TREE CROPS (COFFEE) - COFFEE BERRY DISEASE

General Information

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

DuPont KOCIDE 3000 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 KOCIDE 3000 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 Minimum Recommended Spray Volume Table. Complete spray coverage is essential to assure optimum performance from KOCIDE 3000. 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.

Consult the KOCIDE 3000 label for specific rates and timing of application by crop. Where application rates and intervals are provided in a range (e.g. 4 to 12 pounds and 7 to 10 days), the higher rates and shorter spray intervals are recommended when rainfall is heavy and/or disease pressure is high. Use the higher rates for large mature tree crops.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for KOCIDE 3000 is 0-days unless noted.

- If KOCIDE 3000 is applied in a spray solution having a pH of less than 6.5, phytotoxicity may occur.
- Do not tank mix KOCIDE 3000 with “Aliette” fungicide for use on any registered crops unless appropriate precautions have been taken to buffer the spray solution because severe phytotoxicity may result. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed label dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

- 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.

- 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 3000 resulting in possible phytotoxicity or loss of effectiveness.

- 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 the label or by a state/local expert, it is advisable to test for compatibility and potential crop injury prior to commercial use of a new tank mix.

- It must be determined if proper application equipment is available and if waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Agricultural chemicals are often reactive with the materials used in the construction of application equipment, such as aluminum, rubber and some synthetic materials. This factor should be taken into consideration when selecting proper application equipment. It is necessary that all application equipment be thoroughly flushed with clean water after each day's use.

- Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, traveler, big gun, or plastic pipe solid set system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. In California, do not apply in systems which contain aluminum parts or components.
- While volume is important in obtaining full spray coverage, often factors such as foliage density, environmental conditions and sprayer calibration 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 the spray tank one-half full with water. Add KOCIDE 3000 slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Spreaders, stickers, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank or contact your chemical supplier. Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of all products used in mixtures.

CROP CLASSIFICATION

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

CONIFERS: Douglas Fir, Fir, Juniper, Leyland Cypress, Pine and Spruce.

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

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

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

VEGETABLES: Bean, Beet, Beet Greens, Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cantaloupe, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celeriac, Celery, Cucumber, Eggplant, Greens (Collard, Mustard and Turnip), Honeydew, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce†, Muskmelon, Okra, Onion/Garlic/Leek, Pea, Pepper, Pumpkin, Spinach, Squash, Tomato, Watercress and Watermelon.

VINES: Grape, Hops and Kiwi.

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

GREENHOUSE AND SHADEHOUSE CROPS: DuPont™ KOCIDE 3000 may be used in greenhouses and shadehouses to control diseases on any crop on the label where physiology allows greenhouse or shadehouse culture. While specific directions are presented for Citrus, Cucumber, Eggplant, Pepper and Tomato; general use may occur for any crop on the label where physiology allows greenhouse or shadehouse culture. Consequently; injuries arising from the use of KOCIDE 3000 on these types of greenhouse and shadehouse crops are the responsibility of the user.

Soybean, Live Oak: Not registered for use in California

Lettuce: Not registered for use in California and Arizona

FROST INJURY PROTECTION

BACTERIAL ICE NUCLEATION INHIBITOR

Application of KOCIDE 3000 made to all crops listed on the label at rates and stages of growth indicated on the 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.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

COFFEE

Apply first spray after flowering and before onset of long rains and then at 14 to 28 day intervals if needed until picking. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.

Method
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground

Rates
field_rates 0
Restricted Entry Interval

48 hours

Timings

*After flowering and before onset of long rains and then at 21 to 28 day intervals or as needed until picking.*