James Yowell
Griffin Corporation
P.O. Box 1847
Valdosta, GA 31603

Dear Mr. Yowell:

Subject: Revised Labeling - Adding New Uses
Kocide 101
EPA Registration No. 1812-288
Your Application Dated February 1, 1995

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under section 3(c)(7)(A) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), is acceptable provided that you:

1. Submit/cite all data required for registration/-reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 3(c)(5) or 4(a) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

2. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:

a. If the Precautionary Statements section does not appear on the front panel, you must add a referral statement similar to the following:

See side panel for additional precautionary statements

b. The Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) section must appear in the Hazards to Humans Domestic Animals section. Title 40 CFR § 156.212(c) states that "Personal Protective Equipment statements for pesticide handles shall be in the HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS) section of the labeling". The directions with the PR Notices on Worker Protection Standard (WPS) state "Place them under the heading "Precautionary Statements: **Hazards to Humans (and Domestic Animals)**"". The sample labels distributed with the WPS place the PPE section in each case above the Environmental Hazards and Physical Hazards sections of the labeling. Also, we have to point out that labeling your company submitted for WPS and accepted on October 13, 1993 had the PPE section in the correct location on the labeling.

3. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

/S/

Cynthia Giles-Parker
Product Manager (22)
Fungicide Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

2 4 36

Jacket

02/01/95

KOCIDE® 101

WETTABLE POWDER

FUNGICIDE\BACTERICIDE

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:

FEB 21 1995

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 1812-288

Active Ingredient	
Copper Hydroxide . . .	77.0%
Inert Ingredients	23.0%
Total.	100.0%

(Metallic Copper Equivalent 50%)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER - PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a algulen para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF IN EYES: Hold eyelids open and flush with water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

IF SWALLOWED: Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg white, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. Get medical attention.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate use of gastric lavage.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

See Side Panel

Griffin Corporation
Valdosta, Georgia 31601

EPA Reg. No. 1812-288

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)
DANGER - PELIGRO

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. May cause skin sensitization reactions in certain individuals. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. 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 from treated areas may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not allow rinsate from cleaning of equipment or disposed material to enter surface or ground water. Do not contaminate water by disposal of equipment washwaters.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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.

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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 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 intervals. 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 48 hours without required PPE.

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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Use KOCIDE 101 as noted below. KOCIDE 101 is adaptable to spraying from aircraft and ground spraying equipment.

It must be determined if proper application equipment is available and if waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Materials used in construction of application equipment such as aluminum and some synthetic materials such as plastics, rubbers, etc are often reactive with agricultural chemicals. Therefore, application equipment should be thoroughly flushed with clean water after each days use.

GENERAL CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of sprinkler systems: center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

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

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.

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.

Posting must conform to the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER.

This sign is in addition to any sign posted to comply with the Worker Protection Standard.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

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.

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 the 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.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

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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.

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.

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.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. Add KOCIDE 101 slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Stickers, spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures.

KOCIDE 101 should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation of the mixture in the nurse tank is recommended.

Shut off injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until KOCIDE 101 has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

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.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

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

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide

injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

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.

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.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. Add KOCIDE 101 slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Stickers, spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures.

KOCIDE 101 should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation of the mixture in the nurse tank is recommended.

Shutoff injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until KOCIDE 101 has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

CROP CLASSIFICATION

CITRUS: Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Orange, Tangelo, and Tangerine.

FIELD CROPS: Alfalfa, Barley, Oats, Peanut, Potato, Sugar Beet and Wheat.

SMALL FRUITS: Blackberry, Blueberry, Cranberry, Currant, Gooseberry, Raspberry and Strawberry.

TREE CROPS: Almond, Apple, Apricot, Avocado, Banana, Cacao, Cherry, Coffee, Filbert, Mango, Nectarine, Olive, Peach, Pear, Pecan, Pistachio, Plum, Prune, Quince and Walnut.

VEGETABLES: Bean, Beet Greens, Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage, Cantaloupe, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celeriac, Celery, Collard Greens, Cucumber, Eggplant, Endive, Escarole, Honeydew, Lettuce, Muskmelon, Mustard Greens, Onion, Pea, Pepper, Pumpkin, Spinach, Squash, Table Beet, Tomato, Turnip Greens, Watercress and Watermelon.

VINES: Grape, Hops, and Kiwi.

MISCELLANEOUS: Atemoya, Carambola, Chives, Dill, Douglas Fir, Ginseng, Guava, Litchi, Live Oak, Macadamia, Mamey Sapote, Papaya, Parsley, Passion Fruit, Pecan, Sugar Apple and Sycamore.

GREENHOUSE AND SHADEHOUSE CROPS: KOCIDE 101 may be used in greenhouses and shadehouses to control diseases on any crop on this label where physiology allows greenhouse or shadehouse culture. Specific instructions have been developed for Citrus, Cucumber, Eggplant, Pepper, and Tomato.

TURFGRASS: Algae control

ORNAMENTALS: Species as listed.

USE INSTRUCTIONS

KOCIDE 101 may be applied as an aerial, ground dilute or ground concentrate spray unless specifically directed otherwise by crop. Depending upon the equipment used and the specific crop, spray volume applied per acre will differ. Refer to the recommended volume table below.

Minimum Recommended Spray Volume (Gallons Per Acre)
When Applying KOCIDE 101

	Aerial	Ground	
		Dilute	Concentrate
Vegetables	3	20	—
Field Crops	3	20	—
Small Fruits	5	150	50
Vines	5	150	50
Tree Crops	10	400	50
Citrus	10	800	100 (Florida)*
Miscellaneous, Turf (Algae control), and Ornamentals	10	150	50

*Pesticide application equipment such as Curtec® or other similar sprayers which are capable of obtaining thorough coverage at low volumes may be used at as low as 20 gpa of spray volume.

NOTE: This product may be reactive on metal and masonry surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.

The per acre use rate of KOCIDE 101 is applicable for both dilute and concentrate spraying. Complete spray coverage is essential to assure optimum performance from KOCIDE 101. When treating by aerial application or with low volume application equipment, unless you have had specific previous experience, it is advisable to test for compatibility and tolerance to crop injury prior to full scale commercial utilization.

While volume is important in obtaining full spray coverage, often factors such as foliage density, environmental conditions and spray calibrations, have a greater impact. Always be sure that sprayers are calibrated to spray equipment manufacturer's specifications and environmental conditions are within those recommended by State and local regulatory authorities.

Consult the KOCIDE 101 label for specific rates and timing of application by crop. Do not apply less that the label recommended minimum amount when selecting a KOCIDE 101 use rate. Where application rates and intervals are provided in a range (e.g. 4 - 12 lbs. and 7 - 10 days), higher rates and shorter intervals are recommended when rainfall is heavy and/or disease pressure is high. Use the higher rates for large mature tree crops.

When mixing, fill spray tank one-half full with water. Add KOCIDE 101 slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Spreaders, stickers, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Observe all precautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures.

NOTE: Agricultural chemicals may perform in an unpredictable manner when tank mixed, especially where several products are involved. Reduced effect on pests or crop injury may occur. Unless recommended on this label or by a state/local expert, it is advisable to test for compatibility and tolerance to crop injury prior to full scale commercial utilization of a new tank mix or tank mixing should not be undertaken.

NOTE: KOCIDE 101 should not be applied in a spray solution having a pH of less than 6.5 as phytotoxicity may occur. Do not tank mix KOCIDE 101 with Aliette® fungicide unless appropriate precautions have been taken to buffer the spray solution above pH 6.5 or severe phytotoxicity may result.

NOTE: Environmental conditions such as extended periods of wet weather, acid rain, etc. which alter the pH of the leaf surface may affect the performance of KOCIDE 101 resulting in possible phytotoxicity or loss of effectiveness.

The following specific instructions are based on general application procedures. The recommendations of the State Agricultural Extension Service should be closely followed as to timing, frequency, and number of sprays per season.

FROST INJURY PROTECTION

BACTERIAL ICE NUCLEATION INHIBITOR
Application of KOCIDE 101 made to all crops listed on this label at rates and stages of growth indicated on this label, at least 24 hours prior to anticipated frost conditions, will afford control of ice nucleating bacteria (Pseudomonas syringae, Erwinia herbicola, and Pseudomonas fluorescens) and may therefore provide some protection against light frost. Not recommended for those geographical areas where weather conditions favor severe frost.

CITRUS

Kocide 101 may be mixed with dry foliar nutritionals (micronutrients) to create "Shot Bag" mixes to meet the various nutritional requirements of citrus and provide disease protection as described on this label. Kocide 101 per acre rates in these mixes must not exceed the maximum recommended label rates for disease control.

NOTE: Adding foliar nutritionals to spray mixtures containing KOCIDE 101 or other products and applying to citrus during the post bloom period when young fruit are present may result in spray burn.

Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Melanose, Scab, Algal Spot	4 - 12 lbs.	Apply as pre-bloom and post-bloom sprays. Start post-bloom sprays at 2/3 petal fall and repeat every 28 days for Melanose or 21 days for Scab until fruit are no longer susceptible. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Greasy Spot, Pink Pitting	4 - 8 lbs.	Apply in summer on expanded new flush and fruit. Repeat on subsequent flushes where disease pressure is severe. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Alternaria Brown Spot (suppression)	8 - 12 lbs	Apply when the first spring flush appears and each flush thereafter. Applications to protect fruit should start after two thirds of the petals have fallen and be repeated on a 21-day schedule. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Brown Rot, Septoria Spot	4 - 8 lbs.	Begin application in fall before or just after the first rain and continue as needed For Brown Rot only, apply to skirts of trees to a height of at least 4 ft. For control of Septoria or where

		fruit have already been infected with Brown Rot, apply to entire tree. Apply also to bare ground one foot beyond skirt. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. **NOTE: In California, in areas subject to copper injury, add 1/3 to 1 pound of high quality lime per pound of KOCIDE 101.**
Phytophthora Root Rot	1 lb.	Mix with 1 gallon of water, Trecheld® or latex paint. Paint trunks of trees from soil surface to the lowest scaffold limbs in May prior to summer rains and/or in the fall prior to wrapping trees for freeze protection. Treatment serves for protection for up to one year, but does not cure existing infections. **NOTE:** Areas where microjet or low volume irrigation hit the tree trunk may require retreatment due to wash off.
Citrus Canker (Suppression)	12 lbs.	Spray flushes 7-14 days after shoots begin to grow. Young fruit may require an additional application. Number and timing of applications will be dependent upon disease pressure. Under heavy pressure, each flush of new growth should be sprayed.

CITRUS
FIELD NURSERY GROWN

To control melanose, scab, pink pitting, greasy spot, brown rot and for suppression of citrus canker, apply 2 pounds of KOCIDE 101 per 100 gallons of water (4-8 lbs./acre). Apply KOCIDE 101 at 28 days intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.

FIELD CROPS

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Alfalfa	Cercospora and Leptosphaerulina Leaf Spots	2 lbs.	Apply 10-14 days before each harvest or earlier if disease threatens. NOTE: Spray injury may occur

			with sensitive varieties such as Lathontan.
Barley, Oats, Wheat	Septoria Leaf Blotch, Helminthosporium Spot Blotch	1.5 - 2 lbs.	Make first application at early heading and follow with second spray 10 days later. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Peanut	Cercospora Leaf Spot	1.5 - 3 lbs.	Begin spraying at 35 - 40 days after planting or when disease symptoms first appear and repeat at 10 - 14 day intervals as needed. Reduce sprays to 7 day intervals during humid weather. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. One to two quarts per acre of a six lb. per gallon flowable sulfur may be added.
Potato	Early and Late Blight	1 - 4 lbs.	Apply 1 - 2 lbs. per acre at 7-10 day intervals starting when plants are 2-6 inches high in locations where disease pressure is light and up to 3 - 4 pounds per acre where disease is severe.
Sugar Beet	Cercospora Leaf Spot	2 - 5 lbs.	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 10-14 day intervals as needed. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease. Addition of a spreader/sticker is recommended.

SMALL FRUITS

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Blackberry (Santiams,	Leaf and Cane Spot, Purple Blotch,	4 lbs	Apply a delayed dormant spray after training in the spring

Logans, Boysens, Marions, Auroras, Cascades, Chehalems & Thornless Evergreens); Raspberry	Anthracnose, Yellow Rust, Pseudomonas Blight		Make additional applications in fall after harvest before heavy rains begin. Add 1 quart of superior-type oil per acre.
	Leaf and Cane Spot, Purple Blotch, Anthracnose, Yellow Rust	2 lbs.	Apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. **NOTE:** Crop injury may occur if applied to foliage under certain environmental conditions such as hot or prolonged moist periods. Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear.
Blueberry	Bacterial Canker	4 -8 lbs.	Make first application before fall rains and a second application four weeks later. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease
Cranberry	Fruit Rot	8 lbs.	Make first application at late bloom. One or two additional applications at 10-14 day intervals may be required depending upon disease severity.
	Rose Bloom	8 lbs.	Apply three sprays on 10 - 14 day schedule as soon as symptoms are observed.
	Bacterial Stem Canker	8 lbs.	Make a fall application after harvest. Apply a delayed dormant spray at bud swell. One or two additional applications at 10-14 day intervals may be required depending on disease severity.
	Tip Blight (Monilinia), Stem	8 lbs.	Apply delayed dormant spray in the spring. Repeat at 10-14 day

	and Leaf Blight, Red Leaf Spot		interval as needed through pre-bloom.
Currant, Gooseberry	Anthracnose, Leaf Spot	10 lbs.	Make initial application after first leaves have expanded. Continue on a 10 to 14 day schedule during wet conditions in the spring. Make an additional application after harvest.
Strawberry	Leaf Spot, Leaf Blight, Angular Leaf Spot (Xanthomonas)	2 - 3 lbs.	Begin application when plants are established and continue on a weekly schedule throughout season Apply in at least 20 gallons of water. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease. NOTE: Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear.

TREE CROPS

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Almond, Apricot, Cherry, Plum, Prune	Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)	8 - 16 lbs.	Apply dormant spray after leaf fall before fall/winter rains. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. One pint of superior-type oil per 100 gallons of water may be added.
	Blossom Brown Rot, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)	6 - 8 lbs. (Almond) 8 - 12 lbs. (All Others)	Apply cover sprays at early popcorn to full bloom. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. **NOTE:** To avoid crop injury, do not make applications after full bloom.
	Bacterial Blast, Dead Bud (Pseudomonas)	8 - 16 lbs	Apply after leaf fall before fall/winter rains. Make an additional application during

			dormancy before spring growth starts. A post-harvest application may be required where disease is severe in cherries. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. One pint of superior-type oil per 100 gallons of water may be added.
			Almond only: For bacterial blast control in sprinkler irrigated orchards or where disease is severe, apply 1 pound per acre post-bloom, at 2 week intervals or just before sprinkling.
			NOTE: Injury may occur from post-bloom sprays on almonds, especially on Neplus varieties.
Apple	Anthracnose, European Canker (Nectria), Blossom and Shoot Blast (?seudomonas)	12-16 lbs.	Apply before fall rains. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
			NOTE: Use on yellow varieties may cause discoloration. To avoid, pick before spraying.
	Fireblight	8-16 lbs.	Make application between silver-tip and green-tip. Apply as a full cover spray.
			NOTE: Crop injury may occur from late application; discontinue use when green tip reaches 1/2 inch.
	Crown or Collar Rot	4 lbs.	Mix in 100 gallons of water. Apply 4 gallons of suspension as a drench on the lower trunk area of each tree. Apply in early spring or fall for best results. Do not contact foliage or fruit if

			present. **NOTE:** Do not use if soil pH is below 5.5 since copper toxicity may result
Avocado	Anthracnose, Blotch, Scab	8-12 lbs.	Apply when bloom buds begin to swell and continue application at monthly intervals for 5-6 applications. Use higher rate when conditions favor disease.
Banana	Sigatoka	2 lbs.	Apply by air in 3 gallons of water combining 0.5 gallons of agricultural oil. Apply on a 14 day schedule throughout the wet season. Apply at 21 day intervals during dry periods.
	Black Pitting	4 lbs.	Mix in 100 gallons of water and apply directly to the fruit stem and include the basal portion of the leaf crown. Apply during the first and second weeks after fruit emergence.
Cacao	Black Pod	2 - 8.5 lbs.	Begin applications at the start of the rainy season and continue while infection conditions persist. Apply 2 - 4.5 lbs. per acre at 14 to 21 day intervals in high rainfall areas For drier areas, apply 2 to 4 sprays at 6.5 - 8.5 lbs. per acre during critical infection periods. Use higher application rates and shorter intervals according to disease pressure and planting density.
Coffee	Coffee Berry Disease (Colletotrichum coffeanum)	6 - 8 lbs.	Apply first spray after flowering and before onset of long rains and then at 21-28 day intervals until picking. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

	Bacterial Blight (Pseudomonas syringae)	6 - 8 lbs.	Begin spray program before the onset of long rainy periods and continue throughout the rainy season at 14-21 day intervals. The critical time of spraying to control this disease is just before, during and after flowering(s) especially when coinciding with wet weather. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
	Leaf Rust (Hemileia vastatrix)	2 - 4 lbs	Apply before the onset of rain and then at 21 day intervals while the rains continue. Use higher rates when conditions factor disease.
	Leaf Rust (Brazil)	3.5 - 5.5 lbs.	Low density plantings.
		6 - 8 lbs.	High density plantings.
			Apply before the onset of rain. Apply at 3 to 4 week intervals depending on disease severity and rainfall conditions. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
	Iron Spot (Cercospora coffeicola), Pink Disease (Corticium salmonicolor)	2 lbs.	Use concentrate or dilute spray. Begin treatment at the start of wet season and continue at monthly intervals for 3 applications.
Filbert	Bacterial Blight	16 - 24 lbs.	Apply as a post harvest spray. In seasons of heavy rainfall apply a second spray when three-fourths of the leaves have dropped. Add 1 pint of superior-type oil per 100 gallons of water. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

	Eastern Filbert Blight	16 - 24 lbs.	Apply as a dilute spray in adequate water for thorough coverage. Make initial application after harvest in October before heavy winter rains begin. The next application should be made in late February to early March followed by another application one month later. If desired, add 1 pint of a sticking agent or superior type oil per 100 gallons of water. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Mango	Anthracnose	8 - 10 lbs.	Apply monthly after fruit set until harvest. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Olive	Peacock Spot Olive Knot	8 - 12 lbs.	Make first application before winter rains fall. A second application in early spring should be made if disease is severe. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Peach, Nectarine	Leaf Curl, Bacterial Blast (Pseudomonas)	8 - 16 lbs.	Apply at leaf fall before fall/winter rains and repeat before spring growth starts. The second spray for leaf curl must be made prior to foliage buds swell. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease. May be used with agricultural spray oil.
	Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)	8 - 16 lbs.	Apply after leaf fall before fall/winter rains. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. One pint of superior-type oil per 100 gallons of water may be added.
	Bacterial Spot (Xanthomonas)	8 - 16 lbs	Apply as dormant spray Use higher rates when conditions

			favor disease.
		1 lb.	Apply post-bloom at first and second cover sprays. NOTE: Do not spray 3 weeks prior to harvest. Use only recommended rates. Spotting of leaves and defoliation may occur from use in cover sprays.
	Blossom Brown Rot	8 -12 lbs.	Full cover spray at pink bud. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Pear	Fire Blight	1 lb.	Apply at 5 day intervals throughout the bloom period. NOTE: Excessive dosages may cause fruit russet.
	Blossom Blast (Pseudomonas)	12 - 16 lbs.	Apply before fall rains and again during dormancy before spring growth starts. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high or when conditions are favorable for development.
Pecan	Shuck & Kernel Rot (Phytophthora cactorum) and Zonate Leaf Spot (Cristulariella pyramidalis)	2 - 4 lb.	For suppression, apply in sufficient water to ensure complete spray coverage at 2 to 4 week intervals starting at kernel growth and continuing until shucks open. Use the higher rate and shorter interval if frequent rainfall occurs.
Pistachio	Botrytis Blight, Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Blight, Septoria Leaf Blight, Late Blight(Alternaria	4 - 8 lbs.	Make initial application at bud swell and repeat on a 14 - 28 day schedule. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

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	alternata)		
Quince	Fire blight	1 lb.	Apply at 5 day intervals through bloom period, Apply in adequate water for thorough coverage.
Walnut	Walnut Blight	8 - 12 lbs.	Apply first spray at early pre-bloom prior to or when catkins are partially expanded. Make additional applications during bloom and early nutlet stage or as needed if frequent rainfall or extended periods of moisture occur. Thorough coverage of catkins, leaves and nutlets is essential for effective control. When applied as a dilute spray, 1 pint of summer oil emulsion may be added per 100 gallons of spray.
			NOTE: Adequate control may not be obtained when copper tolerant species of Xanthomonas bacteria are present.

VEGETABLES

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Beans	Brown Spot, Halo Blight, Common Blight	1 - 3 lbs.	Make first application when plants are 6 inches high; repeat on a 7-14 day schedule depending upon local conditions. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Beets (Table Beets, Beet Greens)	Cercospora Leaf Spot	2 - 5 lbs.	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 10 -14 day intervals as needed. Use higher rates when conditions

			favor disease.
Carrot	Alternaria and Cercospora Leaf Spot	2 lbs.	Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 7-14 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity.
Celery, Celeriac	Cercospora Early Blight, Septoria Late Blight, & Bacterial Blight	2 lbs.	Begin applications as soon as plants are first established in the field, repeating at 5-7 day intervals depending on disease severity and environmental conditions.
Crucifers (Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, & Cauliflower, Collard, Mustard, and Turnip Greens)	Black Rot (Xanthomonas), Black Leaf Spot (Alternaria), Downy Mildew	1 - 2 lbs.	Apply at 7-10 day intervals. Begin application after transplants are set in the field, or shortly after emergence of field seeded crops or when conditions favor disease development. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. NOTE: Reddening of older leaves may occur on broccoli and a flecking of wrapper leaves may occur on cabbage.
Cucurbits (Cucumber, Cantaloupe, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Pumpkin, and Squash)	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Downy and Powdery Mildew, Gummy Stem Blight, and Watermelon Bacterial Fruit Blotch (suppression)	1.5 - 3 lbs.	Begin application when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat at 5-10 day intervals. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. NOTE: Crop injury may occur from application at higher rates and shorter intervals. Discontinue use if injury occurs.
Eggplant	Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, & Phomopsis	2 lbs.	Begin applications prior to development of disease symptoms. Repeat sprays at 7-10

			day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity
Lettuce, Endive, Escarole	Downy Mildew	1 - 2 lbs.	Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat every 7 - 10 days as needed to suppress disease. Use shorter intervals and higher rates when conditions favor disease. **NOTE:** Flecking and/or yellowing of leaves will occur under certain environmental conditions such as extended periods of moist weather.
Onion	Purple Blotch, Downy Mildew	2 lbs.	Begin when plants are 4-6 inches high and repeat at 7-10 day intervals as needed depending upon disease pressure.
	Bacterial Blight	2 lbs.	
Pea	Powdery Mildew	1.5 - 3 lbs.	Begin applications when disease symptoms first appear and repeat at weekly intervals as needed. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Pepper	Bacterial Spot	2 - 3 lbs.	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 5-10 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease
Spinach	Anthracnose, White Rust, Downy Mildew, Cercospora Leaf Spot,	2 - 3 lbs.	Begin application when disease first appears or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals as needed. Use higher rates when conditions

			favor disease. NOTE: Flecking may occur on Spinach leaves.
Tomato	Anthracnose, Bacterial Speck, Bacterial Spot, Early Blight, Gray Leaf Mold Late Blight, Septoria Leaf Spot	2 - 4 lbs.	Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 7-10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. NOTE: Under severe disease pressure and favorable environmental conditions spray at 5 - 7 day intervals.
Watercress	Cercospora Leaf Spot	2 lbs.	Begin application when plants are first established in the field, repeating at 7 - 14 day intervals depending on disease severity and environmental conditions. Do not exceed 4 applications per crop. Apply using ground spray equipment at no less than 50 gallons of spray solution per acre.

VINES

Crops	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Grape	Black Rot, Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew	2 lbs.	Begin application at bud break with subsequent applications throughout the season depending upon disease severity. **NOTE:** Foliage injury may occur on copper sensitive varieties such as Concord, Delaware, Niagara, and Rosettes. Either test for sensitivity or add 1 to 3 pounds of hydrated lime per

			pound of Kocide 101.
Hops	Downy Mildew	2 lbs.	Make crown treatment after pruning, but before training. After training, additional treatments are needed at about 10 day intervals. **NOTE:** Discontinue use 2 weeks before harvest.
Kiwi	Pseudomonas syringae, Erwinia herbicola, Pseudomonas fluorescens	8 lbs.	Apply in 200 gallons of water per acre. Make applications on a monthly basis. A maximum of 3 applications may be made.

MISCELLANEOUS

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Atemoya	Anthracnose	3 lbs.	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
Carambola	Anthracnose	6 lbs.	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
Chives	Downy Mildew	2 lbs.	Begin applications when plants are established in the field. Repeat applications every 7-10 days as dictated by disease conditions.
Dill	Phoma Leaf Spot, Rhizoctonia Foliage Blight	2 - 3 lbs.	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field and repeat at 7-10 day intervals

			depending upon disease severity and environmental conditions. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Douglas Fir	Rhabdocline needlecast	2 lbs.	Begin applications at bud break and repeat at 3-4 week intervals. Apply in a tank mix with another registered pesticide if moderate to severe disease pressure is present.
Ginseng	Alternaria Leaf and Stem Blight	2 2/3 lbs.	Use as a tank mix with 2 pounds Rovral® 50W in 100 gallons of water. Begin KOCIDE-Rovral® applications as soon as plants have emerged in spring. Applications should be repeated every 7 days until plants become dormant in fall. Use a spray apparatus which distributes the fungicide throughout the canopy and thoroughly covers the stems. Apply fungicides at least 8 hours before rain. Use of a spreader-sticker or sticker is advised.
Guava	Anthracnose, Red Algae	3 lbs.	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
Litchi	Anthracnose	3 lbs.	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
Live Oak, Pecan	Ball Moss	6 lbs	Apply in 100 gallons of water, in the spring when ball moss is actively growing, using 1.5 gallons of spray per foot of tree

			height. Make sure to wet ball moss tufts thoroughly. A second application may be required after 12 months. **NOTE:** Kocide 101 may be injurious to ornamentals grown under Live Oaks. **This product may be reactive on masonry and metal surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.**
Macadamia	Anthracnose	6 lbs.	Initiate sprays at first sign of flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
	Phytophthora Blight (P. capsici), Raceme Blight (Botrytis cinerea)	4.5 - 6 lbs.	Apply during raceme development and bloom periods. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Mamey Sapote	Anthracnose, Algal Leaf Spot	6 - 8 lbs.	Apply when conditions favor disease development. Repeat on 14-30 day schedule as disease severity and environmental conditions dictate. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Papaya	Anthracnose	4 - 10 lbs.	Begin applications before disease appears and repeat at 10-14 day intervals under light disease pressure. Apply at 5-7 day intervals during periods of heavy rainfall. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

Parsley	Bacterial blight (Pseudomonas sp.)	3 lbs.	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field and repeat at 5-7 days intervals depending upon disease severity and environmental conditions.
Passion Fruit	Anthracnose	6 lbs.	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
Sugar Apple (Annona)	Anthracnose	12 lbs.	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
Sycamore	Anthracnose	2 - 3 lbs.	Apply as a full cover spray in 100 gallons of water or sufficient volume for thorough coverage. Make first application at bud crack and second applica-tion 7-10 days later at 10% leaf expansion. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

GREENHOUSE AND SHADEHOUSE CROPS

Kocide 101 may be used in greenhouses and shadehouses to control diseases on crops which appear on this label; specific instructions have been developed for the crops listed below. Apply Kocide 101 according to specific rates per acre given for crops. The following conversions will aid in measuring the amount of Kocide 101 required:

Two level tablespoons of Kocide 101 per 1,000 square feet is equivalent to 1 pound per acre. One tablespoon of Kocide 101 per gallon of water is equivalent to one pound per 100 gallons.

Kocide 101 should be applied in adequate water for thorough coverage of plant parts. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7-14 day intervals as needed; use shorter interval and higher rate when conditions favor disease

Notice to user: The grower should bear in mind that the sensitivity of crops grown in

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greenhouses and shade houses differ greatly from crops grown under field conditions. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not Kocide 101 can be used safely on all greenhouse and shadehouse-grown crops. The user should determine if Kocide 101 can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plant foliage, fruit, etc., in question and observe for 7-10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use.

Crop	Disease	Rate Per 1,000 Sq Ft	Use Instructions
Citrus (Non-Bearing Nursery)	Melanose, Scab, Pink Pitting, Greasy Spot, Brown Rot, Citrus Canker	6 TBSP	Begin applications when disease threatens. Repeat at 30 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.
Cucumber	Angular Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew	3 - 6 TBSP	Apply weekly when plants begin to vine. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Eggplant	Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, & Phomopsis	4 TBSP	Begin applications prior to development of disease symptoms. Repeat sprays at 7-10 day intervals or as disease pressure dictates.
Pepper	Bacterial Spot	4 - 6 TBSP	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 5-10 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Tomato	Anthracnose, Bacterial Speck, Bacterial Spot, Early Blight, Grey Leaf Mold, Late Blight, Septoria Leaf Spot	4 - 8 TBSP	Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 7-10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. NOTE Under severe disease pressure and favorable

environmental conditions spray at
5 - 7 day intervals

TURFGRASS

To control algae in turfgrass, apply 1 pound Kocide 101 per 1,000 square feet in 5 gallons of water. Kocide 101 may be used alone or in combination with other registered fungicides as a maintenance spray. Observe all precautions and limitations on the label of each product used in tank mixes.

NOTE: Phytotoxicity may occur depending upon varietal differences. Apply the recommended rate to a small area and observe for 7-10 days for signs of injury. If phytotoxicity occurs, discontinue use. Do not apply in spray solutions with a pH of less than 6.5.

ORNAMENTALS

For control of disease on ornamentals in greenhouses, fields and nurseries:
Use Kocide 101 on container, bench or bed-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shadehouses or outdoor nurseries, for professional use on ornamentals grown for indoor and outdoor landscaping, and for control of bacterial and fungal diseases of foliage, flowers and stems. Apply as a thorough coverage spray using 1 pound of Kocide 101 per 100 gallons of water (one tablespoon of Kocide 101 per gallon of water). Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7-14 day intervals as needed; use shorter interval during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist.

Kocide 101 may be used alone or in combination with other fungicides as a maintenance spray. Observe all precautions and limitations on the label of each product used in tank mixes.

Notice to User: Plant sensitivities to Kocide 101 have been found to be acceptable in specific genera and species listed on this label under conditions tested, however, phytotoxicity may occur with varying conditions. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, and the widely varying growth conditions, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to Kocide 101. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not Kocide 101 can be safely used on ornamental or nursery plants not listed on this label or under all conditions. The user should determine if Kocide 101 can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, i.e. bedding plants, foliage, etc., and observe for 7-10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use.

Note: Do not apply in spray solutions with a pH of less than 6.5 as phytotoxicity may occur. Do not tank mix Kocide 101 with Aliette® fungicide unless appropriate precautions have been taken

to buffer the spray solution above pH 6.5 or severe phytotoxicity may result.

Crop	Latin Name	Disease
Althea (Rose of Sharon)	Hibiscus syriacus	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Aralia	Dizygotheca elegantissima	Xanthomonas & Cercospora Leaf Spots, Alternaria
Arborvitae	Thuja sp.	Alternaria Twig Blight, Cercospora Leaf Blight
Azalea 1/	Rhododendron sp.	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight, Phytophthora Dieback, Powdery Mildew
Begonia	Begonia semperflorens	Bacterial Leaf Spot (Xanthomonas sp., Erwinia sp., Pseudomonas sp.)
Bougainvillea	Bougainvillea spectabilis	Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Bulbs (Tulip, Gladiolus)	Miscellaneous	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight
Camelia	Camellia japonica, C. sasanqua	Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Camphor Tree	Cinnamomum camphora	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Canna	Canna sp.	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Carnation 1/	Dianthus sp.	Alternaria Blight, Pseudomonas Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight
Chinese Tallow Tree	Sapium sebiferum	Bacterial Leaf Spot (Xanthomonas sp., Pseudomonas sp.)
Chrysanthemum 1/	Chrysanthemum	Septoria Leaf Spot,

	morifolium	Botrytis Blight
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster sp.	Botrytis Blight
Dahlia	Dahlia pinnata	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Date Palm	Phoenix canariensis	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Dianthus	Dianthus sp.	Bacterial Spot, Bacterial Soft Rot
Dogwood	Cornus florida	Anthracnose
Dusty Miller	Senecio cineraria	Bacterial Leaf Spot (Pseudomonas cichorii)
Easter Lily 2/	Lilium longiflorum	Botrytis Blight
Echinacea	Echinacea sp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot (Pseudomonas cichorii)
Elm "Drake"	Ulmus parvifolia	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Euonymus	Euonymus sp.	Botrytis Blight, Anthracnose
European Fan Palm	Champaerops numilis	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Gardenia	Gardenia jasminoides	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Bud Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Geranium	Pelargonium sp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Gladiolus	Gladiolus sp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Bacterial Leaf Blight
Golden Rain Tree	Koelreuteria paniculata	Bacterial Leaf Spot

Hibiscus	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Holly Fern	Cyrtomium falcatum	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Impatiens	Impatiens sallerana	Bacterial Leaf Spot
India Hawthorn 3/	Raphiolepis indica	Anthracnose, Entomosporium Leaf Spot
Ivy (English, Algerian) 1/	Hendera helix, H. canariensis	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Ixora	Ixora coccinea	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Juniper (Eastern Red Cedar)	Juniperus virginiana	Anthracnose
Lantana	Lantana camera	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Lilac	Syringa sp.	Cercospora Leaf Spot
Loblolly Bay	Gordonia lasianthus	Anthracnose
Loquat	Eriobotrya japonca	Entomosporium maculata, Colletotrichum sp.
Magnolia (Southern)	Magnolia grandiflora	Algal Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Magnolia (Sweet Bay)	Magnolia virginiana	Anthracnose
Magnolia	Magnolia soulangiana	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Mandevillas	Mandevilla sp.	Anthracnose
Marigold	Tagetes sp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Leaf and Flower Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Mulberry, Weeping	Morus alba	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Oak, Laurel	Quercus laurifolia	Algal Leaf Spot

		(Cephaleuros virescens)
Oleander	Nerium Oleander	Bacterial Leaf Spot, Fungal Leaf Spot
Pachysandra	Pachysandra procumbens	Volutella Leaf Blight
Pansy	Viola Sp.	Downy Mildew
Pear (Flowering)	Pyrus calleryana	Fireblight, Leaf Spot
Pentas (Egyptian Star)	Pentas spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot (Xanthomonas sp.)
Peony	Paeonia spp.	Botrytis Blight
Periwinkle	Catharanchus roseus, Vinca sp.	Phomopsis Stem Blight
Philodendron	Philodendron selloum	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Phlox	Phlox sp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot
Photinia (Red Tip)	Photinia fraserii, P. glabra	Anthracnose, Entomosporium Leaf Spot
Pistachio	Pistacia chinensis	Anthracnose
Plantain lily	Hosta sp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Powder Puff Plant	Callindra sp	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Pyracantha	Pyracantha sp.	Fireblight, Scab
Queen Palm	Arecastrum romanzoffianum	Exosporium Leaf Spot, Phytophthora Bud Rot
Rhododendron	Rhododendron sp.	Alternaria Flower Spot
Rose 1/	Rosa sp.	Powdery Mildew, Black Spot
Verbena	Verbena sp	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot

Viburnum	Viburnum odoratissimum, V. suspensum	Anthracnose
Washingtonia Palm	Washingtonia robusta	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Weeping Willow	Salix babylonica	Anthracnose
Yucca (Adam's needle)	Yucca sp.	Cercospora and Septoria Leaf Spot

1/ Discoloration of foliage and/or blooms has been noted on some varieties. To prevent residues on commercial plants, do not spray just before selling season.

2/ Apply Kocide 101 at 3-5 lbs. per acre in 20-100 gallons water.

3/ For India Hawthorn use 2 to 4 lbs. per 100 gallons.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

GRIFFIN warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of GRIFFIN. In no case shall GRIFFIN be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer. GRIFFIN MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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