

TO CONTROL ALGAE IN RICE FIELDS AND WILD RICE FIELDS

General Information

GENERAL INFORMATION

CopCheck is an innovative formulation used to control algae in irrigation reservoirs, ponds, flooded rice and wild rice fields.

APPLICATION AND HANDLING EQUIPMENT

Application, handling or storage equipment **MUST** consist of fiberglass, PVC, polypropylene, viton, most plastics or stainless steel. Never use mild steel, nylon, brass, or copper around full strength CopCheck. Always rinse equipment free and clean of CopCheck each night with plenty of fresh, clean water. Always store CopCheck above 32° F. Freezing may cause product separation. Seller makes no warranty for product which has been frozen. Use formula for calculating water volume and flow rates. To find the capacity of water storage containment in gallons and multiply the water volume in cubic feet times 7.5.

NOTE:

1 cfs/hr = 27,000 gallons

1 acre foot = 326,000 gallons

GENERAL ALGAE CONTROL

For algae control, apply in the late spring or early summer when algae first appear. The dosages are variable and depend upon algae species, water hardness, water temperature, amount of algae present, as well as whether water is clear, turbid, flowing or static. Preferably, the water should be clear with temperature above 60° F (15.6° C). Higher dosages are required at lower water temperatures, higher algae concentrations and for hard waters. Application should be done by pouring CopCheck directly from the container into the lakes, ponds, reservoirs or irrigation canals. Several application points speed up dispersal. Static water requires less chemical for algae control than does flowing water. Use higher dosages for chara, nitella and filamentous algae (pond scum) and lower dosages for planktonic algae. If

there is uncertainty about the dosage begin with a lower dosage and increase until control is achieved or until the maximum allowable level has been reached. Treatment of algae can result in oxygen loss from the decomposition of dead algae. This loss can cause fish suffocation. If the algae cover more than one-third of the total water area, treat in sections. Treat one-half of the water area in a single operation and wait for 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outward in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. In regions where ponds freeze in winter, treatment should be done 6 to 8 weeks before expected freeze to prevent masses of decaying algae under an ice cover. Trout and certain other species of fish may be killed at recommended application rates, especially in soft or acidic waters. Before treating bodies of water, consult proper state authorities such as the Fisheries Commission or Conservation Department to obtain any necessary permits.

Specific Directions for Aerial Spraying: CopCheck may be applied by aerial spraying from an airplane or helicopter or directly into the water body. The applicator must use measures necessary to control drift. To the extent practicable, minimize the spray drifting from the application site and contact people, structures people occupy at any time and the associated property, parks and recreation areas, nontarget crops, aquatic and wetland areas, woodlands, pastures, rangelands, or animals and avoid sensitive environmental areas. Any state requirements applicable to the aerial application of pesticides, such as CopCheck must be followed.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

To Control Algae in Rice Fields and Wild Rice Fields: CopCheck should be applied at the first sign of algae growth on the surface of the field. Applications are most effective when made prior to algae leaving the soil surface and rising to the water surface. Factors such as water depth, temperature, pH and the amount of algae can affect the amount of CopCheck required, but do not exceed 5 to 7 gallons per acre. Cop Check can be metered into the rice field as water is being applied or slug fed into each paddy when water is being held.

Method

[Surface](#)

[Soil application](#)

Rates

field_rates 0

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Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Timings

At the first sign of algae growth on surface of the field.