

AUG 10 1993

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

Dear Mr. Yowell:

Subject: Homeowner Use
Kocide LF
EPA Registration No. 1812-338
Your Submission Dated June 28, 1993

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. Since this is a homeowner use, delete references concerning contacting State Agricultural Agencies. A homeowner is unlikely to know how or whom to contact.

b. Under Crop Classification delete all crops not included in the directions for use.

c. You should modify the Crop Classification and Use Instructions Section to delete the terms "Crops" or "Field Crops" since these terms imply agricultural uses.

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.

This acceptance of your label does not relieve you of your obligation to comply with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides. Under the WPS labeling regulations at 40 CFR Part 156, Subpart K, § 156.200(c)(3), you are prohibited from distributing or selling any product within the scope of the WPS requirements after April 21, 1994, without amended labeling accepted by the Agency. Our understanding is that this product will have to comply with WPS or all uses subject to the WPS will have to be deleted from the product's labeling. Refer to PR Notice 93-7.

Sincerely yours,

CS

Cynthia Giles-Parker
Product Manger (22)
Fungicide Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)

Enclosure

KOCIDE® LF

HOMEOWNER

Active Ingredient Copper Hydroxide	23%
Inert Ingredients	<u>77%</u>
Total.	100%

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

AUG 10 1993

FUNGICIDE/BACTERICIDE

(Metallic Copper Equivalent 15%)
(2.4 Pounds Copper Hydroxide per Gallon)

Under the Federal Insecticide
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
of 1947, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION - AVISO**

1812-338

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF IN EYES: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call physician if irritation persists.

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

IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or poison control center. Drink one or two glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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.

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

Net Contents 2 1/2 gallons

Griffin Corporation
Valdosta, GA 31601

EPA Reg. No. 1812-338
EPA Est. No. 1812-GA-3

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION - AVISO**

Causes moderate eye injury. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with eyes, or skin and clothing. Protective clothing, including goggles, should be worn. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

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.

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. Proper protective clothing includes: long trousers, long sleeve shirt, rubber boots, hat, gloves and protective eyewear (goggles or face shield) suitable for a contact type product.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place.

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

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



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.

TURF: Algae control

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

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

VINES: Grape, Hops and Kiwi.

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

USE INSTRUCTIONS

Kocide LF may be applied as a ground dilute or ground concentrate spray unless specifically directed otherwise by crop.

When selecting a Kocide LF use rate 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. Consult the Kocide LF label for specific rates and timing of application by crop.

Complete spray coverage is essential to assure optimum performance from Kocide LF. 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 LF resulting in possible phytotoxicity or loss of effectiveness.

When mixing, fill spray tank one-half full with water. Add Kocide LF slowly to tank. Fill with water, seal and shake sprayer. 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 LF should not be applied in a spray solution having a pH of less than 6.5 as phytotoxicity may occur. Applying Kocide LF in a spray solution having a pH greater than 9.0 may result in reduced level of disease control.

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.

NOTE: Three Teaspoons = 1 Tablespoon

CITRUS

100 | 1 Pint
96

2 etc = 64 TS
192 - 100 pms
96 teaspoons

Disease	Teaspoons/ Gallon	Use Instructions
Melanose, Scab, Pink Pitting	1 - 2	Apply as pre-bloom and post-bloom sprays.
Brown Rot	3/4 - 1 1/2	Begin application in fall and continue as needed. Apply to entire tree. Apply also to bare ground one foot beyond skirt. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Greasy Spot	1/2 - 1	

NOTE: In California, in areas subject to copper injury, add 1 teaspoon of high quality lime per gallon of Kocide LF.

Citrus Canker (Suppression Only) 2

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	Teaspoons/ Gallon	Use Instructions

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Peanut	Cercospora Spot	Leaf	2 - 4	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.
Potato	Early and Blight	and Late	1½ - 5½	Apply 1½-2 teaspoons/ gallon 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 4-5½ teaspoons/ gallon where disease is more severe.

SMALL FRUITS

Crop	Disease	Teaspoons/ Gallon	Use Instructions
Blackberry (Santiams, Logans, Boysens, Marions, Auroras, Cascades, Chehalems & Thornless Evergreens)	Leaf and Spot	Cane 5%	Apply delayed dormant spray after training in the spring. Make fall application after harvest. Add ½ teaspoon dormant oil per gallon. ✓
Cranberry	Fruit Rot	10%	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	13%	Make three applications starting after harvest followed by application before bloom and after petal fall.
Raspberry (Except CA)	Leaf and Spot	Cane 5%	Apply delayed dormant spray after training in the spring. Make fall application after harvest. Add ½ teaspoon dormant oil per gallon.

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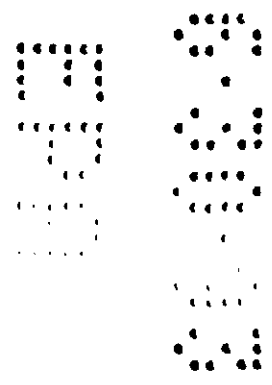
Strawberry Leaf Spot and Leaf Blight 2% - 4

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	Teaspoons/ Gallon	Use Instructions
Almond	Coryneum Blight, Blossom Brown Rot	2% - 4	Dormant application: Apply before foliage buds begin to swell. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
		2% - 4	Early bloom (popcorn) application: Apply before full bloom. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
			NOTE: To avoid plant injury, do not use above rate after full bloom.



Bacterial Blast 4 - 5 1/2
(Pseudomonas)

Apply at dormant to early pink bud.

NOTE: Injury may occur from post-bloom sprays, especially on Neplus varieties.

Apple

Anthraxnose, 4 - 5 1/2
European Canker,
Blossom and Shoot
Blast (Pseudomonas)

Apply before fall rains. Use higher rates under severe disease conditions.

NOTE: Use on yellow varieties may cause discoloration. To avoid, pick before spraying. ✓

Fireblight 2 1/2 - 5 1/2

Make application between silver-tip and green-tip. Apply as a full cover spray.

NOTE: Crop injury may occur from late application; discontinue use when green tip reaches 1/2 inch.

	Crown or Collar Rot	5%	Apply 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	2% - 4	Apply at popcorn to full bloom and use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
			NOTE: Applications applied after bloom will result in crop injury.
Avocado	Scab	2% - 4	Apply when bloom buds begin to swell and continue application at monthly intervals for 5-6 applications. Use higher rate when conditions favor disease.
Cherry	Dead Bud (<u>Pseudomonas syringae</u>), Coryneum Blight	8	Make first application in fall before heavy rains and a second at late dormant. In orchards where the disease is severe, a spray should also be applied shortly after harvest. Add 1 teaspoon of superior-type oil per gallon of

water as a dilute spray.

Brown Rot, Blossom Blight 2% - 4

Apply a full cover spray at popcorn stage and a second application at full bloom.

Filberts

Bacterial Blight 5% - 8

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 teaspoon of superior-type oil per gallon of water.

Eastern Filbert Blight 5% - 8

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.

Mango (FL)

Anthracnose 2%

Apply monthly after fruit set until harvest.

Olive
(CA)

Peacock Spot 2% - 4

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 are favorable.

Peach, Nectarine

Leaf Curl, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole) 2% - 5%

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 2% - 4

Full cover spray at pink bud. Application at this time affords some control of Leaf Curl and Coryneum Blight.

Bacterial Spot 1/2

Post bloom application applied at first and second cover sprays.

2%

Apply as a dormant spray.

NOTE: Do not spray 3 weeks prior to harvest. Use only recommended rates. Spotting of leaves and defoliation may occur from use in cover sprays.

Pear	Fire Blight	1/8	Apply at 5. day intervals throughout the bloom period.
	Pseudomonas Blight	4 - 5 1/2	Apply before fall rains and again during dormancy before spring growth starts. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high or when conditions are favorable for development.

NOTE: Excessive dosages may cause fruit russet.

Pecan	Shuck & Kernal Rot (<u>phytophthora cactorum</u>) and Zonate Leafspot (<u>Cristulariella pyramidalis</u>)	4 - 8	For suppression, apply in sufficient water to ensure complete spray coverage at 2 to 4 week intervals starting at kernal growth and continuing until shucks open. Use the higher rate and shorter interval if frequent rainfall occurs.
Pistachio	Botrytis Blight, Botryosphaeria panicle and shoot blight, septoria leaf blight, late blight (<u>Alternaria alternata</u>)	8 - 16	Make initial application at bud swell and repeat on a 14 - 28 day schedule as dictated by disease conditions. If disease conditions are severe, use the high rate and short spray interval.

Plum, Prune	Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)	2½ - 5½	Apply as a dormant spray. Use the higher rate when rainfall is heavy and/or disease pressure is high.
	Brown Rot, Blossom Blight	2½ - 4	Apply full cover application at pink, red or early white bud stage. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is heavy or conditions are favorable for development.
Walnut	Walnut Blight	2½ - 4	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	Teaspoons/ Gallon	Use Instructions
Beans (dry & green)	Brown Spot, Halo Blight, Common Blight	1½ - 4	Use the higher rate for more severe disease. For protective sprays, make first application when plants are 6 inches high; repeat on a 7-14 day schedule depending upon local conditions.

Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Collards	Black Rot (<i>Xanthomonas</i>) & Black Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i>)	2%	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 (Cabbage Only)	¾ - 1½	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.
Lettuce, Endive, Escrole	Downy Mildew	1½ - 2%	Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat every 7 - 10 days as needed to suppress disease.
Cantaloupe, Honeydew, Muskmelon	Downy Mildew	2%	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	2%	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	2%	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 and Downy Mildew	2 - 2%	Apply weekly when plants begin to vine.

Eggplant (Except CA)	Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, & Phomopsis	2%	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	2%	Begin when plants are 4-6 inches high and repeat at 7-10 day intervals as needed depending upon disease pressure.
Peas	Powdery Mildew	2 - 4	Begin applications when disease symptoms first appear and repeat at weekly intervals as needed. Use higher rate for more severe disease.
Peppers	Bacterial Spot	2% - 4	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 5-10 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rates for severe disease.
Pumpkin, Squash	Powdery Mildew	2 - 4	Begin applications when plants are 3 weeks old or when disease symptoms first appear and repeat at 7 day intervals as needed to maintain control. Use the higher rates if disease is heavy or where conditions are favorable.
Spinach	Downy Mildew	2 - 4	Apply at 7-10 day intervals. Use short interval and higher rates when conditions favor disease. NOTE: Flecking may occur on Spinach leaves.
Tomato	Early & Late Blight	2% - 4	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.

disease.

Bacterial Speck	2 3/4	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	2 3/4 - 5 1/4	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.

Watercress	Cercospora leafspot	2 Quarts	Begin application when plants are first established in the field, repeating at 7 - 14 day intervals depending on disease severity and environmental conditions. Do not exceed 4 applications per crop.
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Watermelon	Anthracnose	2 3/4	Apply as soon as plants become established in the field and repeat at weekly intervals as needed depending upon disease severity.
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Downy Mildew	2 - 4	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.
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VINES

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

Kiwi	<u>Pseudomonas syringae.</u> <u>Erwinia herbicola.</u> <u>Pseudomonas fluorescens</u>	5 1/2	Make application on a monthly basis. A maximum of 3 applications may be made.
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MISCELLANEOUS

Crop	Disease	Teaspoons/ Gallon	Use Instructions
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Atemoya	Anthracnose	6	<p>Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.</p>
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(Carambola	Anthracnose	11	<p>Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.</p>
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(Chives	Downy Mildew	4	<p>Begin applications when plants are established in the field. Repeat applications every 7-10 days as dictated by disease conditions. If disease pressure is high, use the shorter spray interval.</p>
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Douglas Fir

Rhabdocline needlecast

4

B e g i n applications at bud break and repeat at 3-4 week intervals. Apply in a tank mix with another registered pesticide if moderate to severe disease pressure is present.

Guava

Anthracnose,
Red Algae

6

Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.

Litchi

Anthracnose

6

Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.

Live Oak
(Texas &
Florida)

Ball Moss

12

Apply in the spring when ball moss is actively growing, using 1.5 gallons of spray per foot of tree height. Make sure to wet ball moss tufts thoroughly. A second application may be required after 12 months.

N O T E :
KOCIDE LF may be injurious to ornamentals grown under Live Oaks. 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.

Macadamia

Anthracnose

11

Initiate sprays at first sign of flowering and repeat on a

w e e k l y
s c h e d u l e u n t i l
j u s t b e f o r e
h a r v e s t . A p p l y
i n s u f f i c i e n t
w a t e r f o r
t h o r o u g h
c o v e r a g e .

Phytophthora Blight 9 - 11
(P. capsici),
Raceme Blight (Botrytis
cinerea)

A p p l y d u r i n g
r a c e m e
d e v e l o p m e n t
a n d b l o o m
p e r i o d s . A p p l y
i n s u f f i c i e n t
w a t e r f o r
t h o r o u g h
c o v e r a g e .

Mamey Sapote Anthracnose, 11 - 15
Algal Leaf Spot

A p p l y w h e n
c o n d i t i o n s f a v o r
d i s e a s e
d e v e l o p m e n t .
R e p e a t o n 14-
30 d a y s c h e d u l e
a s d i s e a s e
s e v e r i t y a n d
e n v i r o n m e n t a l
c o n d i t i o n s
d i c t a t e .

Parsley Bacterial blight 6
(Pseudomonas sp.)

B e g i n
a p p l i c a t i o n s
w h e n p l a n t s a r e
f i r s t e s t a b l i s h e d
i n t h e f i e l d a n d
r e p e a t a t 5-7
d a y s i n t e r v a l s
d e p e n d i n g u p o n
d i s e a s e s e v e r i t y
a n d
e n v i r o n m e n t a l
c o n d i t i o n s .

Passion Fruit Anthracnose 11

M a k e i n i t i a l
a p p l i c a t i o n j u s t
b e f o r e

			flowering, and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
Sugar Apple (Annona)	Anthracnose	22	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. ✓
Sycamore	Anthracnose	4 - 6	Apply as a full cover spray. Apply in sufficient water to provide thorough coverage. Make first application at bud crack and second application 7-10 days later at 10% leaf expansion.

TURFGRASS

To control algae in turfgrass, apply 2 pints KOCIDE LF per 1,000 square feet in 5 gallons of water. KOCIDE LF may be used alone or in combination with other registered fungicides

a maintenance spray. Observe all precautions and limitations on the label of each product used in tank mixes.

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

ORNAMENTALS

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

Use Kocide LF on container, bench or bed-grown ornamentals in greenhouses or outdoor nurseries, for professional use on ornamentals grown for indoor and outdoor landscaping, and for control of bacterial and fungal diseases of foliage, flowers and stems. ✓

For control of disease on ornamentals in Greenhouses, Field and Nurseries - Apply as a thorough coverage spray using 1½ teaspoons of Kocide LF per gallon of water. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7-14 day intervals as needed; use shorter interval during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist.

Kocide LF may be used as a maintenance spray. Kocide LF may be used alone or in combination with other fungicides such as the dithiocarbamates.

Crop	Disease
Aralia	Xanthomonas & Cercospora Leaf Spots, Alternaria
Azalea*	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight, Phytophthora dieback, Powdery Mildew
Begonia	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Bulbs (Easter Lily**, Tulip, Gladiolus)	Anthraxnose, Botrytis Blight
Carnation*	Alternaria Blight, Pseudomonas Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight

Chrysanthemum*	Septoria Leaf Spot, 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 Spot

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

**For easter lilies use from 4-10 teaspoons/ gallon.

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

WARRANTY STATEMENT

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