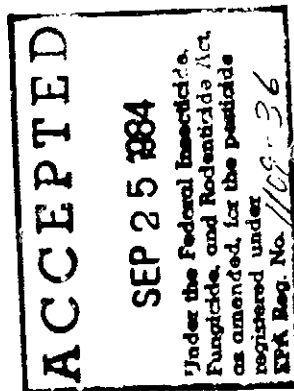


## TRI-BASIC COPPER FUNGICIDE



Active Ingredient  
Basic copper sulfate ..... 98%  
Inert Ingredients ..... 2%  
(Copper expressed as metallic 53.0%)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

### WARNING

#### STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If swallowed: Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water or milk and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger or blunt object. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

If in eyes: Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes, holding eyelids apart. Seek medical attention immediately.

See right side panel for additional precautionary statements.

MFG. BY:

**TENNESSEE CHEMICAL COMPANY**  
COPPERHILL, TENNESSEE

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

### WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear goggles. Harmful if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

**Environmental Hazards:** This product is toxic to fish. Do not contaminate any body of water by direct application. Do not contaminate water, food or feeds by use, storage, cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes or containers.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labelling. Follow detailed use instructions supplied with this package

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store product in a dry place.  
Do not reuse empty container.  
Wrap container and put in trash collection.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Mix the recommended amount of Tri-Basic Copper Fungicide listed for that crop in each gallon of spray water and spray to runoff. When a range of rates is given, generally use the lower rate, but during rainy periods when disease pressures are usually higher, use the higher listed rate.

To mix: Add 1/3 of water into spray tank, add Tri-Basic Copper Fungicide, agitate to mix solution, and add remaining water and a spreader-sticker if required. Mix small hand sprayers by shaking and repeat periodically during spraying, or in power sprayer keep agitation running while Tri-Basic Copper Fungicide is in the tank. Mix only the amount of spray needed for each spraying. Do not mix excess spray nor use any spray if left mixed over night.

Tri-Basic Copper Fungicide is compatible with oils and can be included in dormant oils.

**NOTE TO BUYER:** Follow all directions carefully. Timing and methods of application, weather, crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risk of use, storage or handling of this material not in strict accordance with the directions given on this label.

..... Brown rot blossom blight and Shot hole - Make one dormant spray for Shot hole and Brown rot blossom blight between December 15 to January 15. As a bud spray for control of Brown rot blossom blight and Shot hole, spray once at pink bud and again at the popcorn stage. Do not spray after trees are in leaf.

APRICOTS: Brown rot blossom blight and Shot hole - As a dormant spray for control of Shot hole, apply once November 15 through January 15 or before heavy rainfall begins. As a bud spray for control of Brown rot blossom blight and Shot hole apply at bud swell or red bud stage, and again at early bloom or popcorn stage. Do not spray when trees are in leaf.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES: Brown rot blossom blight, Coryneum blight (Shot hole), and Leaf curl - Make one dormant spray for Leaf curl and Coryneum blight (Shot hole) applying between November 15 and December 15 before fall rains begin. For Brown rot blossom blight and Coryneum blight apply once before bud swell and again in full pink bud stage. Do not apply after pink bud or after trees are in leaf as injury may occur. NOTE: To control Leaf curl, application must be made before the foliage bud swell. Consult your State Agricultural Extension Service. For Peach Bacterial Spot apply during dormant season.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Brown rot blossom blight, Shot hole - For Shot hole control apply as a dormant spray in November or December before heavy rain fall begins. For Brown rot blossom blight apply once at early green bud and again at full popcorn stage.

PEARS: Fire blight - Mix 1 teaspoon in spray water. Apply at 10% bloom and repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals during bloom, applying to runoff. Do not use on D'Anjou, Comice, or Seckel varieties.

WALNUTS: Blight - Mix 2 tablespoons in spray water. Make two treatments, the first in early prebloom (1% pistillate, not catkin, blooms showing) and the second when 10 to 20% pistillate, not catkin, blooms are showing. Repeat application 3 to 4 times during the season if necessary.

CITRUS: Brown rot - Mix 1-1/2 teaspoons in spray water, except in Florida use 2-1/2 teaspoons. 1-1/2 to 3 tablespoons spreader-sticker may be added where local conditions require. Apply at first indication of rain on western citrus or at first appearance of Brown rot. Repeat as needed to protect during wet weather. For Melanose, Scab, Greasy spot, and Pink pitting of grapefruit - Mix 3-1/2 teaspoons in spray water. For Scab control apply before trees begin to flush in late winter and repeat at 2/3 petal fall. For Melanose control apply 1 to 3 weeks after petal fall. Repeat 4 weeks later. For Greasy spot and Pink pitting - Make a summer spray about July 15. Wettable sulfur may be included in sprays for Melanose and Scab.

CAUTION: Overspraying may cause injury to tender foliage of peaches, almonds, apricots and some Japanese plums.

CAUTION: Do not apply in areas where copper injury is known to occur.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON THE FOLLOWING FRUITS:

Mix the recommended amount of Tri-Basic Copper Fungicide per gallon of water and spray to runoff.

AVOCADOS: Anthracnose, Blotch (*Cercospora*), and Scab - Mix 4 teaspoons in spray water plus 3 tablespoons of spreader-sticker. Begin treatment when blossom buds open. Repeat monthly making last application 140 days after bloom.

BERRIES (Blackberries, Dewberries, Loganberries, Raspberries): Anthracnose - Mix 2-1/2 teaspoons in spray water. Begin spray when leaf buds begin to open. Repeat when flower buds show white and continue at 10 to 14 day intervals applying spray to runoff. Leaf and Cane spot and Yellow rust - In spring sprays use above rate and apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. Also make a postharvest spray after pruning, but before fall rains begin, using 2-1/2 tablespoons in spray water plus 3 tablespoons spreader-sticker.

CHERRIES (Sour): Brown rot blossom blight - Mix 2 tablespoons in spray water plus 1-1/2 to 3 tablespoons spreader-sticker. Apply at popcorn and late bloom stages. In the late bloom spray, mix 2 tablespoons of hydrated lime. For Leaf spot - Mix 2 tablespoons plus 2 tablespoons hydrated lime and apply at petal fall. For Shot hole - Use same mixture as for Leaf spot above but add 1-1/2 to 3 tablespoons spreader-sticker and apply as an early dormant spray.

CAUTION: Do not apply in areas where copper injury is known to occur.

GRAPES: Anthracnose, Black rot, Downy mildew - Mix 2-1/2 teaspoons in spray water. Make first application when new growth is 1/2 inch long and repeat every 10 to 14 days.

OLIVES: Leaf spot (Peacock spot) - Mix 5 teaspoons in spray water and apply in late October. Note: In areas with 10 inches or less of rainfall per year, use only 2-1/2 teaspoons.

STRAWBERRIES: Leaf spot - Mix 1-1/2 teaspoon in spray water. Begin application when plants are established and continue on weekly schedule throughout season. Discontinue application if signs of phytotoxicity appear.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON THE FOLLOWING VEGETABLES:

DIRECTIONS: Use 4 level teaspoons of Tri-Basic Copper Fungicide per gallon of water and spray to runoff.

BEANS (Green and Dry): Angular leaf spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial blight, Downy mildew - Begin treatment when plants are about 5 inches tall and repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals.

BROCCOLI, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER: Downy mildew - Begin treatment when plants are above ground in plant bed or before disease normally appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals in plant bed and field.

CARROTS: Downy mildew, Cercospora and Alternaria leaf blights - Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

EGGPLANT: Alternaria blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis - Begin treatment in plant bed or in field before disease appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

ONION: Purple blotch (California only) and Downy mildew - Begin treatment when plants are 4 to 6 inches tall and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

PEPPERS: Anthracnose, Bacterial spot, Early blight, Late blight, Cercospora leaf spot (Frogeye spot), Downy mildew - Start sprays in seed bed and continue in field at 7 day intervals. Note: Disease control is critical during fruiting.

SPINACH: Anthracnose, Cercospora leaf spot, Downy mildew, White rust - Begin when disease first appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

TOMATOES: Anthracnose, Bacterial spot, Early and Late blight, Leaf mold, Nailhead rust, Septoria and Stemphyllium leaf spot - Begin treatment in seed bed or field before disease appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

Note: While Tri-Basic at the labeled rate is particularly effective against Bacterial spot, a tank-mix of Tri-Basic with Lathane M 45, Maneb, or Manzate 200, used at the labeled rates, controls a broad range of tomato diseases. Observe all cautions and directions on the label of all products used in mixtures.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON CUCURBITS:

CUCURBITS (Cantaloupes, Cucumbers, Melons, Pumpkins, Squash):  
Angular leaf spot, Anthracnose, Alternaria leaf spot, Bacterial wilt,  
Downy and Powdery mildew, Gummy stem blight, Scab - Mix 2-1/2 level  
teaspoons in each gallon of spray water. Begin treatment when plants begin  
to vine and repeat every 7 to 10 days. Note: A ground application of  
Tri-Basic Copper Fungicide after planting, but before emergence, may help  
decrease infections of Angular leaf spot, Anthracnose and Alternaria leaf  
spot. Then follow above schedule after emergence. Note: Some Agricultural  
Experiment Stations recommend equal amount of hydrated lime when used on  
cucurbits. Lime when applied to cucurbits may cause dwarfing of plants and  
reduce fruit set due to increased transpiration and defloration under some  
conditions. Consult your local Experiment Station for specific recommenda-  
tions.