



COMPASS™

FUNGICIDE

* For control of certain foliar, stem, and root diseases of turfgrass including golf courses, institutional, commercial and residential lawns, sod farms, sports fields, parks, municipal grounds and cemeteries, and of ornamentals grown in interiorscapes, forest nurseries, residential and commercial landscapes.

For Professional Use Only.

Active Ingredient:

Trifloxystrobin (CAS No. 141517-21-7) 50.0%

Other Ingredients: 50.0%

Total: 100.0%

Compass is a water-dispersible granule.

EPA Reg. No. 432-1371
US Patent 6,407,100

EPA Est. No. 33967-NJ-1, 675645-AZ-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Personal Protective Equipment

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.
- Shoes plus socks

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.

Engineering Control Statements

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

NET CONTENTS: 2 Ounces and 1 Pound

BACKED
by **BAYER™**

FIRST AID

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| If in eyes | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| If on skin or clothing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |

In case of emergency call toll free the Bayer Kansas City Emergency Response Telephone No. 800-414-0244. Have a product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

Note to Physician: If ingested, induce emesis or lavage stomach. Treat symptomatically.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. 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 and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Ground Water Advisory

Several trifloxystrobin degradates have properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use, pour, spill, or store near heat or open flame.

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, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions 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.

Exception: If the product is applied by drenching, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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 made of any waterproof material.
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

Do not apply by aerial application in the State of New York.

GENERAL INFORMATION

COMPASS is a modern site-specific fungicide for use on turfgrass and ornamentals with protective and curative activity. COMPASS penetrates the plant and provides translaminar activity via a high affinity for the waxy layer of the plant surface, localized vapor movement and re-deposition on the plant.

Mixing Procedures (Water Dispersible Granules)

Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate operation. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Agitation is necessary for proper dispersal of the product. Maintain agitation throughout the spraying operation. Do not let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply the rinsate to a previously treated area.

COMPASS Alone: Add 1/2 of the required amount of water to the mix tank. With the agitator running, add the COMPASS to the tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Begin application of the solution after COMPASS has completely dispersed into the mix water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

COMPASS + Tank Mixtures: Add 1/2 of the required amount of water to the mix tank. Start the agitator running before adding any tank mix partners. In general, tank mix partners should be added in this order: (1) products packaged in water-soluble packaging, wettable powders, wettable granules (dry flowables) such as COMPASS; (2) liquid flowables, liquids; and (3) emulsifiable concentrates. Always allow each tank mix partner to become fully dispersed before adding the next product. Provide sufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

Note: When using COMPASS in tank mixtures, all products in water-soluble packaging should be added to the tank before any other tank mix partner, including COMPASS. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank mix partner to the tank.

If using COMPASS in a tank mixture, observe all directions for use, crop/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations that appear on the tank mix product label. No label dosage rate should be exceeded, and the most restrictive label precautions and limitations should be followed. This product should not be mixed with any product that prohibits such mixing. Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are labeled.

COMPASS is compatible with most insecticide, fungicide, and foliar nutrient products. However, the compatibility of COMPASS with tank mix partners should be tested before use.

To determine biological compatibility with other products, mix the products in the desired proportions, spray on target plants and observe for phytotoxicity seven days after the application.

To determine the physical compatibility of COMPASS with other products, use a jar test, as described below. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can

be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

Observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used in tank mixes. Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are registered.

Use with additives: Use of spray additives are not required. Any spray additive should be evaluated prior to use. Do not use in conjunction with organosilicate-based products, or plant injury may occur. Label directions are based on data with no additives.

Mixing Procedures (Water Soluble Packets)

The enclosed packets containing COMPASS Fungicide are water soluble. Do not allow packets to become wet prior to adding to the spray tank. Do not handle with wet hands. Reseal outer carton/container to protect remaining packets.

To prepare the spray mixture, drop the required number of unopened packets, as determined under "Recommended Applications", into the spray tank while filling the water to the desired level. Operate the agitator while mixing. Depending on the water temperature and the degree of agitation, the packets should be completely dissolved within a few minutes from the time they were added to the water.

Attention: Do not use COMPASS Fungicide water-soluble packets in a tank-mix with products that contain boron or release free chlorine. The resultant reaction of PVA and boron or free chlorine is a plastic which is not soluble in water or solvents such as diesel oils, kerosene, gasoline or alcohol. Use of chlorinated water is acceptable. Do not attempt to use the PVA packets directly in liquid fertilizer, diesel oils or summer spray type oils as in ULV or LV uses. PVA Packets are water soluble not fertilizer or oil soluble. If liquid fertilizer or oils are to be added to the mix water, add COMPASS packets first and wait until they are dissolved before adding liquid fertilizer or oil.

Compass Alone: Add 1/2 of the required water to the mix tank. With the agitator running, add the required number of Compass packets to the tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Begin application of the solution after Compass packets have completely dissolved and dispersed into the mix water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

Compass + Tank Mixtures: Add 1/2 of the required amount of water to the tank mix. Start the agitation running before adding COMPASS Fungicide water-soluble packets and any tank mix partner(s). In general, tank mix partners should be added in this order: (1) products packaged in water-soluble packaging (such as Compass), wettable powders, wettable granules (dry flowables); (2) liquid flowables, liquids; and (3) emulsifiable concentrates. Always allow each tank mix partner to become fully dispersed before adding the next product. Provide sufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

Note: When using Compass in tank mixes, all products in water-soluble packaging (including Compass) should be added to the tank before any other tank mix partner. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank mix partner to the tank.

If using COMPASS in a tank mixture, observe all directions for use, crop/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations that appear on the tank mix product label. No label dosage rate should be exceeded, and the most restrictive label precautions and limitations should be followed. This product should not be mixed with any product that prohibits such mixing. Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are labeled.

COMPASS is compatible with most insecticide, fungicide, and foliar nutrient products. However, the compatibility of COMPASS with tank mix partners should be tested before use.

To determine biological compatibility with other products, mix the products in the desired proportions, spray on target plants and observe for phytotoxicity seven days after the application.

Observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used in tank mixes. Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are registered.

Use with additives: Use of spray additives are not required. Any spray additive should be evaluated prior to use. Do not use in conjunction with organosilicate-based products, or plant injury may occur. Label directions are based on data with no additives.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Resistance Management: COMPASS belongs to the strobilurin class of chemistry which exhibits no known cross-resistance to other chemical classes including sterol inhibitors, dicarboximides, benzimidazoles, anilinopyrimidines, or phenylamides. However, certain fungal pathogens are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly. Because resistance development cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies. Such strategies may include rotating and/or tank mixing with products having different modes of action; or limiting the total number of applications per season. Bayer encourages responsible product stewardship to ensure effective long-term control of the fungal diseases on this label. See specific recommendations in the turf section and the ornamentals section.

Maximum Use Rates

For turfgrass, up to 34 1/2 oz. of COMPASS can be applied per acre per year.

TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL

COMPASS is a preventive and curative fungicide that may be applied to turf sites including golf courses, institutional, commercial and residential lawns, sod farms, sports fields, parks, municipal grounds and cemeteries.

COMPASS is a broad spectrum fungicide for the control of brown patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*), anthracnose (*Colletotrichum graminicola*), red thread (*Corticium fuciforme*), pink patch (*Limonomyces roseipellis*), Leaf spot (*Bipolaris spp.*, *Drechslera spp.*), gray leaf spot (*Pyricularia grisea*), rust (*Puccinia spp.*), pink snowmold (*Microdochium nivale*), fusarium patch (*Fusarium nivale*), rapid blight, and summer patch (*Magnaporthe poae*). For optimum control of pink snowmold, fusarium patch, and summer patch, mix or rotate COMPASS with Bayleton® 50 Turf and Ornamental Fungicide in Water Soluble Packets Systemic Fungicide (BAYLETON 50). When conditions are favorable for Pythium blight (*Pythium spp.*), mix a Pythium control fungicide with COMPASS.

COMPASS will provide suppression of dollar spot (*Sclerotinia homoeocarpa*) and will not flare this disease. However, during periods of dollar spot pressure, mix COMPASS with BAYLETON 50 or other dollar spot control fungicide.

1. STROBILURIN FUNGICIDES SUCH AS COMPASS ARE BEST USED IN A PREVENTIVE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM. CURATIVE APPLICATIONS CAN BE MADE FOR CERTAIN DISEASES.
2. It is recommended to apply in 1-2 gals. of water per 1,000 ft.2 to ensure thorough coverage. For soil-borne diseases, use sufficient water to reach the crown and upper root zone.
3. Apply after mowing OR allow sprayed area to completely dry before mowing.
4. For control of both foliar and soil-borne diseases, allow sprayed area to completely dry before irrigation.
5. Under conditions optimum for high disease pressure, use the higher rate and the shorter interval.
6. For optimum turf quality and disease control, use COMPASS in conjunction with turf management practices that promote good

health and optimum disease control.

- Before use of any fungicide, proper diagnosis of the organism causing the disease is important. Use of diagnostic kits or other means of identification of the disease organism is essential to determine the best control measures.

Tank Mixes

For longer and more broad-spectrum control including dollar spot, COMPASS can be tank mixed with other fungicides. Check compatibility before tank mixing.

COMPASS CAN BE APPLIED TO ALL MAJOR TURFGRASS SPECIES. RATES ARE DEPENDENT UPON DISEASE AND THE ORGANISM THAT IT IS INCITED BY.

Resistance Management for Turfgrass

Do not apply more than 2 sequential COMPASS fungicide applications for gray leaf spot control. Do not apply more than 3 sequential applications of COMPASS fungicide for all other diseases. Alternate with a fungicide having a different mode of action.

| Turfgrass Diseases Controlled with COMPASS | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Disease | Fungicide(s) | Rate of Product/1,000 sq. ft. | Application Interval/Timing |
| Brown Patch | COMPASS | 0.1-0.2 oz. | 14 days |
| | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. | | |
| | COMPASS | 0.15-0.25 oz. | 21 days |
| | For curative applications, apply 0.2 oz. of COMPASS and repeat applications on a 21-day interval. | | |
| | COMPASS + BAYLETON 50 | 0.1-0.15 oz. +0.5-1.0 oz. | 14-21 days |
| | For longer and more broad-spectrum disease control including dollar spot, mix COMPASS with BAYLETON 50. | | |
| Leaf Spot | COMPASS | 0.1-0.15 oz. | 14 days |
| | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. | | |
| | COMPASS | 0.15-0.25 oz. | 21-28 days |
| | For curative applications, apply COMPASS at 0.15-0.25 oz. and repeat applications according to the application interval timing. | | |
| Anthracnose | COMPASS | 0.15-0.2 oz. | 14 days |
| | | 0.25 oz. | 21 days |
| | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. | | |
| | COMPASS + BAYLETON 50 | 0.1-0.15 oz. + 1.0 oz. | 14-21 days |
| | For longer and more broad-spectrum disease control including dollar spot, mix COMPASS with BAYLETON 50. | | |
| Summer Patch | COMPASS and/or BAYLETON 50 | 0.2-0.25 oz. and/or 1.0-2.0 oz. | 21-28 days |
| | Under heavy disease pressure, apply BAYLETON 50 at 2.0 oz. when the soil temperatures reach 65°F. | | |
| | AFTER 21-28 days, apply either COMPASS at 0.2 oz. every 14 days OR a combination of BAYLETON 50 at 1.0 oz. + COMPASS at 0.2-0.25 oz. every 21-28 days. | | |
| | Do not make more than 3 sequential applications of COMPASS before rotating back to BAYLETON 50. | | |
| | Under light disease pressure, make 2-3 applications of COMPASS at 0.2-0.25 oz. + BAYLETON 50 at 1.0 oz. every 21-28 days. | | |
| Gray Leaf Spot Rapid Blight | COMPASS | 0.15-0.2 oz. | 14 days |
| | | 0.25 oz. | 21 days |
| | COMPASS + BAYLETON 50 | 0.1-0.2 oz. +0.5-1.0 oz. | 14-21 days |
| | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. For best results on Rapid Blight apply COMPASS at the highest rate. For longer and more broad-spectrum disease control including dollar spot, mix COMPASS with BAYLETON 50. | | |
| Red Thread, Pink Patch | COMPASS | 0.1-0.15 oz. | 14 days |
| | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. | | |
| | COMPASS | 0.2-0.25 oz. | 21 days |
| | For curative applications, apply COMPASS at 0.15-0.25 oz. and repeat applications according to the application interval timing. | | |
| | COMPASS + BAYLETON 50 | 0.1-0.15 oz. + 0.5-1.0 oz. | 14-21 days |
| | For longer and more broad-spectrum disease control including dollar spot, mix COMPASS with BAYLETON 50. | | |
| Rust | COMPASS | 0.1-0.15 oz. | 14 days |
| | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. | | |
| | COMPASS | 0.2-0.25 oz. | 21 days |
| | For curative applications, apply COMPASS at 0.15-0.25 oz. and repeat applications according to the application interval timing. | | |
| | COMPASS + BAYLETON 50 | 0.1-0.15 oz. + 0.5-1.0 oz. | 14-21 days |
| For longer and more broad-spectrum disease control including dollar spot, mix COMPASS with BAYLETON 50. | | | |

| Turfgrass Diseases Controlled with COMPASS | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Disease | Fungicide(s) | Rate of Product/1,000 sq. ft. | Application Interval/Timing |
| Fusarium Patch | COMPASS | 0.2-0.25 oz. | Fall-Early Spring |
| | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. | | |
| | COMPASS + BAYLETON 50 | 0.15-0.25 oz. + 1.0-2.0 oz. | Fall-Early Spring |
| Pink Snow Mold | Under conditions of heavy disease pressure, tank mix with BAYLETON 50. | | |
| | COMPASS | 0.25 oz. | Late Fall |
| | Apply one application in late fall before snow cover or early spring after snow melts. Do not apply on top of snow. | | |
| | COMPASS + BAYLETON 50 | 0.15-0.25 oz. + 1.0-2.0 oz. | Late Fall |
| | Under conditions of heavy disease pressure, tank mix with BAYLETON 50. | | |

| Conversion Table for COMPASS Turf Fungicide in Water Soluble Packets | | | |
|--|---------|---------------------------------|--|
| Oz/1000 ft2 | Oz/Acre | Each 8 oz soluble packet treats | Number of 8 oz soluble packets needed to treat 20 acres of turfgrass |
| 0.1 | 4.4 | 1.82 acres | 11 |
| 0.15 | 6.5 | 1.22 acres | 16 |
| 0.185 | 8.0 | 1.00 acres | 20 |
| 0.20 | 8.7 | 0.92 acres | 22 |
| 0.25 | 10.9 | 0.73 acres | 27 |

ORNAMENTAL DISEASE CONTROL

COMPASS is a broad-spectrum fungicide for the control of certain foliar, stem, and root diseases of ornamentals grown in interiorscapes, forest nurseries, residential and commercial landscapes.

Foliar Diseases: COMPASS will control foliar diseases of ornamentals when applied as a foliar spray. Apply COMPASS at 1-4 oz./100 gals. to the point of drip and repeat at 7 to 14-day intervals until the threat of

disease is over. Start applications when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue until the threat of disease is over.

The plants that COMPASS has been tested on, diseases that are controlled, and specific directions for use are listed in Tables 1, 2, and 3. Refer to Table 1 for information on ornamentals and diseases that have been evaluated, Table 2 for specific pathogens controlled, and to Table 3 for specific guidelines on the rates and timing of application.

Table 1. COMPASS has been tested for phytotoxicity and been found safe to the following plants*. The numbers in () indicate the diseases listed in Table 2. For plants not listed and for use of COMPASS in tank mixtures, see Notice To Users .

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|
| Ajuga (2,11,12) | Cosmos (11,12) | Variegated Ribbon Grass (Phalaris Picta) | Nectarine, nonbearing** (8,11,14) |
| Aloe Vera (12) | Crabapple, nonbearing** (8,11,13,14) | Hawthorn (5,8,14) | Pansy* (1,2,5,7,8,11,12) |
| Alyssum (7,12) | Daisy (12) | Hawthorn, Indian (8,12) | Peach, nonbearing** (5,12) |
| Apple, nonbearing** (11,13,14) | Dianthus (1,5,8,12,13) | Heather, Mexican (12) | Penstemon (2,8,11) |
| Aptenia (12) | Day Lily (8,12,13) | Hedera spp. (2,5,10,12) | Petunia (5,12) |
| Aster (11,12,13) | Delphinium (5,8,11,12) | Hens & Chickens, flowering (12) | Phlox (5,7,11) |
| Azalea (2,5,11,12,13) | Dieffenbachia spp. (9,10,12) | Hibiscus (2,5,10,12) | Photinia (4,8,11) |
| Bamboo (12,14) | Digitalis (Foxglove) (7) | Holly (Ilex) (4) | Photinia (Red Tip) (8) |
| Barberry, Japanese (4) | Dogwood (Cornus spp.) (2,11) | Hosta (5,12) | Plum, nonbearing** (5,11,14) |
| Begonia (5,11,12) | Dracaena (8) | Hydrangea (11) | Poinsettia (1,5,11,12,14) |
| Bellis (1,2,5) | Dusty Miller (1,12) | Hypericum (13) | Pothos (9,10,12) |
| Betula (11,13) | Dwarf Ivy (12) | Hypoestes (12) | Poppy (5) |
| Blue Daze (12) | Euonymus (2,11) | Indian Hawthorne (raphiolepis) (8) | Primula (Primrose) (5) |
| Bottle Brush (14) | Ficus (2,12) | Iris (dwarf, japanese, siberian) (8,12) | Prunus (2,5) |
| Brachycome (12) | Geranium (1,5,7,11,13) | Juniperus Tortulosm (12) | Rabbit's Foot Fern (5,12)*** |
| Buddleia (butterfly bush) (8) | Gerbera (caution on open flower) (2,5,11) | Lantana (12,13) | Ranunculus (7,11) |
| Camelia (2,5,12) | Grasses: list (2,8,11,13) | Lagerstroemia (Crape myrtle) (11) | Rose (3,5,6,7,11,12,13,14) |
| Campanula (Bell Flower) (11,12,13) | Avena; Blue Grass | Ligustrum (1,2,8,12) | Salvia (1,5,7,11,12,13) |
| Caladium (12) | Festuca Glauce: Blue Fescue | Lilac (5,11,12) | Snapdragon (2,5,7,8,11,12,13) |
| Cast Iron Plant (12) | Festuca Glauce: Sea Urchin | Liriope (12) | Spathiphyllum (6,9,10) |
| Catnip (5,8,12) | Festuca Glauce: Elijah Blue | Lupines (2,5,11,12) | Spirea (11) |
| Cedar (8,13) | Lagurus: Rabbit Tail | Marigold (1,5,11,12) | Syngonium (9,12) |
| Celosia (5,12) | Pampas Grass: Pink | Mint (11,13) | Verbena (5,7,11,12) |
| Cherry, nonbearing** (11,14) | Pampas Grass: White | Monarda (bee balm) (5,11) | Veronica (11) |
| Chrysanthemum (5,8,12,13) | Pennisetum Rubrum (Crimson Fountain Grass) | Moonflower (12) | Viburnum spp. (2,8,12) |
| Citrus, nonbearing** (11) | Silver Banner Grass | Nandina (2,11) | Vinca (Catharanthus) (1,4,5,10,12) |
| Coleus (5,12) | | | Vinca Minor (2,10) |
| Coontie Palm (12) | | | Zinnia (1,11) |
| Coreopsis (1,5,7,11,12) | | | |

Notes: * Do not drench pansy.
 ** Do not apply COMPASS to fruit trees that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months of the last application.
 *** Do not use Compass on leatherleaf fern.

Table 2. Common and scientific names of diseases controlled by COMPASS.

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|--|---|
| 1. Alternaria (B) | <i>Alternaria spp.</i> |
| 2. Anthracnose (B) | <i>Colletotrichum spp.</i> |
| 3. Black Root (D) | <i>Triclaviopsis spp.</i> |
| 4. Black spot (B) | <i>Diplocarpon rosae</i> |
| 5. Botrytis (B) | <i>Botrytis spp.</i> |
| 6. Cythrocycladium (D) | <i>Cythrocycladium spp.</i> |
| 7. Downy Mildew (A) | <i>Peronospora spp.</i> |
| 8. Leaf spot (B) | <i>Septoria spp.</i> |
| 9. Myrothecium (A) | <i>Myrothecium spp.</i> |
| 10. Phytophthora aerial (A) Phytophthora root (D) | <i>Phytophthora parasitica</i> |
| 11. Powdery mildew (A) | <i>Erysiphe spp.</i> <i>Microsphaera spp.</i> <i>Oidium spp.</i> <i>Podosphaera spp.</i> <i>Sphaerotheca spp.</i> |
| 12. Rhizoctonia stem/root rot | <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> |
| 13. Rust (B) | <i>Gymnosporangium spp.</i> <i>Phragmidium spp.</i> <i>Puccinia uromyces</i> |
| 14. Scab (B) | <i>Cladosporium spp.</i> <i>Spacefoma</i> <i>Venturia inaequalis</i> |
| 15. Myrothecium (A) | <i>Myrothecium spp.</i> |
| 16. Rhizoctonia root rot (C) | <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> |

Table 3. Specific use directions for selected pathogens.

- A. Apply COMPASS as a foliar spray at 1-2 oz./100 gals. to the point of drip before disease is detected or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Continue at 7 to 14-day intervals until the threat of disease is over.
- B. Apply COMPASS as a foliar spray at 2-4 oz./100 gals. to the point of drip before disease is detected or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Continue at 7 to 14-day intervals until the threat of disease is over. Under heavy pressure, use the highest rate and the shortest interval. Under light disease pressure, the application interval may be extended.
- C. Apply ½ oz./100 gals. as a drench to wet the upper ½ of the growing media. Start the application at the time of seeding, again at transplanting and at 21 to 28-day intervals thereafter.
- D. Apply 1 to 2 oz. product/100 gals. as a drench to wet the upper ½ of the growing media. Start the application at the time of planting and at 14 to 28 days depending on disease pressure.

NOTICE TO USER: Plant tolerance to COMPASS has been found to be acceptable on all ornamentals that it has been tested. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to COMPASS. Neither the Manufacturer nor the Seller has determined whether or not COMPASS can be used safely on ornamental plants not specified on this label. The professional user should determine if COMPASS can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area test the recommended rates on a small number of plants for phytotoxicity prior to widespread use. Before using COMPASS in tank mixture with other products, test the mixture on a small number of plants for phytotoxicity prior to widespread use. Before using COMPASS on plants for diseases that are not listed in the Directions for Use, test COMPASS on a small scale first.

Resistance Management for Ornamentals

COMPASS is a modern, site-specific fungicide belonging to the strobilurin class of chemistry. Fungal pathogens are known to develop resistance to fungicides with a specific mode of action. When site-specific fungicides are introduced without a clear resistance management strategy, resistance development may be rapid, particularly with greenhouse use.

COMPASS exhibits cross-resistance to other strobilurins and fungicides within the Strobilurin Type Action and Resistance group (STAR compounds), but there is no known cross-resistance to fungicides of other classes including sterol inhibitors, dicarboximides, benzimidazoles, anilinopyrimidines, phenylpyrroles, or phenylamides.

Many fungi which attack ornamentals and flowering plants including Botrytis and powdery mildews have a history of fungicide resistance development. Because resistance development cannot be predicted, implementation of suitable strategies to manage the resistance risk to COMPASS is needed. To minimize the risk of resistance development to COMPASS, the following practices are recommended.

1. Use COMPASS preventively.
2. For Leaf Spots and diseases other than Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew, and Botrytis:
 - A. Use no more than two (2) applications of COMPASS before rotating to another effective product that is not in the strobilurin class of chemistry for two (2) applications before rotating back to COMPASS.
 - OR
 - B. Rotate to another fungicide of nonstrobilurin chemistry after each COMPASS application.
3. For Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew, and Botrytis:
 - A. Between each COMPASS application, make two (2) applications of a fungicide of nonstrobilurin chemistry before rotating back to COMPASS.
 - OR

- B. Rotate to another fungicide of nonstrobilurin chemistry after each COMPASS application.
4. Make no more than four (4) foliar applications of COMPASS per crop cycle or season for each at risk pathogen. Soil applications are independent of this limit.
 5. Do not use COMPASS for disease control in vegetables grown in greenhouses for crop production or in vegetable production of transplants for outdoor use.

Restrictions

1. For ground application, a minimum of 50 gals./A is recommended.
2. For aerial application, a minimum of 10 gals./A is recommended.
3. To avoid spray drift, do not apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area. Avoid spray overlap.
4. For information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturers and state recommendations. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural experiment station recommendations.
5. Use of spray additives are not required. Any spray additive should be evaluated prior to use. Do not use in conjunction with organosilicate-based products, or plant injury may occur. Label directions are based on data with no additives.

Maximum Use Rates in Ornamentals

1. For plants grown in landscapes, up to 34 ½ oz. of COMPASS per acre of landscape per year be used.
2. For foliar applications, do not apply more than 8 oz. of COMPASS per acre per application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully sweep material into a pile. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Dispose of pesticide as directed below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away. You may contact the Bayer Emergency Response Team for decontamination procedures or any other assistance that may be necessary. The Bayer Kansas City Emergency Response Telephone No. is 800-414-0244 or contact Chemtrec at 800-424-9300.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes may be toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instruction, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and should be followed carefully. However, because of manner of use and other factors beyond Bayer Environmental Science's control it is impossible for Bayer Environmental Science to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. As a result, crop injury or ineffectiveness is always possible. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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Bayer Environmental Science
A Business Group of Bayer CropScience LP

Bayer Environmental Science
2 T. W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
www.bayerprocentral.com

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