MAY 26 1995

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

Dear Mr. Yowell:

Subject: Revised Labeling - Add Treatment of Containers, Fabric and Inserts, and Tree Wound Dressing
Kocide 606
EPA Registration No. 1812-303
Your Submission Dated March 8, 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. Correct the spelling of the Spanish Signal Word PELIGRO everywhere it appears on the labeling.

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".

c. Add the beginning parenthesis "(" before "(If you do not understand...". Proof read the label.

d. On page 5, move the paragraph above "General Chemigation Instructions" to specific chemigation directions for "Chemigation systems connected to Public Water Systems" and "Sprinkler Chemigation". This statement should appear at the end of each section.

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.

Please note that if the inserts or fabric make any claims as a plant growth regulator, they will require registration. 40 Code of Federal Regulations § 152.25(a) states only an article or substance treated with, or containing, a pesticide to protect the article or substance itself, is exempt from all provision of FIFRA.

Sincerely yours,

James M. Stone
Acting Product Manager (22)
Fungicide Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

01/18/95 ROOT

KOCIDE® 606

FLOWABLE AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE/BACTERICIDE
NURSERY ROOT CONTROL CHEMICAL

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%)

ACCEPTED
WITH COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
MAY 26 1995
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act for the pesticide Reg. No. 1812-303

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER - PELLAGRA PELLAGRO

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, of if these are not available, large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. Get medical attention.

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

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

See side panel for additional precautionary statements.

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 - PELLAGRA

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 wash waters. 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 ~~dean~~ 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 labelling. 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.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that involves contact with anything that had 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.

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.

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 AS A FOLIAR SPRAY

		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 (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.

7 9 37

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.

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, Eggpiant, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Onion, Peas, Peppers, Pumpkin, Squash, Tomato and Watermelon.

VINES: Grape, Hops and Kiwi.

MISCELLANEOUS: Ginseng, Live Oak and Sycamore.

ORNAMENTALS: As listed in the directions.

ROOT CONTROL: Listed woody and herbaceous species.

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 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 then 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 &	2.5-8 quarts	Apply as per-bloom and post-bloom

Pink Pitting		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.

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. **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	0.7-1 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 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 (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. **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. **NOTE:** Injury may occur from post-bloom sprays, especially on Neplus 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. **NOTE:** Use on yellow varieties may cause

			discoloration [if to avoid, pick before spraying.
	Fireblight	5-10 quarts	Make application between silver-tip and green up. Apply as a full cover spray. **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. **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. **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 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 (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, as 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 (Collectortrichum 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 (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.
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.
			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	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 (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.

22 7 3

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 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. **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.
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. **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, 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	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 bud crack and second application 7-10 days later at 10% leaf expansion.

ORNAMENTALS

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.

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.

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.

NURSERY ROOT CONTROL

Kocide 606 can be used as a plant growth regulator for use on plastic or cellulose nursery containers and treated sheets for use as inserts. Kocide 606 acts as a root pruning agent to control root spiraling and promote the development of a fibrous root system. Kocide 606 can be used on container-grown woody ornamental and herbaceous plant species and non-bearing fruit and nut crops. Use Kocide 606 at any stage of plant development from seedlings to large container-grown trees. Do not apply Kocide 606 directly on plants or soil.

Do not apply Kocide 606 when the temperature is below 50° F. Apply in a well ventilated area.

NOTE: Some containers, particularly bedding plant containers, may be treated with a slipping agent for easy unstacking. Slipping agents usually appear waxy and can prevent the adhesion of Kocide 606. We do not recommend the application of Kocide 606 under these conditions.

NURSERY ROOT CONTROL APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

CONTAINERS

Nursery containers should be clean and dry before applying Kocide 606. Used containers should be free of any loose soil.

SPRAY: Stir Kocide 606 well before use and **DO NOT DILUTE.** Apply a single coat of Kocide 606 to the inner surfaces of plastic or cellulose containers using conventional spray paint equipment. Spray equipment can be cleaned with warm soapy water or any household cleaning product. Refer to the sprayer equipment owner's manual for specific instructions on equipment clean up. Follow all directions and precautions for the specific applicator being used.

Brush or Sponge: Apply a single coat of Kocide 606 to the inner surfaces of plastic or cellulose containers using conventional brush or sponge. Brushes or sponges can be cleaned with warm soapy water or any household cleaning product.

Allow Kocide 606 to dry on containers for 30-60 minutes under good drying conditions before stacking or filling with soil. Kocide 606 is thoroughly dry when it changes from dark blue to light gray/color. When restacking, do not push containers tightly together to prevent scratching the Kocide 606 coating. Treated containers can be stored for up to 1 year before use.

INSERTS

Inserts made of paper, cardboard, plastic, foil, woven or non-woven fabric or other suitable material, that has been evenly sprayed or dipped with a single coating of Kocide 606, on one or both sides, can be placed in a container to cover the inner surface or placed into a tray as a cell divider. Insert material may be coated with Kocide 606 by any appropriate industrial coating machinery, such as roll coating, printing press, doctors blade, or other equipment that will provide an even coating on the material. Inserts must cover the inner surface without tears holes or gaps in coverage and should be trimmed around the top of the pot with scissors, if needed. Dispose of trimmings in a sanitary landfill, or by burning, or if allowed by state and local authorities, wrap trimmings in newspaper and place in trash collection. If burned, stay out of smoke.

LANDSCAPE FABRIC

Woven and Non-woven fabric treated with Kocide 606 can be used for underlayment in landscapes, pavements, and in utility areas and rights-of-way. The treated fabric should be placed on bare ground and can be covered with various mulches including bark, wood chips, gravel, concrete, pine straw etc..

TREE WOUND DRESSING

Kocide 606 may be sprayed or painted over dressed wounds and cuts in tree bark to seal the wound and help prevent bacterial and fungus infections of the tree. Spray or paint an even coat of Kocide 606 over tree wounds or cuts. One coat of Kocide 606 should protect wounds or cuts for up to one year or until average size wounds have healed.

Kocide 606 has been extensively researched; however, testing has not been conducted on all species or cultivars, or under all growing conditions. In some instances performance characteristics may vary.

The species listed below have been tested under actual growing conditions.

Scientific Name	Common Name
Abies amabilis	Pacific silver fir
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple
Acer platanoides	Norway maple
Acer rubrum	Red Maple
Acer saccharinum	Silver maple
Acorus gramineus	Sweet - flag
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple
Ageratum sp.	Floss flower
Amelanchier canadensis	Shadblow
Aronia arbutifolia	Chokeberry
Artemisia ludoviciana	Dusty miller
Astilbe x arendsii	False spirea
Begonia sp.	Begonia
Berberis thunbergii	Barberry
Betula nigra	River birch
Browallia	Sapphire flower
Buxua microphylla koreana	Korean boxwood
Buxus microphylla var. japonica	Japanese boxwood
Buxus sempervirens	Boxwood
Calluna vulgaris	Heather

Campanula carpatica	Bellflower
Carex morrowi variegata	Sedge
Carya illinoensis	Pecan
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides	Blue ceratostigma
Cercis canadensis	Redbud
Chionanthus retusus	Chinese fringe tree
Chlorophytum comosum	Spider plant
Citrus sp.	Citrus
Clematis sp.	Clematis
Coleus x hybridus	Coleus
Coreopsis verticillata	Threadleaf coreopsis
Cornus florida	Flowering dogwood
Cornus kousa	Chinese dogwood
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas grass
Cotoneaster apiculata	Willowleaf cottoneaster
Cotoneaster divaricatus	Spreading cotoneaster
Cotoneaster salicifolius	Willowleaf cotoneaster
Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland Cypress
Dendranthema hybrids	Mums
Dianthus barbatus	Sweet William
Dieffenbachia sp.	Dumb cane
Diospyros virginiana	Common persimmon

Euonymus alatus	Winged euonymus
Euonymus fortunei	Wintercreeper euonymus
Festuca cinerea	Ornamental fescue
Forsythia intermedia	Forsythia
Fothergilla gardenii	Fothergilla
Fraxinus americana	White ash
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green ash
Fuchsia hybrids	Fuchsia
Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo
Gleditsia triancanthos var. inermis	Shademaster honeylocust
Gypsophila paniculata	Baby's breath
Hamamelis intermedia	Witch hazel
Hemerocallis hybrids	Daylily
Heuchera hybrids	Coral bells
Hosta lancifolia	Variegated hosta
Hydrangea paniculata	Panicle hydrangea
Hypericum patulum	St. Johnswort
Iberis sempervirens	Candytuff
Ilex cassine	Dahoon holly
Ilex galbra	Compact inkberry
Ilex hybrids	'Savannah' & 'East Palatka'
Impatiens hybrids	Sultana

Juniperus horizontalis cultivars	Creeping juniper
Juglans nigra	Black walnut
Juniperus chinensis	Sargent's juniper
Juniperus sabina	Savin juniper
Juniperus virginiana	Eastern red cedar
Kerria japonica	Japanese kerria
Koeleria glauca	Crested hair grass
Lagerstroemia indica	Crape myrtle
Leucothoe axillaris	Fetterbush
Liatris spicata	Gay feather
Ligustrum japonicum	Japanese privet
Lilium sp.	Lily
Liquidambar styracifolia	American sweetgum
Liriope muscari	Monkey grass
Liriope spicata	Creeping lily turf
Lonicera japonica	Japanese honeysuckle
Lythrum sp.	Pulple Loosestrife
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia
Magnolia liliiflora	Star Magnolia
Malus floribunda	Showy crabapple
Myrica pensylvanica	Bayberry
Nandina domestica	Heavenly bamboo

Nyssa sylvatica	Black tupelo
Ophiopogon japonicus	Mondograss
Paeonis japonica	Peony
Parkinsonia aculeata	Jerusalem thorn
Pelargonium x domesticum	Geranium
Pennisetum alopecuroides	Fountain grass
Petunia hybrida	Petunia hybrids
Phlox sp.	Phlox hybrids
Photinia x fraseri	Red tip photinia
Photinea serrulata	Chinese photinia
Picea glauca	White spruce
Picea sitchensis	Sitka spruce
Pieris japonica	Lilly-of-the-valley bush
Pinus contorta	Lodgepole pine
Pinus echinata	Shortleaf pine
Pinus elliotti	Slash pine
Pinus monticola	Western white pine
Pinus palustris	Longleaf pine
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa pine
Pinus strobus	Eastern white pine
Pinus taeda	Loblolly pine
Pinus thunbergiana	Japanese black pine

Potentilla fruictosa	Shrubby cinqufoil
Prunus cistena	Purple-leaf sand cherry
Prunus laurocerasus	Cherrylaurel
Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry
Prunus subhirtella	Higan cherry
Pseudotsuga menziesii var. glauca	Douglas fir
Pyracantha angustifolia	Firethorn
Pyrus calleryana	Bradford pear
Quercus acutissima	Sawtooth oak
Quercus alba	White oak
Quercus falcata	Southern red oak
Quercus laurifolia	Laurel oak
Quercus palustris	Pin oak
Quercus prinus	Chestnut oak
Quercus shumardii	Shumard oak
Quercus virginiana	Live oak
Quercua rubra	Northern red oak
Rhamnus frangula	Tallhedge alder buckthorn
Rhodedendron catawbiense	Catawba rhododendron
Rhododendron sp.	Azalea hybrids
Rhus aromatica	Sumac
Rosa hybrids	Rose

Salix babylonica	Weeping willow
Salix melanostachys	Willow
Spiraea japonica	Spirea
Spiraea nipponica	Snowmound spirea
Spiraea x bumalda	Limemandk spiraea
Swietenia mahagoni	West Indies mahagany
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac
Tabebuia impetiginosa	Pink trumpet tree
Tagetes sp.	Marigold hybrids
Taxodium distichum	Bald cypress
Taxus x media	Anglojap yew
Thuja occidentalis	American arboruitae
Thuja plicata	Western red cedar
Trachycarpus fortunei	Windmill palm
Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock
Ulmus paruifolia	Chinese elm
Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood viburnum
Viburnum lantana	Wayfaringtree viburnum
Viburnum macrocephalum	Chinese snowball
Viburnum opulus	European cranberry-bush
Viburnum plicatum	Doublefile viburnum var. tomentosum
Viburnum trilobum	Compact cranberrybush viburnum

Viburnum x judi	Judd virburnum
Viburnum x rhytidophylloides	Viburnum 'Willowwood'
Viola x wittrockiana	Pansy hybrids
Vitex agnus-castus	Chaste-tree
Weigela florida	Pink weigelia
Wisteria floribunda	Japanese Wisteria
Yucca filamentosa	Yucca

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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