

## **OTHER FRUIT: STRAWBERRY**

### General Information

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

Double Nickel LC is a broad-spectrum preventative biofungicide/bactericide for control or suppression of fungal and bacterial plant diseases. The active ingredient of Double Nickel LC is a naturally occurring strain (D747) of the beneficial bacterium *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*. Double Nickel LC also colonizes plant root hairs, preventing establishment of disease-causing fungi and bacteria.

Double Nickel LC can be applied alone or in combination and/or rotation with chemical fungicides as a tool for integrated disease management in agricultural crops, ornamental and nursery plants, and turfgrass. Double Nickel LC offers a valuable tool for management of resistance to chemical fungicides through its multiple and unique modes of action.

Double Nickel LC can be applied up to and including the day of harvest.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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.

#### APPLICATION METHODS

Ground: Double Nickel LC can be applied in most commonly-used ground application equipment, such as (but not limited to): tractor-mounted boom, airblast, high clearance, hose-end, backpack, and other pressurized sprayers; hose-end or hand-held sprayers; foggers or mist blowers; water wheel and other drench applicators; and shank or other soil injection method.

Aerial: Double Nickel LC can be applied by fixed or rotary winged aircraft in a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre. Standard precautions should be taken to minimize spray drift.

Chemigation: Double Nickel LC can be applied through drip (trickle) and sprinkler

type irrigation equipment. Refer to the section entitled “Chemigation Instructions” for detailed instructions.

Foliar application: For control of diseases on foliage, flowers, fruit, or other aboveground parts of plants: Mix Double Nickel LC in water and apply as a spray at a rate of 0.5 to 6 quarts of Double Nickel LC per acre in sufficient water to achieve thorough coverage of the crop canopy with minimal runoff. Begin applications at crop emergence, transplanting, or when conditions are conducive to development of disease. Repeat application every 3 to 10 days, or as needed, for as long as conditions favor disease development. Lower rates (0.5 to 3 quarts per acre) may be applied under light disease pressure, to smaller (e.g. newly-emerged) plants, or when Double Nickel LC is used in a tank mix with other fungicides whose labels allow such use. Under moderate to severe disease pressure, or when environmental conditions and plant stage are conducive to rapid disease development, use higher label rates (3-6 quarts/acre), apply more frequently (every 3-7 days), and mix or rotate Double Nickel LC with other fungicides for improved performance.

Soil application: For control of soilborne diseases infecting seeds, seedlings, roots, crown, stems, or other plant parts below ground or in contact with soil: Apply Double Nickel LC at 0.5 to 4.5 pints per acre. Mix the required amount in sufficient water to apply by one of the following methods:

- Soil drench applied to transplants in flats or pots in the greenhouse or nursery any time prior to transplanting (see additional drench instructions under “Nurseries, greenhouses, shade houses, and ornamental plants” below).
- Soil drench at transplanting, using a “water wheel” injector, spray nozzles/hoses, or other method to drench each root ball and/or planting hole.
- Soil or seedline drench, or banded spray (in-furrow) at planting. See the section on “Banded (in-furrow) application” below for additional instructions.

Follow-up (post-planting) preventative applications can be made every 2-4 weeks by one or more of the following methods, if needed:

- Drip (trickle) or any type of sprinkler irrigation, any time after planting or transplanting. See Chemigation Instructions for additional information.
- Spray directly onto the soil surface and/or lower plant parts. If targeting root disease, follow immediately with sufficient overhead sprinkler irrigation to move Double Nickel LC to the root zone.

- Injection directly into the rooting zone using shanks or similar equipment. Lower rates (0.5 to 2 pints of Double Nickel LC per acre) may be applied under light disease pressure, to smaller plants, or when Double Nickel LC is used in a tank mix with other fungicides whose labels allow such use. Under moderate to severe disease pressure, or when environmental conditions and plant stage are conducive to rapid disease development, use higher label rates (2 - 4.5 pints per acre), apply more frequently (every 2 weeks), and mix or rotate Double Nickel LC with other fungicides for improved performance.

Banded (in-furrow) application: Use the table in the label (rate Double Nickel LC per acre) to determine the correct application rate in fluid ounces per 1,000 row feet based on row spacing and desired rate per acre. Mix the required amount of Double Nickel LC in water and apply as banded spray (4" to 6" wide) or seedline drench centered over the planting furrow. Apply directly over seeds in the furrow just before they are covered with soil. The volume of water required per acre or per 1,000 row feet will depend on the application equipment used. Consult your local cooperative extension service if you need assistance calibrating band spraying equipment.

Rates for banded (in-furrow) application: Find desired application rate of Double Nickel LC per acre in the left column (refer to label). Read across that line to the correct row spacing indicated at the top to find the number of fluid ounces per 1,000 row feet that will provide the desired application rate per acre.

## CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

General information:

Apply this product only through drip (trickle) irrigation (including micro-irrigation through spaghetti tubes or individual tubes) or sprinkler irrigation (including impact or microsprinklers, microjet, overhead boom, water gun, solid set, lateral move, end tow, side-roll, center pivot, or hand move, including mist-type systems); or with hand-held calibrated irrigation equipment (such as a hand-held wand with injector). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, 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.

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 a 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, quickclosing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.

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.

Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and injector system and flush with clean water before use. Failure to provide a clean tank, free of scale or residues may reduce effectiveness of this product.

Drip (trickle) and micro-irrigation chemigation

1. 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.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quickclosing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. 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.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. 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.
6. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (i.e., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Dilute the product in water following the label mixing directions. It may be premixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer, or other appropriate tank-mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil but that do not cause significant runoff or

excessive drip from pots. Application should be continuous in sufficient water to apply the recommended rate evenly to the entire treated area.

Sprinkler chemigation:

1. 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.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quickclosing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. 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.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. 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.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (i.e., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Dilute the product in water following the label mixing directions. It may be premixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer or other appropriate tank-mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil but that do not cause significant runoff or excessive drip from pots. Application should be continuous in sufficient water to apply the recommended rate evenly to the entire treated area.
8. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

## Strawberry

Powdery mildew, Gray mold and Verticillium: Suppression only; for improved control mix or rotate with chemical fungicide approved for such use.

Powdery mildew: Start applications at or just before flowering and repeat every 7-10 days as needed through harvest.

Gray mold: Begin applications at or before pistillate bloom, repeating every 7-10 days. Apply before rainfall if possible, and tank mix or rotate with a copper-based bactericide registered for such use for improved control.

Angular leaf spot: Tank mix or rotate with copper-based fungicides at label rates for improved control.

Root dip instructions: For treatment of horseradish or strawberry roots immediately before transplanting: immerse bare roots (individually or in bunches) for 10 seconds in a suspension of 1 to 2 pints Double Nickel LC per gallon of water.

Charcoal rot: NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA

For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application" (and also root dip instructions): "Damping off" and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Pythium, Phytophthora, and/or Verticillium spp.

### Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Soil application](#)

### Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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### Restricted Entry Interval

4 hours

Exception: If the product is soil injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

## Timings

At crop emergence, transplanting, or when conditions are conducive to development of disease.