

# SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING



# NORDOX

## SUPER MICRONIZED FUNGICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 48142-1

EPA Est. No. 48142-NR-1

Manufactured by:  
NORDOX Industrier AS • Oslo, NORWAY  
c/o Monterey Chemical Co. • P.O. Box 35000 • Fresno, CA 93745-5000

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA registered label are to be followed. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

#### FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	REMARKS
ALMONDS	Bacterial canker	12-16 lbs/A	Apply at dormant to early pink stage. Where disease is severe apply 1 lb. at 2 week intervals post-bloom. Slight leaf injury may occur.
APPLES	Anthraxnose	8-10 lbs/A	Apply to foliage after harvest annually for red varieties and once every 2 to 3 years for yellow varieties.
	Shoot blast	8-16 lbs/A	Apply post-harvest before fall rains.
	Crown or Collar rot	4 lbs/A	Mix in 100 gallons of water. Apply 4 gallons of suspension as a drench on the lower trunk area of each tree. Apply either in early spring or in late fall after harvest. Do not use if soil pH is below 5.5 since copper toxicity may result.
	Fireblight	8-16 lbs/A	Apply as a full cover spray between silver-tip and green-tip. Discontinue when green-tip reaches ½ inch as injury may occur.
APRICOTS	Bacterial blast ( <i>Pseudomonas</i> ) Bacterial canker	12-16 lbs/A	Apply at dormant to early pink stage. Where disease is severe, apply 1 lb. at 2 week intervals post-bloom. Slight leaf injury may occur.
BANANAS	Black pitting	5-8 lbs/A	Mix in 100 gallons of water. Apply directly to the fruit stem and include the basal portion of the leaf crown. Apply during the first and second weeks after fruit emergence.
CANEberries (blackberries, youngberries, loganberries, red & black raspberries)	Leaf and cane spot Purple blotch Yellow rust	2-4 lbs/A	Apply when leaf buds open. Repeat when flower buds show white and continue at 10-14 day intervals.
	Anthraxnose Purple blotch	5-10 lbs/A	Apply delayed-dormant in the spring and again in the fall. Make fall application after harvest.
CHERRIES	Coryneum blight (shot hole)	8-20 lbs/A	Apply at popcorn and full bloom stage.
	Bacterial canker	8-20 lbs/A	Apply before heavy rains in the fall and again in dormant / delayed-dormant sprays. If disease is severe, apply a summer spray after harvest.
CITRUS	Septoria spot	4-20 lbs/A	Apply in the fall just before rainy season. Apply as an overall or skirt spray and to soil beneath the trees. Use with lime in areas where copper injury is known to occur.
	Citrus canker (suppression only)	12 lbs/A	Spray flushes 7-14 days after shoots begin to grow. Young fruit may require an additional application. Number and timing of application will be dependent upon disease pressure. Under heavy pressure, each flush of new growth should be sprayed.
COFFEE	Bacterial blight ( <i>Pseudomonas</i> )	3½-8 lbs/A	Apply as locally recommended, usually at 3-4 week intervals depending upon disease severity and rainfall conditions.

## FRUIT AND NUT CROPS (continued)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	REMARKS
CRANBERRIES	Tip blight ( <i>Monilinia</i> )	8 lbs/A	Apply delayed-dormant spray in the spring. Repeat as needed through pre-bloom.
	Bacterial stem canker	8 lbs/A	Apply postharvest and again in the spring before bud burst. One or two additional applications at 10-14 day intervals may be required depending upon disease severity.
CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES	Anthrachnose	5-10 lbs/A	Make 3 applications starting after harvest, before bloom and after petal fall.
FILBERTS	Eastern filbert blight	12-20 lbs/A	Apply as a dilute spray in adequate water for thorough coverage. Make initial application after harvest in October before heavy rains begin. The next application should be made in late February to early March followed by another application 1 month later. If desired, add 1 pint of a sticking agent or superior type oil per 100 gallons of water. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
KIWI	Bacterial leaf spot and blossom blight Bleeding canker <i>Erwinia herbicola</i>	8 lbs/A	Apply in 200 gallons of water per acre. Make applications on a monthly basis. A maximum of 3 applications may be made.
OLIVES	Olive knot	8-12 lbs/A	Apply prior to winter rains. A second application in the early spring should be made under severe disease symptoms.
PEACHES, NECTARINES	Bacterial blast ( <i>Pseudomonas</i> )	8-20 lbs/A	Apply in dormant / delayed-dormant sprays.
PECANS	Shuck and kernel rot Zonate leaf spot	4-10 lbs/A	For suppression, apply in sufficient water to ensure complete spray coverage at 2-4 week intervals starting at kernel growth and continuing until shucks open. Use the higher rate and shorter interval if frequent rainfall occurs.
PISTACHIOS	Alternaria late blight	8-20 lbs/A	Apply at 50% and full bloom followed by up to 3 application at 30 day intervals.
	Botrytis blight Botryosphaeria panicle and shoot blight Septoria leaf blight	8-20 lbs/A	Make initial application at bud swell and repeat on a 14-28 day schedule as dictated by disease conditions. If disease conditions are severe, use the higher rate and shorter interval.
PLUMS, PRUNES	Bacterial blast ( <i>Pseudomonas</i> ) Bacterial canker	12-16 lbs/A	Apply at dormant to early pink stage. Where disease is severe, apply 1 lb. at 2 week intervals post-bloom. Slight leaf injury may occur.

## FIELD AND VEGETABLE CROPS

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	REMARKS
CARROTS	Alternaria leaf spot Cercospora leaf spot	2-4 lbs/A	Apply by ground or air when disease appears and repeat at 7-14 day intervals.
CUCURBITS [Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon]	Powdery mildew Watermelon bacterial fruit blotch	1½-2 lbs/A	Apply by ground or air when disease appears and repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
GREENS (Collard, Mustard, and Turnip)]	Black leaf spot Black rot	1-3 lbs/A	Apply by ground or air when disease appears and repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
	Downy mildew	½-1 lb/A	Apply by ground or air when disease appears and repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
PEAS, LENTILS (succulent and dry)	Anthrachnose Bacterial blight (halo blight) Cercospora leaf spot Downy mildew	1-4 lbs/A	Begin applications by ground or air when plants are 5-6 inches high and repeat at 7-14 day intervals.
SPINACH	Black leaf spot Downy mildew (blue mold)	2-3 lbs/A	Apply by ground or air when disease appears and repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY	Helminthosporium spot blotch Septoria leaf blotch	1½-2 lbs/A	Make first application at early heading and follow with second spray 10 days later. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease.

## MISCELLANEOUS

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	REMARKS
ATEMOYA	Anthrachnose	3 lbs/A	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
CARAMBOLA	Anthrachnose	6 lbs/A	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
CHIVES	Downy mildew	2 lbs/A	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field. Repeat applications every 7-10 days as dictated by disease conditions. If disease pressure is high, use the shorter spray interval.
DILL	Phoma leaf spot Rhizoctonia foliage blight	3 lbs/A	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field and repeat at 7-10 day intervals depending upon disease severity and environmental conditions. If disease pressure is high, use the shorter spray interval.
DOUGLAS FIR	Rhabdocline needlecast	2 lbs/A	Begin applications at bud break and repeat at 3-4 week intervals. Apply in a tank mix with another registered pesticide if moderate to severe disease pressure is present.
GINSENG	Alternaria leaf and stem blight	3 ½ lbs/A	Use as a tank mix with 2 pounds Rovral 50W in 100 gallons of water. Begin NORDOX / Rovral applications as soon as plants have emerged in spring. Applications should be repeated every 7 days until plants become dormant in fall. If scheduled application is to be before a rain shower, apply fungicides at least 8 hours before the rain, giving the fungicides time to dry on the plants. Use of a spreader-sticker is advised. NOTE: Alternaria leaf and stem blight is most severe in humid conditions such as those found in the dense canopies of 2-, 3-, and 4-year old Ginseng. It is very important that the stems be thoroughly covered with fungicide; therefore, use a spray apparatus which distributes the fungicide throughout the canopy.
GUAVA	Anthrachnose Red algae	3 lbs/A	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
LITCHI	Anthrachnose	3 lbs/A	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
LIVE OAK	Ball moss	6 lbs/A	Apply 6 lbs per 100 gallons of water in the spring when ball moss is actively growing, using 1.5 gallons of spray per foot of tree height. Make sure to wet ball moss tufts thoroughly. A second application may be required after 12 months. NOTE: NORDOX may be injurious to ornamentals grown under Live Oaks. This product may be reactive on metal and masonry surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.
MACADAMIA	Anthrachnose	6 lbs/A	Initiate sprays at first sign of flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
	Phytophthora blight ( <i>P. capsici</i> ) Raceme blight ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	4½-6 lbs/A	Apply during raceme development and bloom periods. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
MAMEY SAPOTE	Anthrachnose Algal leaf spot	6-8 lbs/A	Apply when conditions favor disease. Repeat on 14-30 day schedule as disease severity and environmental conditions dictate.
PAPAYA	Anthrachnose	4-10 lbs/A	Begin applications before disease appears and repeat at 10-14 day intervals. Apply at 5-7 day intervals during periods of heavy rainfall. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
PARSLEY	Bacterial blight	3 lbs/A	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field and repeat at 5-7 days intervals depending upon disease severity and environmental conditions.
PASSION FRUIT	Anthrachnose	6 lbs/A	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
SUGAR APPLE (Annona)	Anthrachnose	12 lbs/A	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
SYCAMORE	Anthrachnose	2-3 lbs/A	Apply as a full coverage spray. Apply in 100 gallons of water or sufficient volume for thorough coverage. Make first application at bud crack and second application 7-10 days later at 10% leaf expansion.

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## CITRUS - Field Nursery Grown

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To control melanose, scab, pink pitting, greasy spot, and brown rot and to suppress citrus canker, apply 2 pounds of NORDOX per 100 gallons of water (4-8 lbs/A). Apply NORDOX at 28 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.

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## TURFGRASS

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To control algae in turfgrass, apply ½ pound NORDOX per 1,000 square feet in 5 gallons of water. NORDOX may be used alone or in combination with other registered fungicides as a maintenance spray. Observe all precautions and limitations on the label of each product used in tank mixes.

NOTE: Phytotoxicity may occur depending upon varietal differences. Apply the recommended rate to a small area and observe for 7-10 days for signs of injury. If phytotoxicity occurs, discontinue use. Do not apply in a spray solution with a pH of less than 6.5.

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## GREENHOUSE AND SHADE HOUSE CROPS

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Notice to User: NORDOX may be used in greenhouses and shade houses to control diseases on some crops which appear on this label. The grower should bear in mind that the sensitivity of crops grown in greenhouses and shade houses differ greatly from crops grown under field conditions. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not NORDOX can be used safely on all greenhouse and shade house-grown crops. The user should determine if NORDOX can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, i.e. foliage, fruit, etc., and observe for 7-10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use.

Apply NORDOX according to specific rates given for those crops in pounds per acre or pounds per 100 gallons. Two level teaspoons of NORDOX per 1000 square feet is equivalent to 1 pound per acre.

CROP	DISEASE	RATE / 1000 sq.ft.	REMARKS
Eggplant	Alternaria blight Anthracnose Phomopsis	4-8 tsp	Begin applications prior to development of disease symptoms. Repeat sprays at 7-10 day intervals or as disease pressure dictates.
Pepper	Bacterial spot	4-8 tsp	Begin application when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 5-10 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity.
Tomato	Anthracnose Bacterial speck Bacterial spot Early and late blight Gray leaf mold Septoria leaf spot	4-8 tsp	Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 7-10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.
Citrus (non-bearing nursery)	Brown rot Citrus canker Greasy spot Melanose Pink pitting Scab	3-12 Tbsp	Begin applications when disease threatens. Repeat at 30 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.

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## SNAIL REPELLENT FOR TREE AND VINE CROPS

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For all Tree and Vine crops, mix 10 lbs. NORDOX with 2 gallons carrier (water, linseed oil, latex paint) and paint or spray a 3-4" band onto tree trunk at 6-12" height above soil surface. Repeat as necessary. Slight injury (cracking of bark) may occur on young trees or tree trunks exposed to direct sunlight.

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## FROST INJURY PROTECTION

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Bacterial Ice Nucleation Inhibitor - Application of NORDOX made to all crops listed on this label at rates indicated on this label, just prior to anticipated frost conditions, will sustain control of ice nucleating bacteria (*Pseudomonas syringae*, *Erwinia herbicola* and *Pseudomonas fluorescens*) and may therefore provide protection against light frost.

Not recommended for those geographic areas where weather conditions favor severe frost.

## ORNAMENTALS

Notice to User: Plant sensitivities to NORDOX have been found to be acceptable in specific genera and species listed on this label, however, it is impossible to know sensitivities under all conditions and phytotoxicity may occur. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to NORDOX. Neither the manufacturer nor seller recommends use upon species not listed on the label nor has it been determined that NORDOX can be safely used on ornamental or nursery plants not listed on this label. The user should determine if NORDOX can be used safely prior to commercial use.

Use NORDOX on container, bench, or bed-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade houses or outdoor nurseries, for professional use on ornamentals grown in indoor and outdoor landscaping, and for control of bacterial and fungal diseases of foliage, flowers, and stems.

One level teaspoon of NORDOX per gallon of water is equivalent to 1 pound per 100 gallons. Apply as a thorough coverage spray using 1 pound NORDOX per 100 gallons of water. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7-14 day intervals as needed; use shorter interval during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist.

NORDOX may be used alone or in combination with other registered fungicides as a maintenance spray. Observe all precautions and limitations on the label of each product used in tank mixes. NOTE: Do not tank mix NORDOX with Aliette fungicide unless appropriate precautions have been taken to buffer the spray solution. Severe phytotoxicity may result if adequate precautions are not taken.

<b>Plant</b>	<b>Latin name</b>	<b>Disease</b>
Althaea (Rose of Sharon)	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Bacterial leaf spot
Aralia	<i>Dizygotheca elegantissima</i>	Xanthomonas leaf spot, Cercospora leaf spot, Alternaria
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja spp.</i>	Alternaria twig blight, Cercospora leaf blight
Azalea <sup>(1)</sup>	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	Cercospora leaf spot, Botrytis blight, Phytophthora dieback, Powdery mildew
Begonia	<i>Begonia semperflorens</i>	Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas sp., Erwinia sp., Pseudomonas sp.)
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Anthrachnose, Bacterial leaf spot
Bulbs (Tulip, Gladiolus)	Miscellaneous	Anthrachnose, Botrytis blight
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i> , <i>C. sasanqua</i>	Anthrachnose, Bacterial leaf spot
Camphor tree	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Pseudomonas leaf spot
Canna	<i>Canna spp.</i>	Pseudomonas leaf spot
Carnation <sup>(1)</sup>	<i>Dianthus spp.</i>	Alternaria blight, Pseudomonas leaf spot, Botrytis blight
Chinese tallow tree	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas sp., Pseudomonas sp.)
Chrysanthemum <sup>(1)</sup>	<i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i>	Septoria leaf spot, Botrytis blight
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster spp.</i>	Botrytis blight
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>	Alternaria leaf spot, Botrytis gray mold, Cercospora leaf spot
Date palm	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Pestalotia leaf spot
Dianthus	<i>Dianthus spp.</i>	Bacterial spot, Bacterial soft rot
Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Anthrachnose
Dusty miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	Bacterial leaf spot (Pseudomonas cichorii)
Easter lily <sup>(2)</sup>	<i>Lilium longiflorum</i>	Botrytis blight
Echinacea	<i>Echinacea spp.</i>	Bacterial leaf spot (Pseudomonas cichorii)
Elm "Drake"	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Xanthomonas leaf spot
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus spp.</i>	Botrytis blight, Anthrachnose
European fan palm	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	Pestalotia leaf spot
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Alternaria leaf spot, Botrytis bud rot, Cercospora leaf spot
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium spp.</i>	Alternaria leaf spot, Botrytis gray mold, Cercospora leaf spot
Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus spp.</i>	Alternaria leaf spot, Botrytis gray mold, Bacterial leaf blight
Goldenrain tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Bacterial leaf spot
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Bacterial leaf spot
Holly fern	<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	Pseudomonas leaf spot
Impatiens	<i>Impatiens sallerana</i>	Bacterial leaf spot
India hawthorn <sup>(3)</sup>	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Anthrachnose, Entomosporium leaf spot
Ivy (English, Algerian) <sup>(1)</sup>	<i>Hedera helix</i> , <i>H. canariensis</i>	Xanthomonas leaf spot
Ixora	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Xanthomonas leaf spot
Juniper (Eastern red cedar)	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Anthrachnose
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Bacterial leaf spot
Lilac	<i>Syringa spp.</i>	Cercospora leaf spot
Loblolly bay	<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i>	Anthrachnose
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Entomosporium maculata, Colletotrichum sp.
Magnolia (Saucer)	<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>	Bacterial leaf spot
Magnolia (Southern)	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Algal leaf spot, Anthrachnose, Bacterial leaf spot
Magnolia (Sweet bay)	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Anthrachnose
Mandevillas	<i>Mandevilla spp.</i>	Anthrachnose
Marigold	<i>Tagetes spp.</i>	Alternaria leaf spot, Botrytis leaf and flower rot, Cercospora leaf spot
Mulberry, weeping	<i>Morus alba</i>	Bacterial leaf spot
Oak, laurel	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Algal leaf spot (Cephaleuros virescens)
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Bacterial leaf spot, Fungal leaf spot
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra procumbens</i>	Volutella leaf blight
Pansy	<i>Viola spp.</i>	Downy mildew
Pear (Flowering)	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Fireblight, Leaf spot
Pentas (Egyptian star)	<i>Pentas spp.</i>	Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas sp.)
Peony	<i>Paeonia spp.</i>	Botrytis blight
Periwinkle	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> , <i>Vinca spp.</i>	Phomopsis stem blight
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron selloum</i>	Bacterial leaf spot
Phlox	<i>Phlox spp.</i>	Alternaria leaf spot
Photinia	<i>Photinia fraseri</i> , <i>P. glabra</i>	Anthrachnose, Entomosporium
Pistachio	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Anthrachnose
Plantain lily	<i>Hosta spp.</i>	Bacterial leaf spot
Powder puff plant	<i>Calliandra spp.</i>	Bacterial leaf spot
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha spp.</i>	Fireblight, scab
Queen palm	<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	Exosporium leaf spot, Phytophthora bud rot
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	Alternaria flower spot
Rose <sup>(1)</sup>	<i>Rosa spp.</i>	Powdery mildew, Black spot
Verbena	<i>Verbena spp.</i>	Xanthomonas leaf spot
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> , <i>V. suspensum</i>	Anthrachnose
Washingtonia palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Pestalotia leaf spot
Weeping willow	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Anthrachnose
Yucca (Adam's needle)	<i>Yucca spp.</i>	Cercospora leaf spot, Septoria leaf spot

(1) Discoloration of foliage and/or blooms has been noted on some varieties. To prevent residues on commercial plants, do not spray just before selling season

(2) Apply NORDOX at 3-5 pounds per acre in 20-100 gallons water per acre.

(3) For India Hawthorn use 2-4 pounds per 100 gallons or 2-4 level teaspoons per gallon.