

DEC 6 1994

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

Dear Mr. Yowell:

Subject: Revised Labeling  
Kocide 606  
EPA Registration No. 1812-303  
Your Application Dated November 15, 1994

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended is acceptable provided that you:

1. 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 section must appear in the Hazards to Humans Domestic Animals section. Refer to 40 CFR § 156.212(c).

c. In the ingredient declaration align the decimal points on the same margin.

d. In the Spanish Language section correct the spelling of "explicue" and "detalle". Refer to 40 CFR § 156.206(e)

e. Reinstate the Manex Tank Mix directions that comply the EBDC PD-4 requirements.

20/28

f. According to PR Notice 82-2, the Tank Mix directions in the ORNAMENTAL section must include statements similar to the following:

This product can be mixed with \_\_\_\_\_ (chemical name, including percentage of active ingredient and type of formulation, or specific product name, or both) for use on \_\_\_\_\_ (Crops/sites) in accordance with the more (most) restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates should be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

g. Delete the NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS box or incorporate statements from previously accepted labeling that would provide appropriate protection for re-entry of non-agricultural workers.

h. Move the NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: section to the bottom of the Statement of Practical Treatment section.

2. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

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

Sincerely yours,



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

Enclosure

2-28

Jacket

# KOCIDE® 606

## FLOWABLE AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
In EPA Letter Dated:

DEC 6 1964

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%)

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN 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.)

### STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

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

**IF NO 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.

Griffin Corporation  
Valdosta, GA 31601

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

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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 the skin, eyes, or clothing.



**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water, or other areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. 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.

**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. 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 products or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

**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, decontaminations, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protection 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 had been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

### 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.

12/29

### 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

	Ground		
	Aerial	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)*

\* 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.

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

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.

Shut off injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until KOCIDE 606 has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

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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 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 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.

**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.

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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 questions, 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 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

Adding foliar nutritionals to spray mixtures containing KOCIDE 606 or other products and applying to citrus during the post bloom period when young fruit is present may result in spray burn.

Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Melanose, Scab & Pink Pitting	2.5-8 quarts	Apply as per-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.

**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.

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### 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.  <b>NOTE:</b> 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	0.7-1 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. Addition of a suitable agricultural spray oil is recommended.

Wheat, Oats and Barley	Septoria Blotch & Helminthosporium Spot Blotch	Leaf & Cane	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.
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**SMALL FRUITS**

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Blackberry (Santiams, Logans, Boysens, Marions, Auroras, Cascades, Chehalems and 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 and 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.

**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 if high.
	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.  <b>NOTE:</b> Injury may occur from post-bloom sprays, especially on Neplus varieties.
Apple (Except California)	Anthracoise, European Canker, Blossom & Shoot	8-10 quarts	Apply before fall rains. Use higher rate under severe disease conditions.

	<b>Blast (Pseudomonas)</b>		<b>NOTE:</b> Use on yellow varieties may cause discoloration. To avoid, pick before spraying.
	<b>Fireblight</b>	<b>5-10 quarts</b>	<b>Make application between silver-tip and green-tip. Apply as a full cover spray.</b>  <b>NOTE:</b> Crop injury may occur from late application; discontinue use when green tip reaches one-half inch.
	<b>Crown or Collar Rot</b>	<b>2.5 quarts</b>	<b>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.</b>  <b>NOTE:</b> Do not use if soil pH is below 5.5 since copper toxicity may result.
<b>Apricot</b>	<b>Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Blossom Brown Rot</b>	<b>5-8 quarts</b>	<b>Apply at popcorn to full bloom, and use higher rates when conditions favor disease.</b>  <b>NOTE:</b> Applications made after bloom will result in crop injury.
<b>Avocado</b>	<b>Scab</b>	<b>5-8 quarts</b>	<b>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.</b>
<b>Banana</b>	<b>Sigatoka</b>	<b>1.3 quarts</b>	<b>Apply by air in 3 gallons of</b>

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**                      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.

\*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**                      5-8 quarts  
(*Pseudomonas syringae*),  
**Coryneum Blight**  
(Shot Hole)

Make first application in fall before heavy rains and a second at late dormant. In orchards where the disease is severe, as spray should also be applied shortly after harvest. Add 1 pint of superior-type oil per 100 gallons of water as a dilute

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			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 (Collectotrichum 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 this 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	1.3 quarts	Use concentrate or dilute spray. Begin treatment at the start of wet season and continue at monthly intervals

for 3 applications.

(Corticium salmonicolor)

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 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.
			<b>NOTE:</b> 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.
			<b>NOTE:</b> Excessive dosages may cause fruit russet.
Pecan	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	Coryneum Blight	5-10 quarts	Apply as a dormant spray.

(Shot Hole)

Use the higher rate when rainfall is heavy and/or disease pressure is high.

Brown Rot, 5-8 quarts  
Blossom Blight

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**

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Disease</b>	<b>Rate/Acre</b>	<b>Use Instructions</b>
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 Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Collards	Black Rot (Xanthomonas), Black Leaf Spot (Alternaria) (CABBAGE ONLY)	1.5 quarts	Apply at 7-10 day intervals. For control of disease 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.
Cantaloupe, Honeydew, Muskmelon	Downy Mildew	1.3 quarts	<b>NOTE:</b> Reddening of older leaves may occur on Broccoli and a flecking of wrapper leaves may occur on Cabbage. 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.
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Cucumber	Angular Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew	1.2-1.5 quarts	Apply weekly when plants begin to vine.
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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.
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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.
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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.
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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.
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Pumpkin, Squash	Powdery Mildew	1.2-2 quarts	Begin applications when
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Tomato

Early & Late Blight 1.5-2 quarts

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.

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

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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.

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.

NOTE: Discontinue use 2 weeks before harvest.

Kiwi Pseudomonas syringae, Erwinia herbicola 5 quarts

Apply in 200 gallons of water per acre. Make applications on a monthly basis. A

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*Pseudomonas fluorescens*

maximum of 3 applications may be made.

MISCELLANEOUS

Crop	Disease	Quarts/ 100 Gal	Quarts/ Acre	Use Instructions
Ginseng	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.
				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

11/28

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)	Anthracoese, Botrytis Blight
Carnation*	Alternaria Blight, Pseudomonas Leaf Spot and Botrytis Blight
Chrysanthemum*	Septoria Leaf Spot and Botrytis Blight
Cotoneaster	Botrytis Blight

28 of 28

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.

**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.

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