



ARISTON™ Application for Potatoes

The key to preventing a Late Blight outbreak in potatoes is to apply a fungicide that destroys the existing undetected infection within the plant, while simultaneously preventing the spread of spores.



ARISTON combines the unique resistance management benefits of chlorothalonil with the excellent preventative/curative activity of cymoxanil. Using multi-levels of protection, ARISTON contains powerful local systemic action, superior sporulation control and a natural rainfastness to help growers achieve full season protection.

ARISTON Benefits:

- Penetrates leaf tissue to destroy the existing, undetected infection within the plant
- Secures control of disease source, attacking the first disease cycle
- Manages and contains disease from spreading
- Stops unseen infection up to three days after initial infection
- Reduces sporulation, preventing future disease cycles
- Natural rainfastness, protects and covers stems before row closure

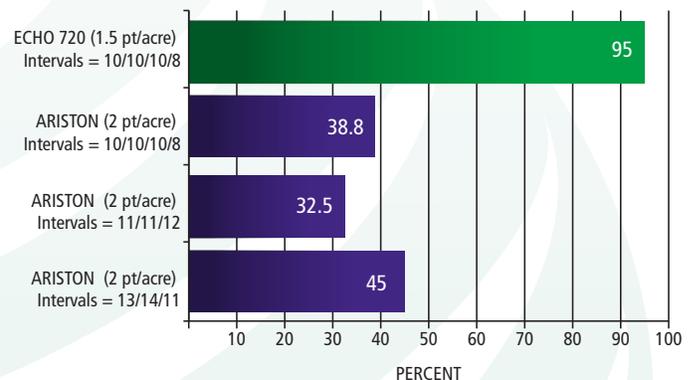
Also Labeled for Use With:

- Cucumber
- Watermelon
- Squash
- Melon
- Zucchini
- Pumpkins
- Cantaloupe
- Fruiting Vegetables
- Tomatoes

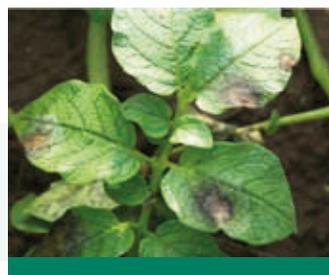
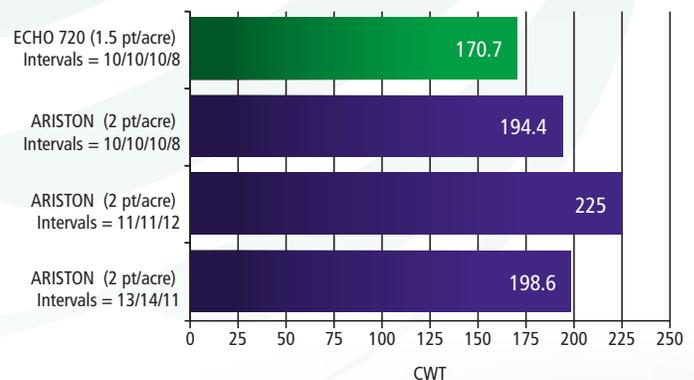
Susceptible Disease Controlled (see label for complete list):

- Downy Mildew
- Late blight

Late Blight Severity (48 DATF/10DATL)
Michael Hubbard - Kootenai Valley - Potato Late Blight
3001-1202 H



Total Yield (93 DATF/55 DATL)
Michael Hubbard - Kootenai Valley - Potato Late Blight
3001-1202 P





ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile).....	37.15%
Cymoxanil (2-cyano-N-[(ethylamino)carbonyl]-2-(methoxyimino) acetamide)	4.96%
OTHER INGREDIENTS.....	57.89%
TOTAL:	100.00%

Contains 3.83 Pounds Chlorothalonil per Gallon
 Contains 0.51 Pounds Cymoxanil per Gallon

EPA Registration No. 60063-53

GENERAL USE INFORMATION

ARISTON is a mixture of chlorothalonil and cymoxanil. Chlorothalonil is a broad spectrum protectant fungicide that controls many diseases of fruits and vegetables. Cymoxanil is a locally systemic fungicide that controls downy mildew and late blight diseases on potatoes, tomatoes, cucurbits and fruiting vegetables, including peppers. Chlorothalonil is a multi-site mode of action fungicide while cymoxanil is a single site mode of action fungicide, potentially susceptible to development of insensitive strains of fungi. Consult your local Wilbur-Ellis representative for guidance on the proper use of this product in programs which seek to minimize the occurrence of disease resistance to other fungicides.

USE DIRECTIONS

ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW LABEL INSTRUCTIONS

Spray volume should normally range from 20 to 150 gallons per acre (200 to 1,400 liters per hectare) for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre (50 to 100 liters per hectare) for concentrate ground sprays and aircraft applications. Both ground and aircraft methods of application are recommended unless specific directions are given for a crop.

Apply the spray mixture as soon as possible after preparation. Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight or product degradation may occur.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

When tank mixing **ARISTON** with other pesticides, observe the more restrictive label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed any label dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Do not combine this product in the sprayer tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and non-injurious under your conditions of use. Do not combine this product with Dipel® 4L, Triton® AG-98, Triton B-1956, Latron® AG-98 or Latron B-1956, as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to the crops on this label.

If the pH of the spray mix is greater than 7, either add a buffering agent, such as TRI-FOL® to reduce the pH to 7 or less or apply the spray mixture immediately.

DO NOT tank mix this product with oil, or with any adjuvants which contain oil as their principal ingredient.

Do not use with Copper-Count N® in concentrated spray suspensions.

See label for additional use rates.

Crop	PHI (Days)	Diseases	Rate/Acre	Application Directions
Potato	14	Late blight (phytophthora infestans) Early blight* (alternaria solani) Botrytis vine rot* (Botrytis cinerea) Black dot* (Colletotrichum coccodes)	2.0 pints	For Early blight and Late blight, begin preventive applications early in the season when conditions are favorable for disease (before infection). Repeat applications at 5 to 7 day intervals. Reduce intervals to 5 days when any one of the following events occur: · Vines close within the rows · Late blight forecasting measures 18 disease severity values (DSV) · The crop reaches 300 P-days Increase water spray volume as canopy density increases. Use the shortest interval when plants are rapidly growing and disease conditions are severe.

* Not registered for use in California.