**United States Environmental Protection Agency**
**Washington, D.C. 20460**

Office of
Prevention, Pesticides and
Toxic Substances

OCT 8 1993

James Yowell
GRIFFIN CORPORATION
BOX 1847
VALDOSTA GA 31603

Subject: Label Amendment Submission of 06/15/93
in Compliance with WPS Labeling Requirements
EPA Reg No. 1812-303
KOCIDE 606 FLOWABLE AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

Dear Registrant:

The labeling cited above and submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is accepted subject to the comments listed below.

Based on your certification, the Agency has accepted only those changes to your labeling which are necessary to comply with PR Notices 93-7 and 93-11, which reflect the WPS labeling requirements of 40 CFR part 156, subpart K. Any other labeling changes submitted in connection with this amendment application and not directly related to compliance with PR Notice 93-7 or 93-11 have neither been reviewed nor accepted by the Agency. If you wish to make any such changes, you must submit a separate amendment application proposing them. If your product registration is currently suspended, acceptance of this labeling amendment does not affect the suspension in any way.

A copy of your proposed labeling stamped "Accepted with comments" is attached. Make any required changes described in the attached and send three copies of final labeling as soon as it is available to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)

Office of Pesticide Programs (H-7504C)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street SW
Washington, DC 20460-0001

Hand or courier deliveries of final labels may be made to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)
Room 266A Crystal Mall 2
1921 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202

Please correct the typographical errors circled on the draft before printing final labeling.

In your final labeling the "Agricultural Use Requirements" text must be contained in a clearly separate box. This box may be set apart by a line, by another graphical device, by a different color background, or in any other way that clearly distinguishes it from surrounding text.

Sincerely,

James Tompkins, Deputy Chief
Registration Support Branch
Registration Division (7505W)

# KOCIDE® 606

## FLOWABLE AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated

OCT 8 1993
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 1812-303

| ACTIVE INGREDIENTS | |
|---|---|
| Copper Hydroxide . . . . . | 37.5% |
| INERT INGREDIENTS. . . . . | 62.5% |
| TOTAL | 100.0% |

Contains 4.5 Lbs. Cupric Hydroxide Per Gallon

(Metallic Copper Equivalent 24.4%)

**DANGER - PELIGRO**

**Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien 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.)**

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**
**SEE STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT**

~~**PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que le etiqueta haya sido explicado ampliamente.**~~

2 1/2 Gallons

Griffin Corporation
Valdosta, GA 31601

EPA Reg. No. 1812-303
EPA Est. No. 1812-GA-03

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

## HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)

## DANGER - PELIGRO

Precautionary Statements: Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Wear goggles, face shield or safety glasses. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. May cause skin sensitization reactions in certain individuals. Avoid contact with the skin, eyes, or clothing. Protective clothing should be worn. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

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. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/ 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.

## 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.

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

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

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water. 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.

## 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.

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

## ~~RE-ENTRY STATEMENT~~

~~Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.~~

~~Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. (Indicate specific oral warning which inform workers of areas or fields that may not be entered without specific protective clothing, period of time field must be vacated and appropriate actions to take in case of accidental exposure). When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information: DANGER. Area treated with KOCIDE 606 on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until spray has dried.~~ In case of accidental exposure see Statement of Practical Treatment.

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## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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## GENERAL CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

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

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you nave 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.

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

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 posted 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.

## 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.

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 606 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 606 should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation is recommended.

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

The pesticide injection pipeline must also 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 606 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 606 should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation is recommended.

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Use KOCIDE 606 as noted below. KOCIDE 606 is adaptable to spraying from aircraft and ground spraying equipment. Depending upon the equipment used and the specific crop the volume applied per acre will differ. Refer to recommended volume table below.

**MINIMUM RECOMMENDED SPRAY VOLUME (GALLONS) PER ACRE WHEN APPLYING KOCIDE 606**

| | 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 (50 Florida) |

## CROP CLASSIFICATION

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

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

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

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

**VEGETABLES:** Beans, Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage, Cantaloupe, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Cucumber, Eggplant, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Onion, Peas, Peppers, Pumpkin, Squash, Tomato and Watermelon.

**VINES:** Grape, Hops and Kiwi.

**MISCELLANEOUS:** Ginseng, Live Oak and Sycamore.

KOCIDE 606 may be applied as an aerial, ground dilute or ground concentrate spray unless specifically directed otherwise by crop.

When selecting a use rate for KOCIDE 606 do not apply less than the label recommended minimum amount. Under heavy disease pressure or when conditions favor such, use the higher rate and shorter spray intervals specified for each crop. In addition, use the higher rates for large mature tree crops.

The per acre use rate of KOCIDE 606 is applicable for both dilute and concentrate spraying. Consult the KOCIDE 606 label for specific rates and timing of application by crop.

Complete spray coverage is essential to assure optimum performance for KOCIDE 606. When treating on a concentrate basis or by aerial application, unless you have had specific previous experience, it is advisable to test for compatibility and crop tolerance prior to full scale commercial utilization.

While volume is important in obtaining full spray coverage, often factors such as foliage density, environmental conditions and sprayer 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

When mixing, fill spray tank half full with water. Add KOCIDE 606 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.

**NOTE:** KOCIDE 606 should not be applied in a spray solution having a pH less than 6.5 or greater than 9.0 as phytotoxicity may occur.

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 606 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 606 made to all crops listed on the 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

| Disease | Rate/Acre | Use Instructions |
|---|---|---|
| Melanose, Scab & Pink Pitting | 2.5-8 quarts | Apply as pre-bloom and post-bloom sprays. |
| Greasy Spot | 1.5-4 quarts | This is a summer disease. Make one application before disease incidence which is usually between June 15 and August 1. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. |
| Phytophthora Brown Rot (Fruit) | 2.5-5 quarts | Begin application in fall and continue as needed. Apply to skirts of trees to a height of at least 4 feet. Apply also to bare ground one foot beyond skirt. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.<br>**NOTE:** In California, in areas subject to copper injury, add 0.33-1 pound of high quality lime per quart of KOCIDE 606. |
| Phytophthora Brown Rot (Trunk) | 0.7 quart | Mix with 1 gallon of water and paint trunks of trees from the soil surface to the lowest scaffold limbs. Apply 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. |
| Citrus Canker (Suppression Only) | 8 quarts | 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. |

## FIELD CROPS

| Crop | Disease | Rate/Acre | Use Instructions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alfalfa | Cercospora & Leptosphaerulina Leaf Spots | 1.3 quarts | Apply 10-14 days before each harvest or earlier if disease threatens.<br>**NOTE:** Spray injury may occur with sensitive varieties such as Lahontan. |
| Peanut | Cercospora Leaf Spot | 1-2 quarts | 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 2 quarts of Super Six (liquid flowable sulfur) per acre may be added. |
| Potato | Early & Late Blight | 0.7-2.8 quarts | Apply at 7-10 day intervals starting when plants are 6 inches high until 2 weeks before harvest in locations where disease is light and up to 2-2.8 quarts per acre where disease is more severe. |
| Sugar Beet | Cercospora Leaf Spot | 1.3-3 quarts | Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 10-14 day intervals as needed. Use the higher rate when disease is severe.<br>Addition of a suitable agricultural spray oil is recommended. |
| Wheat, Oats and Barley (except California, Oats only) | Septoria Leaf Blotch & Helminthosporium Spot Blotch | 1-1.3 quarts | Make first application at early heading and follow with second spray 10 days later. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease. |

## SMALL FRUITS

| Crop | Disease | Rate/Acre | Use Instructions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blackberry (Serviems, Logans, Boysens, Marions, Auroras, Cascades, Chehalems & Thornless Evergreens) | Leaf and Cane Spot | 2.5 quarts | Apply delayed dormant spray after training in the spring. Make fall application after harvest. Add 1 quart of crop oil per acre. |
| Cranberry | Fruit Rot | 5 quarts | Make first application in late bloom. One or two additional applications at 10-14 day intervals may be required depending upon disease severity. |
| Currant, Gooseberry | Leaf Spot | 6.5 quarts | Make 3 applications starting after harvest followed by application before bloom and after petal fall. |
| Raspberry (except California) | Leaf & Cane Spot | 3 quarts | Apply delayed dormant spray after training in the spring. Make fall application after harvest. Add 1 quart of crop oil per acre. |
| Strawberries | Leaf Spot & Leaf Blight | 1.3-2 quarts | Begin application when plants are established and continue on a weekly schedule throughout season.<br>**NOTE:** Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear. |

## TREE CROPS

| Crop | Disease | Rate/Acre | Use Instructions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Almond | Coryneum Blight & Blossom Brown Rot | 5-8 quarts | Dormant application: Apply before foliage buds begin to swell. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. |
| | | 4-5 quarts | Early bloom (popcorn) application: Apply before full bloom. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.<br>**NOTE:** To avoid plant injury, do not use above rate after full bloom. |
| | Bacterial Blast (Pseudomonas) | 8-10 quarts | Apply at dormant to early pink bud. For control in sprinkler irrigated orchards or where disease is severe, apply 0.8 quart per acre at 2 week post-bloom intervals or just before sprinkling.<br>**NOTE:** Injury may occur from post-bloom sprays, especially on Nonpareil varieties. |
| Apple (Except California) | Anthracnose, European Canker, Blossom & Shoot Blast (Pseudomonas) | 8-10 quarts | Apply before fall rains. Use higher rate under severe disease conditions.<br>**NOTE:** Use on yellow varieties may cause discoloration. To avoid, pick before spraying. |
| | Fireblight | 5-10 quarts | Make application between silver-tip and green-tip. Apply as a full cover spray.<br>**NOTE:** Crop injury may occur from late application; discontinue use when green tip reaches one-half inch. |
| | Crown or Collar Rot | 2.5 quarts | Mix in 100 gallons of water. Apply 4 gallons of suspension as a drench on the lower trunk area of each tree. Apply either in early spring or in late fall after harvest.<br>**NOTE:** Do not use if soil pH is below 5.5 since copper toxicity may result. |
| Apricot | Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Blossom Brown Rot | 5-8 quarts | Apply at popcorn to full bloom, and use higher rates when conditions favor disease.<br>**NOTE:** Applications made after bloom will result in crop injury. |
| Avocado | Scab | 5-8 quarts | Apply when bloom buds begin to swell and continue application at monthly intervals for 5 to 6 applications. Use higher rate when conditions favor disease. |
| Banana | Sigatoka | 1.3 quarts | 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 Pitang | 2.5 quarts | 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. Do not apply more than 2.5 quarts per acre. |
| Cacao | Black Pod | 1.3-3 quarts or 5.5 quarts* | Begin applications at the start of the rainy season and continue while infection conditions persist. Sprays should be made as often as 14 to 21 days in high rainfall areas at varying rates depending on disease severity.<br>*For drier areas, where 2 to 4 applications are recommended during critical infection periods and at long intervals, use 5.5 quarts per acre, according to disease incidence and planting density. |
| Cherry | Dead Bud (Pseudomonas syringae), Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole) | 5-8 quarts | Make first application in fall before heavy rains and a second at late dormant. In orchards where the disease is severe, spray should also be applied shortly after harvest. Add 1 pint of superior-type oil per 100 gallons of water as a dilute spray. Use higher rate when conditions favor disease development. |
| | Brown Rot, Blossom Blight | 5-8 quarts | Apply a full cover spray at popcorn stage and a second application at full bloom. Use higher rate when conditions favor disease development. |
| Coffee | Coffee Berry Disease (Colletotrichum coffeanum) | 4-5 quarts | Apply first spray after flowering and before onset of long rains and then at 21-28 day interval until picking. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. |
| | Bacterial Blight (Pseudomonas syringae) | 4-5 quarts | Begin spray program before the onset of the long rains and continue throughout the rainy season at 14-21 day intervals. The critical time of spraying to control the disease is just before, during and after flowering(s) especially when coinciding with wet weather. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. |
| | Leaf Rust (Hemileia vastatrix) | 1.3-2.5 quarts | Apply before the onset of rain and then at 21 day intervals while the rains continue. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. |
| | Iron Spot (Cercospora coffeicola), Pink Disease (Corticium salmonicolor) | 1.3 quarts | Use concentrate or dilute spray. Begin treatment at the start of wet season and continue at monthly intervals for 3 applications. |

## TREE CROPS *Continued*

| Crop | Disease | Rate/Acre | Use Instructions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Filbert | Bacterial Blight | 10-16 quarts | 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. |
| | Eastern Filbert Blight (except California) | 10-16 quarts | 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. |
| Mango (Florida) | Anthracnose | 5 quarts | Apply monthly after fruit set until harvest. |
| Olive (California) | Peacock Spot | 5-8 quarts | Make first application before winter rains fall. A second application in early spring should be made if disease is severe. Apply the high rate for heavy disease pressure or when conditions favor such. |
| Peach, Nectarine | Leaf Curl, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole) | 5-10 quarts | Apply at leaf fall. Use the highest rate when rainfall is very heavy and disease pressure is high. May be used with agricultural spray oil. |
| | Brown Rot, Blossom Blight | 5-8 quarts | Full cover spray at pink bud. Application at this time affords some control of Leaf Curl and Coryneum Blight. |
| | Bacterial Spot | 0.7 quart | Post Bloom Application: Apply at first and second cover sprays. |
| | | 5 quarts | Apply as a dormant spray. |
| | | | **NOTE:** Do not spray later than 3 weeks prior to harvest. Use only recommended rates. Spotting of leaves and defoliation may occur from use in cover sprays. |
| Pear | Fire Blight | 0.7 quart | Apply at 5 day intervals throughout the bloom period. |
| | Pseudomonas Blight | 8-10 quarts | Apply before fall rains and again during dormancy before spring growth starts. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high or when conditions favor development of such. |
| | | | **NOTE:** Excessive dosages may cause fruit russet. |
| Pecan (except California) | Shuck and Kernel Rot, Zonate Leafspot | 1.5-2 quarts | 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. |
| Plum, Prune (except California) | Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole) | 5-10 quarts | Apply as a dormant spray. Use the higher rate when rainfall is heavy and/or disease pressure is high. |
| | Brown Rot, Blossom Blight | 5-8 quarts | Apply full cover application at pink, red or early white bud stage. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is heavy or conditions favor the development of such. |
| Walnut | Walnut Blight | 5-8 quarts | Apply first application 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 occurs. |



## VEGETABLES

| Crop | Disease | Rate/Acre | Use Instructions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beans | Bacterial Blight (Halo & Common) | 0.7-2 quarts | Use the higher rate for more severe disease. For protective sprays, make first application when plants are six inches high. Repeat on a 7-14 day schedule depending upon local conditions. |
| Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Collards (except California collards only) | Black Rot (Xanthomonas), Black Leaf Spot (Alternaria) (CABBAGE ONLY) | 1.5 quarts | Apply at 7-10 day intervals. For control of diseases of these crops, begin application after transplants are set in the field, or shortly after emergence of field seeded crops or when conditions favor disease development. |
| | Downy Mildew | 0.5-0.7 quarts | Begin application after transplants are set in the field, or shortly after emergence of field seeded crops. 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. |
| Cantaloupe, Honeydew, Muskmelon | Downy Mildew | 1.3 quarts | Begin application when conditions are favorable for disease development and repeat at 5-7 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity. |
| Carrot | Cercospora Leaf Spot | 1.5 quarts | Begin application when disease first threatens and repeat at 7-14 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity. |
| Celery | Cercospora Early Blight, Septoria Late Blight, Bacterial Blight | 1.5 quarts | 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. |
| Cucumber | Angular Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew | 1.2-1.5 quarts | Apply weekly when plants begin to vine. |
| Eggplant (except California) | Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis | 1.5 quarts | Begin applications prior to development of disease symptoms. Repeat sprays at 7-10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity. |
| Onion | Purple Blotch, Downy Mildew | 1.5 quarts | Begin when plants are 4-6 inches high and repeat at 7-10 day intervals as needed depending upon disease pressure. |
| Pea | Powdery Mildew | 1.2-2 quarts | Begin applications when disease symptoms first appear and repeat at weekly intervals as needed. Use higher rate for more severe disease. |
| Pepper | Bacterial Spot | 1.5-2 quarts | Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 5-10 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rate for severe disease. |
| Pumpkin, Squash | Powdery Mildew | 1.2-2 quarts | Begin applications when plants are three weeks old or when disease symptoms first appear and repeat at 7 day intervals as needed to maintain control. Use the higher rate if disease is heavy or conditions favor such. |
| Tomato | Early & Late Blight | 1.5-2 quarts | Begin when disease first threatens and repeat at 7-10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rate for severe disease. |
| | Bacterial Speck | 1.5 quarts | Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 10-30 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity. |
| | Bacterial Spot, Anthracnose, Gray Leaf Mold, Septoria Leaf Spot | 1.5-3 quarts | Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 7-10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rate for severe disease. |
| | | | **NOTE:** May be combined with 1.1-1.6 quarts per acre of Manex or combination product of maneb and zinc (80% active compound). When Manex or the combination product of zinc and maneb is used in tank mixture with KOCIDE 606 do not apply within 5 days of harvest. |
| Watermelon | Anthracnose | 1.3 quarts | Apply as soon as plants become established in the field and repeat at weekly intervals as needed depending upon disease severity. |
| | Downy Mildew | 1-2 quarts | Apply as soon as plants become established in the field and repeat at weekly intervals as needed depending upon disease severity. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease |

## VINES

| Crop | Disease | Rate/Acre | Use Instructions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grapes | Black Rot, Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew | 1.5 quarts | Begin application at bud break with subsequent applications throughout the season depending upon disease severity.<br>NOTE: Foliage injury may occur on copper sensitive varieties such as Concord, Delaware, Niagara, and Rosette. Either test for sensitivity or add 0.7-2 pounds of hydrated lime per quart of KOCIDE 606. |
| Hops | Downy Mildew | 1.5 quarts | Make crown treatment after pruning, but before training. After training, additional treatments are needed at about 10 day intervals.<br>NOTE: Discontinue use 2 weeks before harvest. |
| Kiwi (except California) | Pseudomonas syringae, Erwinia herbicola, Pseudomonas fluorescens | 5 quarts | 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 | Quarts / 100 Gal | Quarts / Acre | Use Instructions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ginseng (except California) | Alternaria Leaf and Stem Blight | 2.33 | 2.33 | Apply as a tank mix with 2 pounds Rovral 50W in 100 gallons of water per acre. 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. If scheduled application is to be made before a rain shower, apply fungicides at least 8 hours before the rain, giving the fungicides time to dry on the plants. Use of a spreader-sticker or sticker is advised.<br>NOTE: Alternaria Leaf and Stem Blight is most severe in humid conditions such as those found in the dense canopies of 2-, 3-, 4-year old Ginseng. It is very important that the stems be thoroughly covered with fungicides; therefore, use a spray apparatus which distributes the fungicides throughout the canopy. |
| Live Oak (Texas & Florida) | Ball Moss | 4 | – | Apply as a full cover spray. Apply in 100 gallons of water or sufficient volume for thorough coverage. Make first application at bud crack and second application 7-10 days later at 10% leaf expansion. |
| Sycamore | Anthracnose | 2.33-4 | – | Apply as a full cover spray. Apply in sufficient volume for thorough coverage. Make first application at bud crack and second application 7-10 days later at 10% leaf expansion. |

## ORNAMENTAL

**Notice to User:** Plant sensitivities to KOCIDE 606 have been found to be acceptable in specific genera and species listed on this label, however, phytotoxicity may occur. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to KOCIDE 606. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not KOCIDE 606 can be safely used on ornamental or nursery plants not listed on this label. The user should determine if KOCIDE 606 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.

For control of disease on ornamental in Greenhouses, Field and Nurseries – Apply as a thorough coverage spray using 1 1/3 pints KOCIDE 606 per 100 gallons of water. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals as needed; use shorter interval during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist. KOCIDE 606 may be used as a maintenance spray. KOCIDE 606 may be used alone or in combination with other fungicides such as the dithiocarbamates.

| Crop | Diseases |
|---|---|
| Aralia + | Xanthomonas & Cercospora Leaf Spots, Alternaria |
| Azalea* + | Cercospora Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight, Phytophthora Dieback and Powdery Mildew |
| Begonia + | Xanthomonas Leaf Spot |
| Bulbs (Easter lily, tulip, gladiolus) + | Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight |
| Carnation* + | Alternaria Blight, Pseudomonas Leaf Spot and Botrytis Blight |
| Chrysanthemum* + | Septoria Leaf Spot and Botrytis Blight |
| Cotoneaster + | Botrytis Blight |
| Euonymus + | Botrytis Blight, Anthracnose |
| Ivy* + | Xanthomonas Leaf Spot |
| Pachysandra + | Volutella Leaf Blight |
| Periwinkle + | Phomopsis Stem Blight |
| Philodendron | Bacterial Leaf Spot |
| Pyracantha + | Fireblight, Scab |
| Rose* + | Powdery Mildew, Black Spot |
| Yucca (Adam's needle) + | Cercospora and Septoria Leaf Spots |

* 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.
+ Except California.

**NOTE:** Phytotoxicity may depend on varietal differences. If unfamiliar with the use of KOCIDE 606, apply the recommended rate to a few plants and observe after 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity.

## WARRANTY STATEMENT

GRIFFIN warrants that this product in its unopened package conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth on the label when used according to directions under normal use conditions on the plants and crops specified. THERE ARE NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING A WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. This warranty does not extend to the handling or use of this product contrary to label instructions or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller and buyer assumes all risk of any such use.