

Insist on

Miller's



MICROCOP

(Micronized Tri Basic Copper Sulphate)
WETTABLE POWDER

FIXED COPPER SPRAY

For Use in place of
BORDEAUX

for Controlling Certain Diseases

FRUITS NUTS SMALL FRUITS
VEGETABLES FLOWERS SHRUBS

Active ingredient
*Copper, expressed as metallic..... 50.0%
Inert ingredients..... 50.0%
*Equivalent to 92.45% Micronized Tri Basic
Copper Sulphate, Commercial.

CAUTION — Keep out of reach of children

See back panel for additional cautions

Net weight 4 lbs.

MILLER PRODUCTS CO.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DIVISION W R GRACE & CO
PORTLAND, OREGON, U. S. A.

Miller's MICROCOP

PLEASE READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE ONLY AS DIRECTED,
NOTING ALL CAUTIONS AND WARNINGS.

Miller's MICROCOP is a "Fixed" Copper Spray used in place of Bordeaux Mixture. It is very stable and does not deteriorate rapidly like Bordeaux Mixture when exposed to moist air.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

1. For Large Spray Tanks — fill tank about $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and, with agitator running, add the required amount of Miller's MICROCOP. When the tank is $\frac{2}{3}$ full add spreader, if desired, and fill the tank. Keep agitator running during filling and spraying operations.
2. For small amounts — mix the required amount of Miller's MICROCOP with a small amount of water to form a smooth creamy paste. Next add this paste to the required amount of water. Shake sprayer frequently while spraying to insure uniformity of solution.

SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS

PEACHES — Leaf Curl

Use 6 lbs. to 100 gal. of water (4 tablespoons to 1 gal.) Apply in late fall or early winter before winter rains or snow. Repeat in late winter or early spring before buds break.

PEACHES, APRICOTS — *Coryneum* Blight

Use 4 lbs. to 100 gal. of water ($2\frac{2}{3}$ tablespoons to 1 gal.). Apply after harvest and again before fall rains.

APPLES, PEARS — *Bull's-eye* Rot

Use 4 lbs. Miller's MICROCOP plus 1 qt. Miller's SPRA-OIL to 100 gal. of water ($2\frac{2}{3}$ tablespoons Miller's MICROCOP plus 2 teaspoons Miller's SPRA-OIL to 1 gal.). Apply as a wetting spray after fruit harvest.

SMALL FRUITS

Use 6 lbs. to 100 gal. of water (4 tablespoons to 1 gal.) for the following:

Blackberry Leaf and Cane Spot. Apply sprays about September 15th, March 15th and April 1st. Gooseberry and Currants — Anthracnose and Leafspot. Apply sprays at full bloom stage, repeat in two weeks and re-apply after harvest.

WALNUTS — Blight

Use 3 lbs. to 100 gal. of water (2 tablespoons to 1 gal.). Apply in early pre-bloom stage. Repeat in late pre-bloom and early post-bloom stages.

ALMONDS (In California) — Brown Rot

Use 4 to 5 lbs. per 100 gal. of water. Apply to thoroughly cover entire tree at Pink Bud Stage. Repeat at Popcorn Stage.

CELERY, POTATOES, TOMATOES — Late Blight

Use 4 lbs. to 100 gal. of water ($2\frac{2}{3}$ tablespoons to 1 gal.). Apply at first sign of blight. Repeat at 4 to 5 day intervals until under control

AZALEA — Leaf Gall

Use 4 lbs. to 100 gal. water ($2\frac{2}{3}$ tablespoons to 1 gal.). Apply to entire plant before buds set in the spring. Repeat 2 to 3 weeks later. Should any galled leaves appear, remove and burn.

ROSE — Bacterial Blight

Use 4 lbs. to 100 gal. of water ($2\frac{2}{3}$ tablespoons to 1 gal.). Apply thoroughly in September and again before fall rains. Prune out and burn affected parts of the bush as they appear.

WIRING SHRUBS — certain Leaf Spots

Use 4 lbs. to 100 gal. of water ($2\frac{2}{3}$ tablespoons to 1 gal.). Spray at first appearance of small discolored areas on leaves. Repeat sprays as necessary.

LILIES, PEONIES — Botrytis Blight

Use 4 lbs. to 100 gal. of water ($2\frac{2}{3}$ tablespoons to 1 gal.). Apply as a thorough coverage spray when young plants emerge. Repeat every 7 to 10 days until blooming. Remove and burn all debris and affected plant parts from growing beds.

ARBOR VITAE — Berckman's Blight

Use 3 lbs. to 100 gal. of water (2 tablespoons to 1 gal.). Spray twice in fall. First spray late September or early October and second spray in early November.

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed! Avoid inhaling dust or spray mist. Keep out of reach of children. Over-spraying may cause injury to tender foliage of peaches and apricots; if any question, add equal parts of hydrated lime to spray.

Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or State Extension Service Authorities for additional information as the timing, number and rate of applications will vary with local conditions.

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PORTLAND, OREGON