

SODIUM HYDROGEN CARBONATE

Crop and/or situation (a)	F G or I (b)	Pests or group of pests controlled (c)	Formulation		Application				Application rate			PHI (days)	Remarks
			Type (d-f)	Conc. of a.i. g/kg (i)	Method kind (f-h)	Growth stage & season (j)	No. of application min/max (k)	Interval between applications (min)	g a.i./hl min max (g/hl)	Water l/ha min max	Total rate each application g a.i./ha min max (g/ha) (l) or concentration recommended		
Vegetables Soft fruit Ornamentals	F G	Mildews (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp, <i>Oidium</i> spp)	SP	990 g/kg	Broad cast using field spray or green house spray	BBCH 12 to 89	1-8	10 days	333-1000	300-600	2000-5000 0.33-1.0% Max 1% Dose adjusted depending on water volume	1	Different crops have different sensitivity. Check concentrations for phytotoxic effects before widely used.
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> {Vine}	F	<i>Uncinula necator</i> {Vine powdery mildew}	SP	990 g/kg	Broadcast using air blast orchard sprayer	BBCH 12 to 89	1-8	10 days	420-2000	200-600	2500 to 5000 0.42-2.0%	1	Volumes and doses will vary according to crop canopy size. Conc. higher than 1-2% can be phytotoxic
<i>Malus sylvestris</i> {Apple}	F	<i>Venturia inaequalis</i> {Apple scab}	SP	990 g/kg	Broadcast using air blast orchard sprayer	BBCH 10 to 85	1-8	10 days	500-1000	500-1000	2500 to 5000 0.5-1.0%	1	Volumes and doses will vary according to crop canopy size. Conc. higher than 1-2% can be phytotoxic

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			Type (d-f)	Conc. of a.i. g/kg (i)	Method kind (f-h)	Growth stage & season (j)	No. of application min/max (k)	Interval between applications (min)	g a.i./hl min max (g/hl)	Water l/ha min max	Total rate each application g a.i./ha min max (g/ha) (l) or concentration recommended		
Fruit of different types (oranges, cherries, apples, papaya)	F I	Storage diseases like Blue mould (<i>Penicillium italicum</i>) and Green mould (<i>Penicillium digitatum</i>)	SP	990 g/kg	Dipping or surface treatment	Harvested fruit	1-2	10 days	1000 g-4000 g in 100 l water		1-4%	1	Dose rates between 1-4% has been tested
Potted plants	G	Liverwort/Bryophyte (thallose <i>Lumularia cruciata</i>) Green thallus of liverwort plus fruiting bodies.	Dry (D)	990 g/kg	Direct application of powder	Post emergence late summer or winter	1				122 kg/ha		The product is used for post-emergence application. Phytotoxicity of this use was not tested, check on small number of plants before it is widely used.

<p>(a) For crops, the EU and Codex classification (both) should be taken into account ; where relevant, the use situation should be described (e.g. fumigation of a structure)</p> <p>(b) Outdoor or field use (F), greenhouse application (G) or indoor application (I)</p> <p>(c) e.g. pests as biting and sucking insects, soil born insects, foliar fungi, weeds or plant elicitor</p> <p>(d) e.g. wettable powder (WP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granule (GR) etc..</p> <p>(e) GCPF Codes – GIFAP Technical Monograph N° 2, 1989</p> <p>(f) All abbreviations used must be explained</p> <p>(g) Method, e.g. high volume spraying, low volume spraying, spreading, dusting, drench</p> <p>(h) Kind, e.g. overall, broadcast, aerial spraying, row, individual plant, between the plant – type of equipment used must be indicated</p>	<p>(i) g/kg or g/L. Normally the rate should be given for the substance (according to ISO)</p> <p>(j) Growth stage at last treatment (BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-4), including where relevant, information on season at time of application</p> <p>(k) Indicate the minimum and maximum number of application possible under practical conditions of use</p> <p>(l) The values should be given in g or kg whatever gives the more manageable number (e.g. 200 kg/ha instead of 200 000 g/ha or 12.5 g/ha instead of 0.0125 kg/ha)</p> <p>(m) PHI - minimum pre-harvest interval</p>
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