

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	
Basic copper sulfate	96%
Copper as, based as anhydrous CuO	
INERT INGREDIENTS	4%

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

See side panel for additional precautionary statements.

EPA Reg. No. 1109-35

No1 Control16

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 1409-35

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.

Causes eye irritation. Do not get in eyes. Wear goggles or face shield while handling.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from area treated. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage, cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE Store product in a dry place. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

DISPOSAL: Open burning and dumping of bags or product is prohibited. Consult Federal, State or local disposal authorities for authorized procedures.

Pesticides, spray mixtures, or formulations that cannot be used or even legally reproduced should be destroyed according to procedures approved by Federal, State, or local disposal authorities.

MIXING DIRECTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE

Fill spray can approximately 1/3 full of water and with the label removed, add the required amount of concentrate to make 100 ml. Attach nozzle to 1/4" hose and spray approximately 100 square feet of the area to be treated. Amounts of spray up to 100 sq. ft. require a minimum of 100 ml of concentrate. Fill spray tank with water and keep agitator running until mixture is completely blended.

FRUITS AND NUTS

Amorpha *A. thymifolia* (L.) Desfont. and *A. canescens* (L.) Mill. are the most frequent species in the community. *Amorpha* *canescens* is the most frequent species in the community. *Amorpha* *canescens* is the most frequent species in the community. *Amorpha* *canescens* is the most frequent species in the community.

Census (Florida and Texas). Methods and lists of sites for population of *grapefruit* (line 13, 24, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855,

Cassia (Florida only) 1 oz. Red Aly. 100-150 gal. per 100 gallons of water applied as a double application. Use only a commercial brand of insecticide as a preventative spray. Sprays in the summer (July to August) are not necessary. A sprayer sticker may be a kind of insecticide.

[illegible]

Fibbers - Fibers or Natural Bright - Mix 1 lb. in 100 gallons of water adding a suitable spreader sticker and apply by flat ground spray. Make first application in late August or early September before the heavy fall rains. If heavy rains continue during fall and early winter, repeat application when 2 or 3 leaves have dropped.

VEGETABLE AND FIELD CROPS

Mixing Instructions: Mix recommended amounts of Tri-Basic copper sulfate - 50 XF for one acre in sufficient water for good coverage with each type of sprayer. With dilute ground sprayer, generally apply 100 to 150 gallons spray per acre. With concentrate sprayers, generally apply 20 to 50 gallons spray per acre. With aerial sprayers, generally apply 5 to 10 gallons spray per acre, but do not use less than 5 gallons spray mixture per acre. Consult the manufacturer for recommended water volumes per acre for a given sprayer.

Beans (Green and dry) - Bacterial Blights - Apply 4 lbs per acre. Begin treatment when disease is first expected and repeat at 7 or 10 day intervals until harvest of green beans or up to 6 weeks on dry beans.

Celery - Early Blight - Use 4 lbs per acre. Begin treatment when disease is first expected or first appears. Repeat at 7 day intervals up to harvest. Note: For best disease control, tank mix 1: Basic copper sulfate, 50% ME with Bravo, Othene, D-40, M-40, or Mancozeb, all at labeled rates as the tank mix will improve disease control over any of the 3 products used alone at labeled rates.

Cucurbits (cucumbers, squash, watermelons, cantaloupes) - Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew - Use 2 lbs per acre Begin spray treatment 2 weeks before a severe first expected or when it first appears and repeat weekly as often as needed to control diseases.

Sugar Beet - Cercospora Leaf Spot - Use 2 to 4 lbs per acre. Begin sprays 2 weeks before disease is first expected or if it first appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals as necessary to control the disease.

Peppert - Bacterial Spot - Use 3 to 4 lbs. per acre. Start sprays in seeded or field and continue at 7 day intervals. Note: It is very important that sprays begin before disease appears and continue sprays during the critical fruiting period for best control.

Tomatoes — **Bacterial Spot, Bacterial Canker** (Southeastern States Only), **Early and Late Blight** — Use 2 to 4 lbs per acre. It is applied in or before seedling transplanting. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Note: In basic copper sulfate 50 XF is usually tank mixed with Bravo, Dithane M-45, Mancozeb, Mancozeb D50, or Dymene, all at labeled rates to control a broad range of tomato diseases. Observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures.

Mangos - Anthracnose - Mix 3-4% per 100 gallons water when applied by dilute spray. Begin treatment when punctures are about 2 inches long. Repeat weekly until fruit set and then continue sprays monthly through September. This will be sure about 12 applications. Addition of a spreader sticker, such as Kocide 17, Fentin B 1956 or similar types at their manufacturer's recommended rate will enhance disease control.

Panicles — **Feach Blight** (*shot hole*), **Leaf Curl** and **Brown Rot**, **Blossom** and **Twig Blight**. Dilute spray — use 4 to 6 cups per 100 gal. water plus .72 gallon of oil. For 20 to 50 gallons water per acre. The nitroform spray for leaf curl or for shoot hole must be applied before the fall rains begin — usually from November 15 to December 15. Spraying bud sprays for Brown rot, leaf curl and shot hole should be applied before the foliage buds swell and again at full pink bud stage. Do not apply after pink bud stage or damage to the flowers may result. Application early in time to control Brown rot, if the spray at full pink bud stage is for Leaf curl, control will not be as good before the buds swell. Call your State Agricultural Experiment Station for more information. To control Feach blight, leaf curl, shot hole and brown rot, wash the leaves with a strong solution of lime sulphur.

California only: For Bl. ft and Leaf curl control, 16 to 24 lbs in 20 gallons of water with sticker may be applied by a craft to one acre during dormant season.

Pears - Five Flights (Western US) - Use 1.2 lbs per 100 gallons of water. Apply 400 gallons spray per acre. With concentrate sprays, use 2 lbs per acre for concentrated quantities of water. Apply at 10-15 mph and repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals during bloom. Do not use on Citrus, Corn or Solanaceous species.

Walnuts - Black Leaf Blight (Western U.S.) - Apply 4 to 6 lbs. per 100 gallons water if by dust spray. In eastern states sprays are 100 gallons spray per acre. Make two treatments: the first in early spring (April) just after male catkins (anthers show) and the second 1 to 2 weeks later (June) when 10 to 20 pistillate, not catkin, flowers are opening. Repeat applications for blight control 3 to 4 times during the growing season if necessary to control disease.

SEED TREATMENT.

Rate - Seedbed and Ramping off - (Water planted) - Apply a slurry containing 2 ozs. Tri Basic copper sulfate (20% X₂) to each 100 lbs. of seed using a dust blower or mixing device generally used to treat seed with powdered pesticides.