

CUCURBIT CROP

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located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shutdown.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

CUCURBIT CROP GROUPING

When applied in conjunction with good cultural management practices ALIETTE WDG will provide effective control of Downy Mildew (*Pseudoperonospora cubensis*) and Phytophthora Root and Fruit Rot (*Phytophthora* spp.).

APPLICATION PROGRAM

Begin applications when conditions favor disease development (e.g., high moisture and moderate temperatures). Continue on a 7-14 day interval. Use a sufficient volume of water for good coverage.

The lower rates of ALIETTE WDG (2.0-3.0 lbs/Acre) can be used when tank mixed with another fungicide (other than copper) labeled for downy mildew control. When used alone, apply ALIETTE WDG at 3.0-5.0 lbs/Acre.

With moderate to high disease pressure the higher rates of ALIETTE WDG and a shorter spray interval should be used. (Check with your Cooperative Extension

Service if you are unsure about whether these conditions exist).

Cucurbit Crop Grouping: Chinese Waxgourd, Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Gourd (Edible), Momordica spp (Balsam Apple, Balsam Pear, Bitter Melon, Chinese Cucumber), Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Summer and Winter Squash, Watermelon

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS:

- Applications can be made on the same day as harvest (PHI = 12 hours).
- Do not exceed seven applications per season.

The use of ALIETTE WDG on Cucurbits 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 lbs product (3 lbs ai) per acre per application:

AL: Hale, Jackson, Lauderdale, Marshall, Morgan, Washington

AR: Clay, Craighead, Lawrence, Mississippi, St. Francis, Saline, Sharp, White, Woodruff

IL: Gallatin, Mercer, Whiteside

IA: Allamakee, Louisa, Muscatine

IN: Knox

KY: Hart, Logan, Marshall, Warren

LA: Rapides, St. Helena

MD: Caroline

MN: Chisago, Washington

MS: Monroe

MO: Butler, Cedar, Dunklin, Franklin, Jefferson, Ripley, St. Louis

NC: Franklin, Granville, Johnston, Nash, Pitt

OH: Williams, Washington

TN: Blount, Lincoln

VA: Botetourt

VT: Windsor

Note: Bayer CropScience has determined that phytotoxicity from solubilized copper may occur if products containing copper are tank mixed 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. Crop sensitivity to a particular combination should be determined by spraying a few plants. Evaluate 3-7 days later for adverse effects.

NOTE: Applications of ALIETTE WDG Fungicide for Downy Mildew or Phytophthora Root and Fruit Rot control will provide moderate suppression of whitefly (*Bemisia* spp.) populations. ALIETTE WDG Fungicide only suppresses whitefly populations. In most locations where whiteflies are a problem suitable insecticide applications will also be required to minimize damage.

Method

[Foliar spray](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

12 hours

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Timings

When conditions favor disease development.