring Spot; White Rust; Basel Stem Rot; Seedling root rot	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Make applications on a minimum 7 to 14 day interval depending upon disease conditions. The use of adjuvants is suggested.

ALL (CROP GROUP 6-22)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Bean (Phaseolus spp. or Vigna spp.; one edible podded cultivar, one succulent shelled cultivar, and one dried seed); Pea (Pisum spp.; one edible podded cultivar, one succulent shelled cultivar, and one dried seed); and Soybean, seed	Bean Rust, Chocolate pot, Fusarium, Damping Off, leaf spot, Anthracnose, Root rot, Pythium, Blight,	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Make applications on a minimum 7 to 14 day interval depending upon disease conditions. The use of adjuvants is suggested.

ALL (CROP GROUP 2)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Beet, garden; beet, sugar; burdock, edible; carrot; cassava, bitter and sweet; celeriac (celery root); chervil, turnip-rooted; chicory; dasheen (taro); parsnip; radish; radish, oriental (daikon); rutabaga; salsify, black; sweet potato; tanier (cocoyam); turnip; yam, true	Bacterial leaf spot, Alternaria leaf spot, Fusarium, Rust, Yellow Virus, Mosaic Virus,	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Make applications on a minimum 7 to 14 day interval depending upon disease conditions. The use of adjuvants is suggested.

ALL (CROP GROUP 7-22)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Any cultivar of bean (Phaseolus spp. or cowpea (Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp)); field pea (Pisum sativum L. subsp. sativum var. arvense (L.) Poir.); and soybean (Glycine max (L.) Merr.)	Frogeye leaf Spot, Septoria Brown Spot, Stem Canker, Charcoal Rot, Rust, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Cercospora Leaf Blight, Phytophthora, Anthracnose	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Make applications on a minimum 7 to 14 day interval depending upon disease conditions. The use of adjuvants is suggested.

ALL (CROP GROUP 23 & 24)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Date, fig, guava and olive, Atemoya or sugar apple, avocado, banana or pomegranate, dragon fruit, lychee, passionfruit, pineapple and prickly pear, fruit, all edible and inedible tropical and subtropical peel crops	Anthracnose Fusarium, Phytophthora, Botryosphaeria ribis, Bacterial cancker, Botrytis, Bacterial Blight, Leaf Spot, Alternaria	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Make applications on a minimum 7 to 14 day interval depending upon disease conditions. The use of adjuvants is suggested.

ALL (CROP GROUP 15-22)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Wheat, barley, field corn, sweet corn, rice and either grain sorghum or proso millet and others	Aspergillus ear rot, Southern and Norhtern leaf blight, Rust, Bacterial Wilt, Goss Wilt, Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Tar Spot, Seed Rots, Physoderman Brown Spot, Fusarium, Charcoal Rot..	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Make applications on a minimum 7 to 14 day interval depending upon disease conditions. The use of adjuvants is suggested.

ALL (CROP GROUP 16-22)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Sorghum, forage, stover, Corn, wheat and any other cereal grain crop	Aspergillus ear rot, Southern and Norhtern leaf blight, Rust, Bacterial Wilt, Goss Wilt, Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Tar Spot, Seed Rots, Physoderman Brown Spot, Fusarium, Charcoal Rot..	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Make applications on a minimum 7 to 14 day interval depending upon disease conditions. The use of adjuvants is suggested.

ALL (CROP GROUP 22)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Asparagus, celery, palm hearts; prickly pear, Chinese; celtuce; fennel, Florence, fresh leaves and stalk; fern, edible, fiddlehead; fuki; kale, sea; kohlrabi; rhubarb; udo; zuiki; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities	Bacterial Blight, Bacterial Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Fusarium, Pink Rot, Rust, Stem Blight, Crown Rot.	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Make applications on a minimum 7 to 14 day interval depending upon disease conditions. The use of adjuvants is suggested.

ALL (CROP GROUP 20)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Rapeseed (canola varieties only); sunflower, seed; and cottonseed	Alternaria, Blight, Fusarium, Rust,	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Make applications on a minimum 7 to 14 day interval depending upon disease conditions. The use of adjuvants is suggested.

ALL (CROP GROUP 17)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Bermuda grass, bluegrass and bromegrass or fescue	Rust, Pythium Blight, Anthracnose.	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Make applications on a minimum 7 to 14 day interval depending upon disease conditions. The use of adjuvants is suggested.

HOPS

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Hops	Botrytis (Botrytis cinerea)	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Make applications on a minimum 7 to 14 day interval depending upon disease conditions. The use of adjuvants is suggested.

HEMP

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Hemp	Botrytis cinerea	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Make applications on a minimum 7 to 14 day interval depending upon disease conditions. The use of adjuvants is suggested.

PALMS

CROP	DISEASE	RATE FL OZ PER ACRE	USE INFORMATION
Palms	Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria spp., A. alternata); Ascochyta leaf spot (Ascochyta cynarae); Phyllostica leaf spot (Phyllostica spp.); rust (Uromyces betae, Puccinia helianthi); white rust (Albugo tragopogonis); Cercospora leaf spot (Cercospora betae, C. pastinaceae); circular spot, southern blight (Sclerotium rolfsii); Pythium root rot (Pythium aphanidermatum); Rhizoctonia stem canker; crown rot (Rhizoctonia solani)	RECKONING® Fungicide 24 to 64	For optimum results, begin applications as soon as crop and/or environmental conditions become favorable for disease development. Make applications on a minimum 7 to 14 day interval depending upon disease conditions. The use of adjuvants is suggested.

SPRAY DRIFT

SENSITIVE AREAS: Apply ANY pesticide only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements **do not** apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulation.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces 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 on the following pages).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

- 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. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- 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 other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- 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 oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

WIND: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compen-

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

Do not make applications during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. 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.

CHEMIGATION USE DIRECTIONS

Apply specified rate per acre according to the instructions below unless specified differently in the SELECTED CROPS section.

CHEMIGATION

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Apply this product only through a drip system or sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, hand move, flood (basin), furrow, border or drip (trickle) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
2. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
3. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
4. 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.
5. 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.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

1. 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.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (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 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.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

1. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of 23 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.
2. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
3. 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.
4. 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 filled with a system interlock.
5. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR FLOOD (BASIN), FURROW AND BORDER CHEMIGATION

1. Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops.
2. The systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:
   a. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
   b. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
   c. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
   d. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
   e. 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.

f. 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.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR DRIP (TRICKLE) CHEMIGATION

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
3. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
4. 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.
5. 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.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL TYPES OF CHEMIGATION

1. Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water. Failure to provide a clean tank, void of scale or residues may cause product to lose effectiveness or strength.
2. Determine the treatment rates as indicated in the directions for use and make proper dilutions. Product can be applied continuously or at any time during the water application.
3. Prepare a solution in the chemical tank by filling the tank with the required water and then adding product as required.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

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KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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)

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EPA EXEMPT PRODUCT

Reckoning

FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Thyme Oil	2.00%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:*	98.00%
TOTAL:	**100.00%**

*Water

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

*May cause and allergic reaction
*Causes skin and eye irrigation

ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE
When Used as Directed

NET CONTENTS: ■ **2.5 Gal** (9.5 L)

This product has not been registered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. GroPro represents that this product qualifies for exemption from registration under FIFRA 25(b) FIFRA 40.

How can we help?
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