



# Special Local Need

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA  
**PENNCOZEB® 75DF DRY FLOWABLE FUNGIDICE**  
**FOR USE ON TOBACCO FOR CONTROL OF TOBACCO DISEASES**

EPA Registration No. 70506-185

EPA SLN No. VA-080005

**ATTENTION**

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- For Statement of Practical Treatment and other Precautionary Statements see label attached to container.
- Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on the EPA registered label.

NOTE: This label and the federal label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

**Target Pests:**

*Peronospora tabacina* (Blue Mold)

*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* (Anthracnose)

*Rhizoctonia solani* and *Fusarium* spp. (Damping-off, stem rot, and target spot)

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

Directions are for disease suppression in tobacco production including outdoor seed beds, greenhouse, float-bed systems, and field.

For traditional outdoor seed beds, use 1.0 pound per 100 gallons of water (one level tablespoon per gallon). Make spray applications on a 5 to 7 day schedule starting when plants are about the size of a dime and continue applications until transplanting to the field. Use 3 gallons of the fungicide mixture when plants are small and gradually increase to 5 gallons per 900 sq. ft. bed as plants grow.

For greenhouse and float-bed systems, use ½ pound per 100 gallons of water (one level teaspoon per gallon). Spray every 5 to 7 days to the point of run-off. Apply 3 gallons of the fungicide spray mixture on small plants (dime size); gradually increasing the spray volume to 6 to 12 gallons per 1000 sq. ft. as plants enlarge until transplanting to the field. For stem rot, use enough volume to wet the base of the plant stems.

Use in the field if there is a threat of Ridomil-insensitive blue mold. Mix 1.5 – 2.0 pounds per 100 gallons of water, spray foliage weekly for complete coverage up to a maximum of 100 gallons per acre. Discontinue sprays when the threat of blue mold no longer exists. In flue-cured, do not spray after appearance of first button or within 21 days of harvest, whichever is earlier. In burley, and other types, do not spray within 30 days of harvest.

**RESTRICTIONS:**

- **Do not treat flue-cured within 21 days, or burley within 30 days of harvest.**
- When making applications to tobacco seedlings in float systems, prevent contamination to the float-water by keeping trays tightly packed so no water is exposed to the spray.
- Follow different rates as indicated above for outdoor seed beds vs. greenhouse or float-bed systems. Reduced rates for the latter are necessary to prevent injury, which could occur if the higher rate is used on the more succulent greenhouse or float-bed seedlings.
- Do not apply Penncozeb 75DF in tank mixes with sucker control chemicals.

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## **Warning About Potential Phytotoxicity (Plant Injury)**

The potential for phytotoxicity exists when this product is used on tobacco seedlings. The user assumes all risks arising out of this labeled use. To minimize the potential for damage, 72 hours prior to large scale applications to tobacco seedlings, the user should test for potential phytotoxicity by applying the fungicide rate to a small amount of tobacco seedlings of the same age and growing under the same conditions as the planned usage. Based on experiments conducted by the Plant Pathology Department, University of Kentucky, the potential for phytotoxicity varies from season to season and from seed lot to seed lot. In general, injury is least in traditional outdoor seed beds and greatest in greenhouse float systems, especially if seedlings are heavily fertilized and highly succulent, if the float water is contaminated with spray drift, or if hot, humid conditions exist. Where serious phytotoxicity occurred, early symptoms (within 72 hours) included burning along the leaf margins and progressing, over a two week period, into severe stunting or death. Occasionally mild stunting and interveinal chlorosis occurred without obvious early symptom development.

*(Rev. 05/06/08)*