



Trilogy is a botanical fungicide/miticide that controls a wide range of foliar diseases and selected mite species.

- Consistent performance.
- Excellent leaf coverage.
- Meets National Organic Program (NOP) standards.
- Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) listed.
- Biorational pesticide. Low risk to people and non-target animals.

Always read and carefully follow label directions.

For Use on Vegetable, Tree Fruit, Nut and Vine Crops

Trilogy is compatible with the environment and its inhabitants. Field workers can re-enter treated areas after only 4 hours. Trilogy also has a 0-day pre-harvest interval — it can be applied up to and on the day of harvest.

Using Trilogy for More Effective Pest Control

Fungicide:

Uniform coverage of Trilogy provides both contact and curative fungicide activity. Trilogy coats and desiccates fungal spores to halt the disease cycle. Trilogy can be used as a curative fungicide if applied early in the disease cycle, before major disease symptoms develop. Trilogy can arrest early disease development and prevent establishment of pathogens.

Trilogy offers no systemic fungicide activity, so it must be applied to new growth to maintain effective control. Therefore multiple applications of Trilogy may be needed on a weekly basis to effectively protect fast-growing vegetable and tree crops.

Miticide:

Trilogy controls mite populations on vegetable crops and tree fruit. Its mode of action requires uniform coverage of the target crop to eliminate mite populations by suffocation. Trilogy also provides activity on certain mite species eggs, but is soft on beneficial predator mites. Insecticide:

Trilogy will knock down a light population of soft-bodied insects.

Tank Mixing

Fill spray or mixing tank 1/2 full with water or carrier. Maintain continuous agitation and add Trilogy. Add other labeled spray materials and add balance of water. (Note: Add dry flowables, water dispersible granules, and liquids other than emulsifiable concentrate to the tank before Trilogy.) Avoid over-spraying to the point of excessive runoff. Do not allow diluted sprays to remain in the tank for more than 48 hours.

Before mixing in your spray tank, test physical compatibility by mixing all ingredients in a small container in proportional amounts. Avoid tank mixes with captan, sulfur, Bravo[®] or other chemically similar products as unpredictable results or leaf burn may occur. Growers should test combinations for phytotoxicity on a sample of plants prior to use.

Application Recommendations

Trilogy can be applied by ground application equipment in a minimum of 25 gallons of water per acre or aerial application in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. Trilogy should be applied as a 1% spray solution for the control of labeled diseases or for the control of labeled mite species. Do not apply less than 25 gallons of diluted material per acre in ground application.



Trilogy should be diluted to 1% concentration. Use the following table to assist in determining the amount of Trilogy needed. Total Volume of Trilogy Required for 1% Solution Spray Mix 125 gallons 5 quarts 100 gallons 4 quarts 75 gallons 3 quarts 50 gallons 2 quarts 25 gallons 1 quart Apply sufficient volumes of this spray mix to provide thorough coverage of foliage. For example, in citrus apply 60 to 125 gallons of water containing 1% Trilogy per acre. For vegetable crops, apply 25 to 100 gallons of spray mix per acre.

Target Pest Species Controlled by Trilogy

Diseases Controlled Powdery mildew Greasy spot Alternaria* Botrytis Leaf spot Leaf blight Molds Brown rot (Monolinia species) Rusts Shot hole Downy mildew

Pests Controlled

Aphid

Spider mite (all stages)

Mealy bug

Broad mite / Rust mite (only adult and nymphs)

Pests Suppressed

Whitefly / Thrips

*For Alternaria control: Apply Trilogy as a 1% spray solution in combination with 1-2 lbs. copper a.i. per acre.

For more information, please consult the Trilogy Spectrum of Activity Table.





Trilogy Spectrum of Activity Table		
Pathogen	Disease(s)	Activity
Alternaria spp.	Brown spot, leaf blights	**** 1
Botryosphaeria dothidea	Panicle blight (pistachio)	***
<i>Botrytis</i> spp.	Grey mold, bunch rot, etc.	****
Bremia lactucae	Downy mildew (lettuce)	***
Diplocarpon rosae	Black spot (roses)	***
<i>Leveillula</i> spp.	Powdery mildew (peppers, poinsettia)	***
<i>Monilinia</i> spp.	Brown rot (almond, stone fruit)	***
Mycosphaerella citri	Greasy spot (citrus)	****1
Phragmidium sp.	Rust (roses)	***
Podosphaera clandestina	Powdery mildew (cherry)	****
Podosphaera xanthii*	Powdery mildew (cucurbits)	*** * ²
Puccinia antirrhini	Snapdragon rust	****
Rhizoctonia solani	Brown patch (turf)	***
Sphaerotheca macularis	Powdery mildew (strawberry)	***
Sphaerotheca pannosa	Powdery mildew (rose, peach)	****
Uncinula necator	Powdery mildew (grape)	****
Uromyces phaseoli	Bean rust	***
Wilsonomyces carpophilus	Shot hole (almond, stone fruit)	***
Colletotrichum acutatum	Postbloom fruit drop (citrus)	★★ ²
Erisyphe cichoracearum	Powdery mildew (lettuce)	**
Phomopsis obscurans	Soft rot	**
Plasmopara viticola	Downy mildew (grape)	**
Cercospora sp.	Leaf spot (peanuts)	*
Elsinoe fawcetti	Citrus scab	*
Peronospora effusa	Downy mildew (spinach, broccoli)	*
Podosphaera leucotricha	Powdery mildew (apple)	*
Sclerotium rolfsii	White mold (peanuts)	*
Venturia inaequalis	Apple scab	*

$\star\star\star\star$	Excellent
***	Good
**	Moderate
*	Poor

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- 1 = Good activity when used alone, excellent when mixed with copper hydroxide
- 2 = Tank mix with thiophanate methyl for best results



* Formerly Sphaerotheca fuliginea