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TENN-COP 5E

EMULSIFIABLE LIQUID COPPER FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Copper salts of fatty and rosin acids* 58.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS: 42.0%
Total 100.0%

(*Metallic copper equivalent 5.14%)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING/AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If on Skin: Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention.

If Swallowed: Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg white, or gelatin solution, or, if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Do not induce vomiting as it may cause aspiration pneumonia. Avoid alcohol. Call a physician immediately.

If Inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

If in Eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call physician if irritation persists.

See side/back panel for additional "Precautionary Statements."

Manufactured for:
BOLIDEN INTERTRADE INC.
3379 Peachtree Rd. NE, Suite 300
Atlanta, GA 30326

EPA Reg. No. 1109-37
EPA Est. No. 65204-TN-1
Form No. 9-37A90:

NET CONTENTS: ___ GALLONS

2 9 12

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

WARNING

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Contains petroleum distillates. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category F on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
Chemical resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber or viton,
Shoes plus socks.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not spray into or near fire or open flames.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

Coveralls,
Chemical resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, or viton,
Shoes plus socks,
Protective eyewear,
Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter treated area without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE

Store in a secure place, away from fire or open flame. Open dumping is prohibited. Keep container closed and reseal after use. Product is not damaged by freezing, but preferably store

at temperatures above 32°F. If spilled, use absorbent materials and dispose of in approved landfill.

DISPOSAL

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities, or plastic containers by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Pour TENN-COP 5E into spray tank at least 1/2 filled with water with adequate agitation. When mixed with other products proven or known to be compatible, wettable powders should be added first, followed in order by flowables, and then emulsifiable concentrates including TENN-COP 5E.

TANK-MIX INFORMATION: TENN-COP 5E can be used in tank-mix with the products specified in the table below for use on the crops shown to enhance control of diseases for which the products are labeled. The products should be used as labeled in regard to dosage, timing, maximum number of applications, and preharvest interval. The tank-mix should be used in accordance with the most restrictive of any label's limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates should be exceeded. TENN-COP 5E may be applied up to day of harvest. When tank-mixed with other products, do not apply the mixture closer to harvest than stated on the product label. TENN-COP 5E cannot be mixed with any product bearing a label prohibition against such mixing.

CROP	TANK-MIX PRODUCTS*
Apple	Dithane M-45, Manzate 200, Maneb 80WP, Polyram 80WP
Celery	Bravo 500, Bravo 720, Bravo W-75
Tomato	Dithane M-45, Manzate 200, Maneb 80WP, Bravo 500, Bravo 720, Bravo W-75
Peanut	Dithane F-45, Dithane M-45, Bravo 720, Topsin M 70W

*Products which are equivalents of the specified products and labeled for the use can be substituted.

CHEMIGATION

Special Use Directions for Chemigation Application

Apply this product only through center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, solid set, or hand move sprinkler irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Do not apply this product with any sprinkler irrigation system connected directly to a public water system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

In sprinkler irrigation systems, the system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Special Use Directions for Sprinkler Application of TENN-COP 5E

To apply TENN-COP 5E and/or tank-mixes with it through a sprinkler irrigation system on crops so labeled, apply the recommended rate to each sprinkled acre. Any sprinkler irrigation system must give thorough, complete and uniform coverage for best disease control. Use irrigation and injection equipment that complies with label instructions above.

Depending on the type of injection equipment, TENN-COP 5E may be injected undiluted into the irrigation lines or preferably it may be diluted with water for easier metering. If diluted, mix at least the same volume of water or more than the volume of TENN-COP 5E added to the tank. Add water first with agitation to mix pesticide with the water, and add TENN-COP 5E to the water. Use sufficient initial agitation to effect mixing and continue agitation during application. If tank mixed with other compatible products, add them to the water with agitation by first adding wettable powders, flowables, and then emulsifiable pesticides including TENN-COP 5E. When TENN-COP 5E is used undiluted with water in the injection tank, the tank must be free of any water residue and make sure no water enters the tank until TENN-COP 5E has been completely emptied as jelling may occur. Should water

enter tank, and product has jelled, add additional water so that new added water volume at least equals the amount of TENN-COP 5E remaining and mix until jell is resolutioned. If this dilution step is necessary, re-adjust injection device to compensate for this dilution.

TENN-COP 5E may be applied with up to 1.5 inches of irrigation water per acre in each irrigation. However, do not exceed rates for your soil that causes runoff.

Solid-set (Lateral move, end tow, side roll, solid set, or hand move) - Calibration and Use

Measure the acreage covered by the sprinklers in each set. Operate the solid-set irrigation system and injection equipment at normal pressures. Add the required amount of TENN-COP 5E for this acreage to the injection tank with dilution water as required so that flow rate of the injection equipment will inject contents of injection tank over a 10 to 20 minute period. Preferably inject TENN-COP in the last 30 minutes of the solid-set irrigation set. Continue irrigation after pesticide addition giving sufficient time to completely flush all sprinkler lines.

For example: If a solid-set sprinkles an area 1000 feet long and 65 feet wide per set, if TENN-COP 5E is to be applied at 3 pints per acre, and if the injection equipment is set to inject 5 gallons in a 20 minute period, then the following calculations demonstrate the above directions:

1. Acreage covered = $\frac{1000 \text{ ft} \times 65 \text{ ft}}{43{,}560 \text{ sq. ft/acre}}$ = 1.5 acres/set.

2. TENN-COP 5E at 3 pints/acre - 3 pints X 1.5 acres = 4.5 pints/set.

3. Add 4.5 pints TENN-COP 5E to injection tank plus 35.5 pints water to give a 5 gallon dilution and inject on each solid-set.

Center-Pivot (or other continuous moving systems) - Calibration and Use:
Do not use in water drive units in which water spills on plants or soil.

TENN-COP 5E can be applied in up to 1.5 inches of water per acre per application assuming thorough uniform coverage of the sprinkler.

Determine the acreage to be irrigated in each circle or field to be treated. Determine the time in hours that will be required to cover the proposed treated area to apply the desired water. Add the required TENN-COP 5E to treat entire field to injection tank along with the needed volume of dilution water so that entire quantity of TENN-COP will be applied to the field or acreage to be treated. Using adequate agitation and an injection device or proportional positive displacement metering pump adjust the flow rate per hour to inject the recommended rate of TENN-COP 5E per acre sprinkled.

For example: If TENN-COP 5E is to be applied at 3 pints per acre sprinkled, if sprinkler is applying 600 gallons per minute of irrigation water, and if each acre is to receive one inch of water (27,156 gallons), then the time to sprinkle one acre =

1. $\frac{27{,}156 \text{ (gals. one acre inch of water)}}{600 \text{ (gals. per minute pumped)}}$ = 45.25 minutes

2. If the proportional injection pump is set and calibrated to inject 2 gallons of water in a 45.25 minute period, one would add 3 pints TENN-COP 5E plus 13 pints of diluting water to injection tank for each acre to be treated.

3. If sprinkler is set to cover one acre in a given time, inject the recommended per acre rate of TENN-COP 5E, or tank-mix so labeled, plus any needed dilution water in that same time needed to cover one acre.

Consult State Agricultural Experiment Stations or State Agricultural Extension Service for additional information as the timing needs may vary with local conditions.

COMPATIBILITY INFORMATION

TENN-COP 5E includes compatibility with Bravo® (WP, 720, 500), Captan, Daconil® 2787, Ferbam, Maneb (WP or Flowable), Dithane® M-45 and Manzate® 200, Sulfur (wettable or flowable), organophosphates, Thiodan®, Bacillus thuringiensis Berliner, Guthion®, Diazinon, and Malathion. Do not mix TENN-COP 5E with oil when applied to citrus. Do not mix TENN-COP 5E with chelated or liquid fertilizers. Use product with other fungicides and insecticides with caution. Observe all cautions and limitations on all products used in mixtures.

FRUITS AND NUTS

APPLES (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA): Fireblight - Tank-mix 2-1/2 to 3 pints of TENN-COP 5E with recommended rates of Dithane M-45, Manzate 200, Maneb 80WP, Polyram 80WP, or equivalent in other formulations of these products per 100 gallons of water on a dilute spray basis. (Note: The quantity of each formulation must be calculated based on the contained active ingredient.) Spray at silver tip and bud break and repeat on 3 to 5 day intervals as needed up to petal fall. Use the lower rate if disease pressure is light and higher rate when conditions favor heavy disease pressure. **NOTE:** TENN-COP 5E as used in this recommendation may cause severe russeting of Golden Delicious and similar susceptible apple varieties. Mild russeting of other varieties may occur when used on bearing trees. Preferred use is on non-bearing or processing varieties where russeting is not a problem. Treatment after leaves emerge may cause limited defoliation of young leaves.

AVOCADOS (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA): Anthracnose - Apply 6 quarts/acre in sufficient water for good coverage when bloom buds begin to swell and repeat monthly until September.

BERRIES (BLACKBERRIES, BOYSENBERRIES, DEWBERRIES, LOGANBERRIES, RASPBERRIES): Anthracnose - Apply 4 to 6 pints/acre in sufficient water for good coverage. Begin spray when leaf buds begin to open. Repeat when flower buds show white and continue at 10 to 14 day intervals up to day of harvest. **Leaf and Cane Spots and Yellow rust** - In spring sprays use 4 to 6 pints per acre and apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flowers show white. Also make a post-harvest spray after pruning, but before fall rains begin to fall, using 4 quarts/100 gallons.

CHERRIES (SOUR) (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA): Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae), Brown rot blossom blight, leaf and fruit spots - Mix 3 pints per 100 gallons of water on a dilute basis. For Bacterial canker (spring applications) make a dormant spray as buds begin to swell; repeat at bud burst stage, and weekly thereafter as needed up to six sprays. **NOTE:**

Sprays after leaf emergence may cause some leaf defoliation. In fall, spray again at 10 and 80% leaf fall. For Brown rot blossom blight, apply full cover spray at popcorn, full bloom, and petal fall stages. During wet weather additional bloom sprays may be necessary. For better leaf and fruit spot control, tank-mix with other labeled products following all label directions and limitations on these products when used in the tank-mix.

CITRUS (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA AND FLORIDA): Melanose - Mix 1-1/8 to 1-1/2 gallons TENN-COP 5E in 10 gallons of water and apply to one acre by aircraft. Use 3/4 gallon in 500 gallons of water if applied by dilute ground spray. Apply 1 to 3 weeks after petal fall. Repeat 4 weeks later if necessary. Do not mix TENN-COP 5E with oil when applied on any citrus.

CITRUS, INCLUDING LIMES (FLORIDA ONLY): Red Alga - Mix 1-1/2 gallons in 500 gallons of water when applied as a dilute ground spray. Apply in spring as a preventive spray. Repeat in late summer to control new alga colonies Do not mix with oil and apply on citrus.

GRAPES: Downy mildew - For dilute spray mix 1-1/2 pints per 100 gallon water, or for concentrate sprays mix 3 to 4-1/2 pints TENN-COP 5E in 20 to 250 gallons of water and apply to one acre. For best control begin treatment when new growth reaches 1/2 inch and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals throughout the growing season. Also aids in control of black rot at low disease levels. If more severe, tank-mix a recommended black rot specific fungicide for control. NOTE: Do not mix with lime. Certain Vinifera and French Hybrid varieties may be slightly sensitive to copper sprays resulting in marginal leaf burn. Before spraying these varieties, consult your State Experiment Station or make test sprays.

MANGOES: - Anthracnose - Apply 6 quarts per acre weekly from the time the panicles are 2 inches in length until all fruit are set. After fruit set, apply monthly through September. Apply in sufficient water for good coverage.

OLIVES: Olive leaf spot (Peacock spot) - Make first application at 3 to 5 pints/100 gallons or 6 to 9 quarts per acre before fall rains begin. Make a second application in late winter or early spring before bud swell if disease is severe.

PEACHES, NECTARINES: Blossom brown rot - Apply 6 to 9 quarts per acre at delayed dormant (bud swell) and repeat at pink bud. May be mixed and used with dormant spray oil. Do not apply at or after full bloom. **Leaf curl, Shot hole** - Apply 6 to 9 quarts per acre at leaf fall to protect buds and shoots from infection during rainy period. Repeat in late dormant up to late bud swell. **Bacterial Spot (except California)** - In late dormant not later than late bud swell, apply 3 pints/100 gallons. In post-bloom cover sprays, use 1/4 pint/100 gallons. Do not make more than 6 cover sprays. **NOTE:** Slight defoliation and spotting of leaves may occur. This usually increases as the number of cover sprays increase.

PECANS (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA): Phytophthora blight (Shuck and Kernel Rot), Zonate leaf spot - To suppress, apply 3 to 5 pints per acre in sufficient water for good coverage. Begin application when young "nuts" begin to form and repeat at 10 to 21 day intervals through September. Use higher rate and narrower intervals during wet periods.

STRAWBERRIES: Leaf spot, Scorch - Apply 3 to 4 pints/acre at 7 to 10 day intervals from time new growth starts until harvest.

WALNUTS: Blight - Mix 4 pints per 100 gallons water and apply 500 gallons per acre on a dilute basis in mature orchards. Make first application when leaflets start to unfold (prior to but not later than 1% pistillate bloom, not catkins) and repeat weekly as needed, especially until rainfall stops. When rain threatens, additional application made before or immediately after the rain is important.

VEGETABLES

BEANS (GREEN SNAP): Bacterial blights - Apply 3 pints per acre applied by ground, aerial, or sprinkler irrigation equipment in sufficient water for good coverage. Generally with aerial sprays, use 3 or more gallons of spray mixture per acre. Begin treatment when weather conditions favor disease development and continue at 7 to 10 day intervals to harvest. During wet weather, use 7 day intervals. When applying by sprinkler irrigation, also read and follow special use directions elsewhere on this label.

BEETS (RED, TABLE): Cercospora leaf spot - Mix 3 pints in sufficient water for good coverage and apply to one acre. Begin treatment when first symptoms appear and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed.

BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CAULIFLOWER (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA): Downy mildew and Alternaria blight - Use 3/4 pint per acre using a minimum of 25 gallons of water per acre. Start application when disease is first expected and repeat at 7 day intervals as needed. **NOTE:** A slight reddening of older leaves may occur occasionally, especially in late fall. Do not add additional spreader-sticker to spray as it may promote phytotoxicity, especially if applied under environmental stress conditions.

CABBAGE: Downy mildew and Alternaria blight (black leaf spot) - Apply 1-1/2 pints per acre in 25 or more gallons of water. Begin treatment when disease is normally expected or when it first appears and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed. **NOTE:** Do not add additional spreader-sticker to spray as it may promote phytotoxicity, especially if applied under environmental stress conditions.

CARROTS (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA): Leaf Spot - Mix 3 to 4-1/2 pints in 5 or more gallons of water and apply to one acre. Begin treatment 2 weeks before disease normally appears for best preventive control, or make first application when disease first appears, and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed.

CELERY: Early blight - Use 3 pints per acre in 25 to 100 gallons of water. If disease pressure is heavy, use 3 pints tank-mixed with recommended rates of Bravo 500, 720, W-75 or other recommended compatible fungicide. Begin treatment 2 weeks before blight is expected for best preventive control, or make first application when disease first appears and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed.

CUCURBITS (CUCUMBERS, CANTALOUPE, MUSKMELON, SQUASH, PUMPKINS AND WATERMELONS): Downy mildew, Powdery mildew, Alternaria blight - Mix 3 pints in sufficient water for good coverage (usually 25 gallons per acre or more by ground) and apply to one acre. Begin treatment 2 weeks before disease normally appears for best preventive control, or when disease first appears, and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

CUCUMBERS: Angular Leaf spot - Same as for powdery mildew and downy mildew of cucurbits.

LETTUCE: Downy mildew - Mix 1-1/2 to 3 pints in 5 gallons or more of water and apply to one acre by aerial spray, or in 25 or more gallons water by ground. Begin when disease first appears or when conditions favor disease development and repeat as needed to suppress disease. (Full season use of the 3 pint rate may result in some yellowing of leaf margins on some varieties.) **Bacterial soft rot and bottom rot (Hawaii only)** - Mix 3 pints in 100 gallons of water and apply to one acre. Begin treatment before disease is expected or weather conditions favor disease development. Repeat weekly as needed. Use lower rate when disease pressure is low or on copper sensitive varieties of iceberg head lettuce.

ONIONS: Downy mildew - Aid in control of Neck rot and Bacterial soft rot - Use 3 pints per acre in 3 or more gallons water for good coverage by aerial or ground spray, or 3 pints per acre applied by overhead sprinkler irrigation. Begin when disease first appears or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat as needed to suppress disease. When applied by sprinkler irrigation, read and follow special use directions on this label.

PEAS: Powdery mildew - Apply 3 to 4 pints/acre in sufficient water for good coverage. Begin when disease is expected or at first symptoms and repeat at weekly intervals.

PEPPER: Bacterial spot - Use 3 to 4-1/2 pints per acre in 25 to 100 gallons water applied by ground sprayer or in 3-10 gallons water applied by aerial spray. Begin treatment 2 weeks before disease normally appears for best preventive control or make first application when disease first appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as long as needed.

POTATOES: Late blight - Mix 3 pints in 9 or more gallons of water sufficient for good coverage and apply to one acre by ground or aerial spray. Begin treatment when weather conditions favor late blight development and repeat at 7 day intervals up to day of harvest, or in vine kill spray, or apply 3 pints per acre through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Begin treatment when weather conditions favor late blight development or 2 weeks before a late blight is normally expected to occur. Repeat applications at 7 day intervals after first application up to day of harvest or until irrigation is discontinued. When applied by sprinkler irrigation, read and follow special use directions on this label.

SPINACH (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA): Anthracnose, Downy Mildew, Cercospora leaf spot - Apply 3 to 4 pints per ace in sufficient water for good coverage. Begin when disease is expected or at first appearance and repeat on 7 to 10 day intervals up to day of harvest.

TOMATOES: Bacterial spot and speck, Early blight, Septoria leaf spot - Use 3 pints per acre in 25 to 100 gallons water applied by ground spray, or in 5 to 10 gallons water applied by aerial spray, or applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. (When applied by irrigation, read and follow special use directions listed elsewhere on this label.) Begin treatment when disease threatens or before disease normally appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as long as needed. Control of Bacterial speck and spot may be enhanced by adding Maneb 80WP, Dithane M-45 or Manzate 200 at recommended rates to the tank-mix. If anthracnose is also a problem, add Maneb 80WP, Dithane M-45, Manzate 200, or Bravo (500, 720, or W-75) at recommended rates with TENN-COP 5E in the tank-mix. Where anthracnose is not an important problem, bacterial speck and spot, early blight and septoria can be controlled with a tank-mix of TENN-COP 5E at 3 pints and recommended rates of Bravo 500, 720, or W-75 mixed with the above water rates and applied to one acre. Apply by overhead irrigation only those fungicides with TENN-COP 5E that are specifically labeled by its manufacturer for irrigation applications.

FIELD CROPS

CORN (FIELD): Southern Leaf blight (North Central States Only) - Use 3 pints per acre in sufficient water for adequate coverage, usually 3 to 5 gallons per acre by aircraft or 20 to 50 gallons per acre by ground equipment. Begin treatment when first spots appear. Apply at 10 to 20 day intervals after first application until corn is mature.

COLORED AND NAVY BEANS: Bacterial blights (Halo, common, and brown spot) - Apply 3 pints per acre in sufficient water for good coverage by aerial, ground, or sprinkler irrigation equipment. Generally use 3 or more gallons spray mixture by aerial spray, or 20 or more gallons per acre by ground spray. For best preventive cover, begin spray 2 weeks before disease normally appears. Follow first spray every 7 to 10 days with 3 to 5 sprays as needed. When applying by sprinkler irrigation, also read and follow special use directions elsewhere on this label.

PEANUTS: For suppression of Sclerotinia blight and stem rot - Apply 3 to 6 pints per acre in a 12 inch band at emergence, tea cup size, and first bloom which are generally 10 to 14 day intervals. If broadcast applied, apply 9 to 18 pints per acre using the same timings listed above. Highest rate suggested for severe disease history. For most effective control continue the leaf spot spray program which follows.

PEANUTS: Leaf spot (early and late) and Web blotch - Apply 3 to 4 pints of TENN-COP 5E to one acre in sufficient water for good coverage with aerial, ground, or sprinkler irrigation equipment. Generally, use 3 or more gallons of spray be aerial application, 20 or more gallons of spray with ground application, per acre. In tank-mixes apply 1-1/2 pints of TENN-COP 5E plus 1 pint of Bravo 720, or 2 to 3 pints of TENN-COP 5E plus any of the other products specified for peanuts. See **TANK-MIX INFORMATION.** Begin spray when disease first appears, or for best control begin early, usually 25 to 40 days after emergence and repeat at 10 to 14 days until harvest. If Sclerotinia is a problem, make first application 10 to 14 days after the last Sclerotinia spray applied at first bloom and continue until harvest. (For Sclerotinia blight and stem rot suppression on peanuts, see that recommendation above.) Use higher rates of TENN-COP 5E in leaf spot sprays when leaf spot is heavy or when or where Sclerotinia blight and stem rot infection is expected to be heavy. When above treatments are applied through an overhead sprinkler, be sure that good coverage is achieved with your sprinkler. Also read and follow special use directions elsewhere on this label when applying by sprinkler irrigation.

SUGAR BEETS: Cercospora leaf spot and Powdery mildew - Mix 3 pints TENN-COP 5E in 5 to 40 gallons water and apply to one acre, or tank-mix 3 pints TENN-COP 5E with 2 pounds of sulfur (wettable or flowable) in 5 to 40 gallons of water, and apply to one acre. Begin when disease first appears, or two weeks before disease is expected and continue to harvest, repeating TENN-COP 5E alone every 7 days or the TENN-COP 5E-sulfur tank-mix every 10 to 14 days depending on disease pressure. When above treatments are applied through an overhead sprinkler, be sure that good coverage is achieved with your sprinkler. Also read and follow special use directions elsewhere on this label when applying by sprinkler irrigation.

ORNAMENTALS

JUNIPERS: Cercospora needle blight - Mix 3 tablespoons per gallon water (3 pints/100 gallons). Make first spray as new growth begins and repeat monthly making at least 2 or 3 sprays or through September if frequent rains occur.

PINE (AUSTRIAN, PONDEROSA, MUGO, SCOT): Dothistroma needle blight and Diplodia tip blight - Mix 3 tablespoons per gallon water (3 pints/100 gallons) and apply to point of spray run-off thoroughly wetting needles. For **Dothistroma** make first application as new needles begin to emerge from needle sheaths (about mid May in Eastern Nebraska) and repeat 3 to 4 weeks later. For Christmas trees, or in continued wet seasons, repeat monthly through September. For **Diplodia tip blight** make first application when shoot buds open (about third week in April in Eastern Nebraska) and repeat at weekly intervals until needles break through needle sheaths.

ROSES: Powdery mildew - Mix 3 pints TENN-COP 5E in 100 gallons of water and spray to point of run-off. Begin treatment when new spring growth emerges and repeat weekly as long as needed to control disease. Treatment will also control black spot if disease level is low to moderate. Where black spot and powdery mildew are usually severe, or after midsummer when black spot or powdery mildew infection level increases, a more effective black spot and powdery mildew fungicide should be used alone or in a tank-mix if compatible.

SYCAMORE: Anthracnose - Mix 3 pints in 100 gallons of water. Make first application just before buds begin to swell and repeat twice at 7 day intervals.

NOTICE TO BUYER - Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on this label and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on this label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to use of this product contrary to label directions, or under abnormal use conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller; buyer assumes all risk of any such use. Seller makes no other warranties, either expressed or implied.

Bravo and Daconil 2787, Reg. TM's of ISK Biotech
Dithane, Reg. TM of Rohm and Haas
Manzate, Reg. TM of E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.
Thiodan and Polyram, Reg. TM's of FMC Corporation
Guthion, Reg. TM of the Parent Company of Farbenfabriken Bayer, GmbH