TURFGRASS

To control algae in turfgrass, apply 1.0 pound Kocide GX 306 per 1,000 square feet in 5 gallons of water. Kocide GX 306 may be used alone or in combination with other registered fungicides as a maintenance spray. Observe all precautions and limitations on the label of each product used in tank mixes.

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

GREENHOUSE AND SHADE HOUSE CROPS

Notice to User: Kocide GX306 may be used in greenhouses and shade houses to control diseases on some crops which appear on this label; specific instructions have been included for certain crops. The grower should bear in mind that the sensitivity of crops grown in greenhouses and shade houses differ greatly from crops grown under field conditions. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not Kocide GX306 can be used safely on all greenhouse and shade house-grown crops. The user should determine if Kocide GX306 can be used safely prior to commercial use In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, i.e. foliage, fruit, etc., and observe for 7-10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use.

Apply Kocide GX306 according to specific rates given for those crops in pounds per acre or pounds per 100 gallons. **One level tablespoon of Kocide GX306 per 1000 square feet is equivalent to 1 pound per acre.** Kocide GX306 should be applied in adequate water for thorough coverage of plant parts. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7-14 day intervals as needed; use shorter interval during periods when severe disease conditions persist

NOTE: Do not use Kocide GX306 on citrus seedlings grown in greenhouses or shadehouses.

Crop	Disease	Rate Per 1000 Sq Ft	Use Instructions
Cucumber	Angular Leaf Spot and Downy Mildew	1.25-1.5 TBSP	Apply weekly when plants begin to vine. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Eggplant	Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, & Phomopsis	1.5 TBSP	Begin applications prior to development of disease symptoms. Repeat sprays at 7-10 day intervals or as disease pressure dictates

Pepper	Bacterial Spot	1.5-2.25 TBSP	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 5-10 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rates for severe disease.
Tomato	Anthracnose, Bacterial Speck, Bacterial Spot, Early Blight, Grey Leaf Mold, Late Blight, Septoria Leaf Spot	1.5-2.25 TBSP	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.

ORNAMENTALS

Notice to User: Plant sensitivities to Kocide GX306 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, widely varying growth conditions, and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to Kocide GX306 . Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not Kocide GX306 can be safely used on ornamental or nursery plants not listed on this label. The user should determine if Kocide GX306 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 GX306 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.

One half tablespoon of Kocide GX306 per gallon of water is equivalent to 1.0 pound per 100 gallons.

Apply as a thorough coverage spray using 0.75 pound Kocide GX306 per 100 gallons 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 GX306 may be used alone or in combination with other fungicides as a maintenance spray Observe all precautions and limitations on the label of each product used in tank mixes

NOTE: Do not tank mix Kocide GX306 with Aliette® fungicide unless appropriate precautions have been taken to buffer the spray solution. Severe phytotoxicity may result if adequate precautions are not taken

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

Chrysanthemum 1/	Chrysanthemum morifolium	Septoria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster sp.	Botrytis Blight
Dahlia	Dahlia pinnata	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Date Palm	Phoenix canariensis	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Dianthus	Dianthus sp.	Bacterial Spot, Bacterial Soft Rot
Dogwood	Cornus florida	Anthracnose
Dusty Miller	Senecio cineraria	Bacterial Leaf Spot (Pseudomonas cichorii)
Easter Lily 2/	Lilium longiflorum	Botrytis Blight
Echinacea	Echinacea sp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot (Pseudomonas cichorii)
Elm "Drake"	Ulmus parvifolia	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Euonymus	Euonymus sp.	Botrytis Blight, Anthracnose
European Fan Palm	Champaerops numilis	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Gardenia	Gardenia jasminoides	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Bud Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Geranium	Pelargonium sp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Gladiolus	Gladiolus sp	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Bacterial Leaf Blight

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

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

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

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

(2) Apply 2.25-3.75 pounds of Kocide GX306 in 20 - 100 gallons of water per acre.

(3) For Indian Hawthorn use 1.5 to 3.0 lbs. per 100 gallons or 0.75 to 1.5 level tablespoons per gallon.

GENERAL CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

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

Crop injury, 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.

Shut off injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until Kocide GX306 has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

NOTE: It must be determined in the selection process if proper application equipment is available and if the waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Materials used in the construction of application equipment is also an important factor as agricultural chemicals are often reactive with soft metals such as aluminum and even some synthetic materials such as plastics, rubbers, etc. Therefore it is necessary when working with equipment containing these materials that they are thoroughly flushed with clean water after each days use.

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

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

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

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

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into the reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe

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

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 GX306 slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. DO NOT PRE-MIX OR SLURRY Kocide GX306 . Stickers, spreaders (cleared for use on growing crops), 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 GX306 should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation of the mixture in the nurse tank is recommended.

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 GX306 slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. DO NOT PRE-MIX OR SLURRY Kocide GX 306 before adding to the nurse tank. Stickers, spreaders (cleared for use on growing crops), 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 GX306 should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation of the mixture in the nurse tank is recommended.

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

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.

Aliette® is a registered trademark of Rhone-Poulenc.
Rovral® is a registered trademark of Rhone-Poulenc
Super Six® is a registered trademark of Plant Health Technologies

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

MAY 26 1995

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

Dear Mr. Yowell:

Subject: Label Amendment
Kocide GX306
EPA Registration No. 1812-358
Your Re-submission Dated 4/13/95

The amendment submitted to reformat the above referenced product labeling in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act is acceptable provided you do the following:

a. In the ingredient declaration correct Inert Ingredients to read 46.2%

b. Update the Environmental Hazards Statement to state: "Do not contaminate water by disposal of equipment washwaters."

c. Delete the "Non-Agricultural Use Requirements" box or add statements that are protective for the re-entry of non-agricultural workers.

Please note, these changes were requested to be revised on your label in our March 29, 1995 correspondence.

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

A stamped copy is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

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

1940

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04/10/95

KocideGX306

DRY FLOWABLE

FUNGICIDE\BACTERICIDE

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
MAY 26 1995
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 1812-358

Active Ingredient	
Copper Hydroxide	53.8%
Inert Ingredients	42.2%
Total	100.0%

(Metallic Copper Equivalent 35%)

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 ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

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.

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.

Griffin Corporation
Valdosta, GA 31601

EPA Reg No. 1812-358
EPA Est No 8901-TX-1

2

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)

DANGER - PELIGRO

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not allow rinsate from cleaning of equipment or disposed material to enter surface or ground water.

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 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, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours without required PPE.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

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, forests, nurseries or greenhouses. Non-crop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in a cool, dry place.

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

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

~~GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS~~

~~Use KOCIDE GX306 as noted below. KOCIDE GX306 may be applied as an aerial, ground dilute or ground concentrate spray unless specifically directed otherwise by specific crop instructions. Depending upon the equipment used and the specific crop, the volume applied per acre will differ. Refer to recommended volume table below.~~

~~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.~~

~~Minimum Recommended Spray Volume (Gallons) Per Acre When Applying Kocide GX306~~

	Aerial	Ground	
		Dilute	Concentrate
Vegetables	3	20	---
Field Crops	3	20	---
Small Fruits	5	150	50
Vines	5	150	50
Tree Crops	10	400	50
Citrus	10	200	100 (Florida)
Miscellaneous	10	150	50

Turf (Algae control) 1.5 pounds in 5 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet.

~~* 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~~

It must be determined in the selection process if proper application equipment is available and if the waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Materials used in the construction of application equipment is also an important factor as agricultural chemicals are often reactive with soft metals such as aluminum and even some synthetic materials such as plastics, rubbers, etc. Therefore it is necessary when working with equipment containing these materials that they are thoroughly flushed with clean water after each days use.

NOTE - Agricultural chemicals may perform in an unpredictable manner when tank mixed especially where several products are involved. Reduced effect on pests or crop injury may occur. Unless recommended on this label or by a state/local expert, or the user has small scale direct experience, tank mixing should not be undertaken.

NOTE: Do not tank mix Kocide GX306 with Aliette® fungicide unless appropriate precautions have been taken to buffer the spray solution or severe phytotoxicity may result.

GENERAL CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

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

Posting must conform to the following requirements: Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. *When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas*

and in any location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

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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 OX306 slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. DO NOT PRE-MIX OR SLURRY KOCIDE OX306. Stickers, spreaders (cleared for use on growing crops), 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.

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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 OX306 slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. DO NOT PRE-MIX OR SLURRY Kocide OX 306 before adding to the nurse tank. Stickers, spreaders (cleared

for use on growing crops), 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 GX306 should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation of the mixture in the nurse tank is recommended.

Shut off injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until Kocide GX306 has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

CROP CLASSIFICATION

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

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

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

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

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

VINES: Grape, Hops, and Kiwi.

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

GREENHOUSE AND SHADE HOUSE CROPS: While specific directions are presented for Citrus Cucumber, Eggplant, Pepper, and Tomato, general use may occur for any crop on this label whose physiology allows Greenhouse or Shade house culture.

TURFGRASS (ALGAE CONTROL)

ORNAMENTALS: Species as listed

When selecting a use rate for KOCIDE GX306 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 GX306 is applicable for both dilute and concentrate spraying. Consult the KOCIDE GX306 label for specific rates and timing of application by crop.

Complete spray coverage is essential to assure optimum performance from KOCIDE GX306. 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 tolerance to crop injury prior to full scale commercial utilization.

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

When mixing, fill spray tank one-half full with water. Add KOCIDE GX306 slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. *DO NOT PRE-MIX OR SLURRY KOCIDE GX306.* Spreaders, stickers (cleared for use on growing crops), 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.

NOTE: KOCIDE GX306 should not be applied in a spray solution having a pH of less than 6.5 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 GX306 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.

INSTRUCTIONS

GX306 may be applied as an aerial, ground dilute or ground concentrate spray unless specifically directed otherwise in the specific crop use directions

The per acre use rate of GX306 is applicable for both dilute and concentrate spraying. Depending

upon the equipment used and the specific crop, the spray volume applied per acre will differ. Refer to Recommended Minimum Spray Volume Table below. Complete spray coverage is essential to assure optimum performance from GX306 . When treating by aerial application, or with low volume application equipment, unless you have had specific previous experience, it is advisable to test for compatibility and tolerance to crop injury prior to full scale commercial utilization.

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

Consult the GX306 label for specific rates and timing of application by crop. When selecting a GX306 use rate do not apply less than the label recommended minimum amount. Where application rates are provided in a range (6 - 12 lbs.), the higher rates are recommended when rainfall is heavy and/or disease pressure high. 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.

When mixing, fill spray tank one-half full with water. Add GX306 slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Spreaders, stickers (cleared for application to growing crops), nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank.

NOTE: GX306 **should not be applied** in a spray solution having a pH of less than 6.5 as phytotoxicity may occur.

NOTE: Do not tank mix GX306 with Aliette® fungicide unless appropriate precautions have been taken to buffer the spray solution or severe phytotoxicity may result.

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

NOTE: Environmental conditions such as extended periods of wet weather, acid rain, etc. which alter the pH of the leaf surface may affect the performance of GX306 resulting in possible phytotoxicity or loss of effectiveness.

NOTE: Agricultural chemicals may perform in an unpredictable manner when tank mixed especially where several products are involved. Reduced effect on pests or crop injury may occur. Unless recommended on this label or by a state/local expert, or the user has small scale direct experience, tank mixing should not be undertaken.

NOTE: It must be determined in the selection process if proper application equipment is

available and if the waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Materials used in the construction of application equipment is also an important factor as agricultural chemicals are often reactive with soft metals such as aluminum and even some synthetic materials such as plastics, rubbers, etc. Therefore it is necessary when working with equipment containing these materials that they are thoroughly flushed with clean water after each days use.

CROP CLASSIFICATION

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

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

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

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

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

VINES: Grape, Hops and Kiwi.

GREENHOUSE AND SHADE HOUSE CROPS: While specific directions are presented for Citrus, Cucumber, Eggplant, Pepper, and Tomato; general use may occur for any crop on this label where physiology allows Greenhouse or Shade house culture.

TURFGRASS: Algae control

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

ORNAMENTALS: Species as listed.

Minimum Recommended Spray Volume (Gallons) Per Acre When Applying GX306

Aerial	Ground	
	Dilute	Concentrate

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

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

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 GX306 made to all crops listed on this label at rates and stages of growth indicated on this label, at least 24 hours prior to anticipated frost conditions, will afford control of ice nucleating bacteria (Pseudomonas syringae, Erwinia herbicola, and Pseudomonas fluorescens) and may therefore provide some protection against light frost. Not recommended for those geographical areas where weather conditions favor severe frost.

CITRUS

Kocide GX306 may be mixed with dry foliar nutritionals (micronutrients) to create "Shot Bag" mixes to meet the various nutritional requirements of citrus and provide disease protection as described on this label. Kocide GX306 per acre rates in these mixes must not exceed the maximum recommended labeled rates for disease control.

NOTE: Adding foliar nutritionals or other products to spray mixtures containing Kocide GX306 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, Algal Spot	3-9 lbs	Apply as pre-bloom and post-bloom sprays Use higher rates when conditions favor disease

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Greasy Spot, Pink Pitting	1.5-4.5 lbs.	Apply in summer on expanded new flush. Repeat on subsequent flushes where disease pressure is severe. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Alternaria Brown Spot (suppression)	6-7.5 lbs	On susceptible varieties apply when the first spring flush appears and each flush thereafter. Application to the fruit should start after two thirds of the petals have fallen and be repeated on a 21-day schedule.
Phytophthora Brown Rot, Septoria Spot	3-6 lbs.	Begin application in fall before or just after the first rain and continue as needed. Apply to entire tree. Apply also to bare ground one foot beyond skirt. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. **NOTE:** In California, in areas subject to copper injury, add 1/3 to 1 pound of high quality lime per pound of KocideGX306 .
Phytophthora Foot Rot	1 lb.	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 as protection for up to one year, but does not cure existing infections.
Citrus Canker (Suppression Only)	9 lbs.	Spray flushes 7-14 days after shoots begin to grow. Young fruit may require an additional application. Number and timing of applications will be dependent upon disease pressure. Under heavy pressure, each flush of new growth should be sprayed.

NOTE Do not use Kocide GX306 on citrus seedlings grown in greenhouses or shade houses

CITRUS
Field Nursery Grown

To control melanose, scab, pink pitting, greasy spot, brown rot and for citrus canker (suppression), apply 1 5 pounds of Kocide GX306 per 100 gallons of water (3-6 lbs/acre) Apply

14

Kocide GX306 at 28 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.

FIELD CROPS

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Alfalfa	Cercospora and Leptosphaerulina Leaf Spots	1.5 lbs.	Apply 10-14 days before each harvest or earlier if disease threatens. **NOTE:** Spray injury may occur with sensitive varieties such as Lathontan.
Peanut	Cercospora Leaf Spot	1.25-2.25 lbs.	One to two quarts of SUPER SIX® or equivalent flowable sulfur per acre may be added. 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 Late Blight	0 75-3 lbs	Apply 0 75 - 1 25 lbs. at 7-10 day intervals starting when plants are 6 inches high in locations where disease is light and up to 2.25-3 pounds per acre where disease is more severe. Under conditions of severe disease control with GX306 will be improved by tank mixing with other compatible fungicides registered for use on potatoes. Read and follow all label instructions of tank mix partners.
Sugar Beet	Cercospora Leaf Spot	1.5-3.75 lbs	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	1.25-1.5 lbs.	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,	Leaf and Cane Spot, Purple Blotch, Anthracnose, Yellow Rust, Pseudomonas Blight	3 lbs.	Make fall application after harvest. Apply delayed dormant spray after pruning/training in the spring. Add 1 quart of crop oil per acre.
Cascades, Chehalems &Thornless Evergreens)	Leaf and Cane Spot, Purple Blotch, Anthracnose, Yellow Rust	1.5 lbs.	Apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. Add 1 quart of crop oil per acre **NOTE:** Crop injury may occur if applied to foliage under certain environmental conditions such as hot or prolonged moist periods. Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear.
Blueberry	Bacterial Canker	4.5 lbs	Make first application before fall rains and a second application four weeks later
Cranberry	Fruit Rot	6 lbs	Make first application in late bloom One or two additional applications at 10-14 day intervals may be required depending upon disease severity

	Rose Bloom	6 lbs.	Apply three sprays on 10 - 14 day schedule as soon as symptoms are observed.
	Bacterial Stem Canker	6 lbs.	Apply post harvest and again in spring before bud burst. One or two additional applications at 10-14 day intervals may be required depending upon disease severity.
	Tip Blight (Monilinia), Stem and Leaf Blight, Red Leaf Spot	6 lbs.	Apply delayed dormant spray in the Spring. Repeat at 10 - 14 day intervals as needed through pre-bloom.
Currant, Gooseberry	Anthracnose, Leaf Spot	7.5 lbs.	Make initial application after first leaves have expanded. Continue on a 10 - 14 day schedule during wet conditions in the Spring. Make an additional application after harvest.
Raspberry	Leaf and Cane Spot, Purple Blotch, Anthracnose, Yellow Rust, Pseudomonas Blight	3 lbs.	Make fall application after harvest. Apply delayed dormant spray after training in the spring. Add 1 quart of crop oil per acre.
	Leaf and Cane Spot, Purple Blotch, Anthracnose, Yellow Rust	1.5 lbs.	Apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. Add 1 quart of crop oil per acre. **NOTE:** Crop injury may occur if applied to foliage under certain environmental conditions such as hot or prolonged moist periods. Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear
Strawberry	Leaf Spot and Leaf Blight	1.5-2.75 lbs	Begin application when plants are established and continue on a weekly schedule throughout season. Apply in at least 20

gallons of water. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.

NOTE: Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear.

TREE CROPS

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Almond, Apricot, Cherry, Plum, Prune	Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Bacterial Canker and Blast (Pseudomona)	6-9 lbs.	Make first application before fall rains and a second at late dormant. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. One pint of superior-type oil per 100 gallons of water may be added. For Cherries, where disease is severe, an additional application at leaf-fall may be required. Almond only. For bacterial blast control in sprinkler irrigated orchards or where disease is severe, apply 0.75 lbs per acre post-bloom, at 2 week intervals or just before sprinkling **NOTE:** Injury may occur from post-bloom sprays on almonds, especially on Neplus varieties
	Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Blossom Brown Rot	4.5-6 lbs (almonds) 6-7.5 lbs (all others)	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

Apple	Anthracnose, European Canker, Blossom and Shoot Blast (Pseudomonas)	9-12 lbs.	Apply before fall rains. Use higher rates under severe disease conditions. **NOTE:** Use on yellow varieties may cause discoloration. To avoid discoloration, pick before spraying.
	Fireblight	6-12 lbs.	Make application between silver-tip and green-tip. Apply as a full cover spray. **NOTE:** Crop injury may occur from late application; discontinue use when green tip reaches 1/2 inch.
	Crown or Collar Rot	3 lbs.	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 rresult.
Avocado	Anthracnose, Blotch, Scab	6-9 lbs	Apply when bloom buds begin to swell and continue application at monthly intervals for 5-6 applications. Use higher rate when conditions favor disease.
Banana	Sigatoka	1.5 lbs.	Apply by air in 10 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	3 lbs	Mix in 100 gallons of water (4 0 pounds per acre) directly to the

			fruit stem and include the basal portion of the leaf crown. Apply during the first and second weeks after fruit emergence.
Cacao	Black Pod	1.5-6.5 lbs.	Begin applications at the start of the rainy season and continue while infection conditions persist. Apply 1.5 - 3.5 lbs. 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 6.5 pounds per acre, according to disease incidence and planting density.
Coffee	Coffee Berry Disease (Colletotrichum coffeanum)	4 5-6 lbs	Apply first spray after flowering and before onset of long rains and then at 21-28 day intervals until picking. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high
	Bacterial Blight (Pseudomonas syringae)	4 5-6 lbs	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 5-3 lbs	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)	1.5 lbs.	Use concentrate or dilute spray Begin treatment at the start of wet season and continue at monthly intervals for three applications
Filbert	Bacterial Blight	12-18 lbs.	Apply as a post harvest spray. In seasons of heavy rainfall apply a second spray when three-fourths of the leaves have dropped. Add 1 pint of superior-type oil per 100 gallons of water. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
	Eastern Filbert Blight	12-18 lbs.	Apply as a dilute spray in adequate water for thorough coverage. Make initial application after harvest in October before heavy winter rains begin. The next application should be made in late February to early March followed by another application one month later. If desired, add 1 pint of a sticking agent or superior type oil per 100 gallons of water Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high
Mango	Anthracnose	6 lbs	Apply monthly after fruit set until harvest. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
Olive	Peacock Spot Olive Knot	6-9 lbs	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 disease development

Peach, Nectarine	Leaf Curl, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Bacterial Canker and Blast (Pseudomonas), Bacterial Spot (Xanthomonas)	6-12 lbs.	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.
	Blossom Brown Rot, Leaf Curl, Coryneum Blight, (Shot Hole)	6-9 lbs.	Full cover spray at pink bud.
	Bacterial Spot	0.75 lb.	Post-bloom application applied at first and second cover sprays. **NOTE:** Do not spray 3 weeks prior to harvest. Use only recommended rates. Spotting of leaves and defoliation may occur from use in cover sprays. Post-bloom application applied at first and second cover sprays.
Pear	Fire Blight	0.75 lb.	Apply at 5 day intervals throughout the bloom period
	Blossom Blast (Pseudomonas)	9-12 lbs	Apply before fall rains and again during dormancy before spring growth starts. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high or when conditions favor disease development. **NOTE:** Do not apply to D-Anjou pears Excessive dosages may cause fruit russet
Pecan	Shuck & Kernel Rot (Phytoph-thora cactorum) and Zonate Leafspot (Cristulariella	1 5-3 lbs	For suppression, apply in sufficient water to ensure complete spray coverage at 2 to 4 week intervals starting at kernel growth and continuing until

	pyramidalis)		shucks open. Use the higher rate and shorter interval if frequent rainfall occurs.
Pistachio	Botrytis Blight, Botryosphaeria panicle and shoot blight, Septoria leaf blight, late blight (Alternaria alternata)	3-6 lbs.	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.
Quince	Fire Blight	0.75 lb.	Apply at 5 day intervals throughout the bloom period. Apply in adequate water for thorough coverage.
Walnut	Walnut Blight	6-9.5 lbs.	Apply first spray at early pre-bloom prior to or when catkins are partially expanded. Make additional applications during bloom and early nutlet stage or as needed if frequent rainfall occurs Thorough coverage of catkins, leaves and nutlets is essential for effective control. When applied as a dilute spray, 1 pint of summer oil emulsion may be added per 100 gallons of spray **NOTE:** Adequate control may not be obtained when copper tolerant species of Xanthomonas bacteria are present

VEGETABLES

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Bean (dry & green)	Brown Spot, Halo Blight, Common Blight	0.75-2.25 lbs	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 environmental

			conditions.
Carrot	Alternaria and Cercospora Leaf Spot	1.5 lbs.	Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 7-14 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity.
Celery, Celeriac	Cercospora Early Blight, Septoria Late Blight, & Bacterial Blight	1.5 lbs.	Begin applications as soon as plants are first established in the field, repeating at 5-7 day intervals depending on disease severity and environmental conditions.
Crucifers [Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauli-flower, Greens (Collard, Mustard and Turnip)]	Black Rot (Xanthomonas) & Black Leaf Spot (Alternaria) Downy Mildew	0.75-1.5 lbs.	Apply at 7-10 day intervals. Begin application after transplants are set in the field, or shortly after emergence of field seeded crops or when conditions favor disease development. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. **NOTE:** Reddening of older leaves may occur on Broccoli and a flecking of wrapper leaves may occur on Cabbage
Cucurbits (Cucumber, Cantaloupe, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Pumpkin, and Squash)	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Downy and Powdery Mildew, Gummy Stem Blight, and Watermelon Bacterial Fruit Blotch (suppression)	1.5 lbs.	Begin application when conditions are favorable for disease development and prior to development of disease symptoms. Repeat at 5-7 day intervals. Use shorter intervals and higher rates when disease is present and conditions are favorable for rapid expansion **NOTE:** Crop injury may occur from application at higher rates and shorter intervals. Discontinue use if injury occurs.

Eggplant	Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, & Phomopsis	1.5 lbs.	Begin applications prior to development of disease symptoms. Repeat sprays at 7-10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.
Lettuce, Endive, Escarole	Downy Mildew	1.5 lbs.	Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat every 7 - 10 days as needed to suppress disease. **NOTE:** Flecking and/or yellowing of leaves will occur under certain environmental conditions such as extended periods of moist weather, acid rains, or other conditions favoring reduced pH on leaf surfaces. Injury may be severe enough to reduce crop value.
Onion	Purple Blotch, Downy Mildew &	1 5 lbs.	Begin when plants are 4-6 inches high and repeat at 7-10 day intervals as needed depending
	Bacterial Blight	0.75-1.25 lbs	upon disease pressure Can cause phytotoxicity to leaves
Peas	Powdery Mildew	1.25-2 25 lbs	Begin applications when disease symptoms first appear and repeat at weekly intervals as needed Use higher rate for more severe disease.
Pepper	Bacterial Spot	1.5-2.25 lbs	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 5-10 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rates for severe disease
Spinach	Anthracnose, White Rust, Blue Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot	1 5-2 25 lbs	Begin application when disease first appears or when conditions favor disease development Repeat at 7-10 day intervals as

			needed. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. NOTE: Flecking may occur on Spinach leaves.
Table Beet	Cercospora Leaf Spot	1.5-3.75 lbs.	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.
Tomato	Anthracnose, Bacterial Speck, Bacterial Spot, Early Blight, Gray Leaf Mold, Late Blight, Septoria Leaf Spot	1.5-3 lbs.	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.
Watercress	Cercospora Leafspot	1.5 lbs	Begin application when plants are first established in the field, repeating at 7 - 14 day intervals depending on disease severity and environmental conditions Do not exceed 4 applications per crop Apply using ground spray equipment at no less than 50 gallons of spray solution per acre

VINES

Crops	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Grape	Black Rot, Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew	1.5 lbs	Begin applications at late dormant up to 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 Rosetts Either test for sensitivity or add 1 to 3 pounds of hydrated lime per pound of Kocide GX306 .
Hops	Downy Mildew	1.5 lbs.	Make crown treatment after pruning, but before training. After training, additional treatments are needed at about 10 day intervals. **NOTE:** Discontinue use 2 weeks before harvest
Kiwi	Pseudomonas syringae, Erwinia herbicola, Pseudomonas fluorescens	6 lbs.	Apply in 200 gallons of water per acre. Make applications on a monthly basis. A maximum of 3 applications may be made.

MISCELLANEOUS

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Atemoya	Anthracnose	2 25 lbs	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage
Carambola	Anthracnose	4.5 lbs	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage
Chives	Downy Mildew	1 5 lbs	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

Dill	Phoma Leaf Spot and Rhizoctonia Foliage Blight	2 lbs	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field and repeat at 7-10 day intervals depending upon disease severity and environmental conditions. If disease pressure is high, use the shorter spray interval and the higher rate.
Douglas Fir	Rhabdocline needlecast	1.5 lbs	Begin applications at bud break and repeat at 3-4 week intervals. Apply in a tank mix with another registered pesticide if moderate to severe disease pressure is present.
Ginseng	Alternaria Leaf and Stem Blight	2 lbs.	Use as a tank mix with 2 pounds Rovral® 50W in 100 gallons of water. Begin KOCIDE-Rovral applications as soon as plants have emerged in spring. Applications should be repeated every 7 days until plants become dormant in fall. If schedule 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 2-4-year old Ginseng It is very important that the stems be thoroughly covered with fungicide, therefore, use a spray apparatus which distributes the fungicide throughout the canopy
Guava	Anthracnose,	2.25 lbs	Make initial application just

	Red Algae		before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
Litchi	Anthracnose	2.25 lbs.	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
Pecan, Live Oaks	Ball Moss	6 lbs.*	Apply 6.0 lbs per 100 gallons* of water, in the spring when ball moss is actively growing, using 1.5 gallons of spray per foot of tree height. Make sure to wet ball moss tufts thoroughly. A second application may be required after 12 months. **NOTE:** Kocide GX306 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	4 5 lbs	Initiate sprays at first sign of flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
	Phytophthora Blight (P. capsici), Raceme Blight (Botrytis cinerea)	3.5-4.5 lbs.	Apply during raceme development and bloom periods. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease

Mamey Sapote	Anthracnose, Algal Leaf Spot	4.5-6 lbs.	Apply when conditions favor disease development. Repeat on 14-30 day schedule as disease severity and environmental conditions dictate. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Papaya	Anthracanose	3-7.5 lbs.	Apply before disease appears. Apply at 10-14 day intervals under light disease pressure and at 5-7 day intervals under heavy disease pressure. The addition of an approved spreader is desirable. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Parsley	Bacterial Blight (Pseudomonas sp.)	2.25 lbs.	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field and repeat at 5-7 days intervals depending upon disease severity and environmental conditions.
Passion Fruit	Anthracnose	4.5 lbs.	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
Sugar Apple (Annona)	Anthracnose	9 lbs.	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
Sycamore	Anthracnose	1 5-2.25 lbs	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 Use higher rates when conditions favor disease