

POME FRUIT CROP GROUPING (NON-BEARING) - FIRE BLIGHT - FOLIAR

General Information

DIRECTIONS THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Use of ALIETTE WDG Fungicide through chemigation is not allowed in California, except for Citrus.

Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including mini-sprinkler, drip, solid set and center pivot. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

SPRAY PREPARATION: Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical tank and entire injector system.

Flush with clean water.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS: First prepare a suspension of ALIETTE WDG in a mix tank. Fill tank with 1/2 to 3/4 the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of ALIETTE WDG, and then the remaining volume of water. Then set sprinkler to deliver 0.1 to 0.3 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of ALIETTE WDG into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. The suspension of ALIETTE WDG should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. If you should have any other questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

NOTE: For Mini-sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Systems: When treatment with ALIETTE WDG has been completed, further field irrigation over the treated area should be avoided for 24 to 48 hours.

For Solid Set and Center Pivot Irrigation Systems: When treatment with ALIETTE WDG has been completed, further field irrigation over the treated area should be avoided until foliage is dry to prevent washing the chemical off the crop.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Maintain continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension.

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 shutdown. 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, when system connection or fittings leak, when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution or when lines containing the product must be dismantled and drained.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from non uniform distribution of treated water.

Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the label-prescribed safety devices for public water supplies are in place.

GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR FOLIAR APPLICATIONS

ALIETTE WDG Fungicide is an effective systemic product for control of various diseases when used according to the label directions.

GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRUNK SPRAYS AND PAINTS

1. Mix ALIETTE WDG with a small volume of water. The specific rates and gallonage to use are listed under the citrus and stone fruit sections of the label.
2. Apply to wound area as a spray or paint on limbs or trunk of citrus or stone fruit trees in sufficient volume to cover the entire area to be treated.

APPLICATION:

Apply ALIETTE WDG Fungicide with sufficient water volumes to obtain adequate coverage of foliage. The gallonage needed will vary by crop and growth stage. For vegetables and small fruit, do not apply ALIETTE WDG Fungicide by ground in less than 20 gals/Acre.

Aerial applications for all labeled crops should not be made in less than 10 gals/Acre. To insure good coverage of tree fruit, spray to wet.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

POME FRUIT CROP GROUPING (NON-BEARING)

(Trees that will not produce marketable fruit for 12 months after the last ALIETTE WDG application.)

ALIETTE WDG applied as part of a complete disease control program will provide effective control of collar and root rot caused by *Phytophthora* spp. ALIETTE WDG used in a program with other registered bactericides and recommended sanitation measures aids in the control of Fire Blight caused by *Erwinia amylovora*.

APPLICATION PROGRAM

Begin applications in the spring when conditions are favorable for disease development. (Check with your Cooperative Extension Service if you are unsure about whether these conditions exist). Adequate foliage should be available for absorption (e.g. tight cluster). Thorough coverage is required. Reapply at 4-7 day

intervals as long as conditions favor disease development.

(See application note below)

An additional application in the fall prior to leaf drop may be applied to reduce inoculum in newly forming bud tissue.

Pome Fruit Crop Grouping; Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Pear, Oriental Pear, Quince

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS:

Application Note: Do not apply more than 5.0 lbs of ALIETTE WDG per acre per application. Do not exceed 20 lbs per acre per season. Applications for Fire Blight and Blister Spot control should occur early in the season. Applications for Phytophthora spp. control should be delayed until 30 days after last Fire Blight or Blister Spot application.

Do not graze livestock on floor of treated orchards. The use of ALIETTE WDG on Pome Fruit is restricted to protect endangered fresh water mollusks and their habitat. In the following states and counties, the use rate is limited to a maximum of 3.75 pounds product (3 lbs ai) per acre per application.

IL: Adams, Pike

MN: Washington, Winowa

OH: Washington, Wayne

TN: Cocke

VA: Botetourt, Wise

VT: Windsor

WI: Crawford, Richland, Vernon

WV: Monroe

Note: Bayer CropScience has determined that phytotoxicity from solubilized copper may occur if products containing copper are tankmixed with ALIETTE WDG or if unbuffered ALIETTE WDG is applied to foliage with copper residues.

Do not tank-mix with copper compounds. When applied prior to or after copper compounds, the pH of ALIETTE WDG should be raised to 6.0 or above with the addition of an alkaline buffer such as Potassium Carbonate (3 lbs Potassium Carbonate to 5 lbs ALIETTE WDG) or DiAmmonium Phosphate (5 lbs DiAmmonium Phosphate to 5 lbs ALIETTE WDG).

Adjuvants which enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with ALIETTE WDG.

Mixing ALIETTE WDG with surfactants or foliar fertilizers is not recommended. Pome fruit sensitivity to a particular combination should be determined by spraying a small amount of foliage. Evaluate 3-7 days later for adverse effects.

Method

[Foliar spray](#)

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Timings

[In the spring when conditions are favorable for disease development.](#)