

Reg # 1109-40

PM-22

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

MAR 13 1994

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

ALICE WALKER, Ph. D
BOLIDEN INTERSTATE INC.
3379 PEACHTREE ROAD, N.E. SUITE 300
ATLANTA, GA. 30326

Subject: Label Amendment Submission of 11/7/93 Response to PR Notice 93-7
EPA Reg. No. 1109-40
TENNESSEE BRAND TRI BASIC COPPER SULFATE-50

Dear Registrant:

The labeling cited above and submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is accepted subject to the comments reflected on the enclosed sheet. A copy of your proposed labeling stamped "ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS" is enclosed.

WHAT THIS ACCEPTANCE MEANS:

Based on your certification, the Agency has accepted the labeling changes that are necessary to comply with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) labeling requirements of 40 CFR part 156, subpart K, described in PR Notices 93-7 and 93-11. Any other labeling changes submitted in connection with this amendment application but not directly related to compliance with the WPS have not been reviewed or accepted by the Agency. If you wish to make such changes, you must submit a separate amendment application proposing them. If your product is currently suspended, the acceptance of this labeling amendment does not affect the suspension in any way.

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO NEXT:

By the next label printing make all the specified changes to your labeling. Send to EPA one (1) copy of the final printed labeling:

- BEFORE selling or distributing any product bearing the final printed labeling
- AND
- WITHIN one year from date of this acceptance.



Recycled/Recyclable
Printed with Soy/Canola Ink on paper that
contains at least 50% recycled fiber

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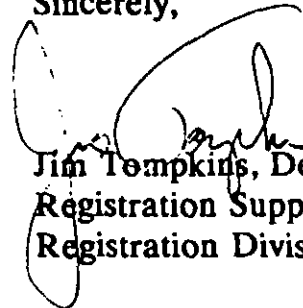
Submit the final printed labeling via the U.S. Postal Service to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7505C)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460-0001

Hand or courier deliveries of final printed labeling may be made to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)
Office of Pesticide Programs
Room 266A, Crystal Mall 2
1921 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202

Sincerely,



Jim Tompkins, Deputy Chief
Registration Support Branch
Registration Division (7505W)

Attachment

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TENNESSEE BRAND® TRI-BASIC® COPPER SULFATE-50

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Basic Copper Sulfate* 98.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 2.0%

TOTAL 100.0%

(*Metallic copper equivalent 50.5%)

Use this product in accord with this label.

- Application as fungicide on crops on this label.
- Manufacturing or formulating algicides and fungicides for terrestrial crops or wood treatment.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING/AVISO

~~PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.~~

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 IN EYES: Flush eyes with water. Get medical attention.

IF SWALLOWED: Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching the back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

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

EPA Reg. No. 1109-40
EPA Est. No. 65204-TN-01

NET WEIGHT: _____ LBS.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

APR 13 1994

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

1109-40

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

WARNING

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants

Shoes plus socks

Protective eyewear

Dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C).

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 STATEMENTS

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. Do not apply directly to water, to 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. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water by 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. 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, forest, 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 24 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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

~~Do not enter treated area without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information. Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. The oral warning should be that workers shall not be in field during spraying and not return until sprays have dried on plants. If workers must be in field during this time, workers must wear goggles for eye protection and protective clothing including a hat or similar head covering, long sleeve shirt, long legged trousers, or a coverall type garment, all of closely woven fabric covering the body, arms, and leg, shoes and socks. If accidentally exposed, if in eyes flush eyes with plenty of water; if on body remove by washing and wash clothes before reuse. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information: WARNING. Area treated with basic copper sulfate on~~

~~(date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until spray in treated area has dried on plants.~~

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store product in a secure dry place and keep product dry. ~~When opening, closing or handling open packages, or pouring product, wear goggles to prevent dusting into eyes.~~ Spilled product should be swept up, used if clean. Store product only in original container. During storage, store pesticides separately to prevent cross contamination of other pesticides, fertilizer, food and feed.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. Do not reuse this container.

CHEMIGATION

Special Use Directions for Chemigation Applications

Apply this product only through sprinkler systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, solid set, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Do not use this product in sprinkler systems connected directly to public water systems. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform 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.

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 motor 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.

To mix this product for application, add it to the supply tank containing sufficient water to maintain a pumpable fluid for your equipment with continuous agitation. Continued agitation is required in the pesticide supply tank when this product is present until it is completely empty.

If other known compatible pesticides or products are tank-mixed, add this product and other wettable powders first to the water, followed by flowables, liquids, and last emulsifiable products. In lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, solid set, or hand move, inject product in the last 15 to 30 minutes of each set allowing sufficient time for all of the required pesticide to be applied by all sprinkler heads. In continuous moving systems, inject this product-water mixture continuously applying the labelled rate per acre for that crop. In continuous moving systems, best disease control results when water applications are low, but do not exceed one inch per acre.

MIXING DIRECTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE ON GROWING CROPS

Mixing Sprays: Fill the spray tank about 1/3 full of water and with agitator running, add the required amount of Tri-Basic Copper Sulfate. Keep agitator running while adding remaining water and any other products to the spray tank. Continue agitation until spraying is finished and tank has been emptied. When mixed with other products proven or known to be compatible, generally add wettable powders first, followed in order by flowables, followed by emulsifiable concentrates.

Applying Spray Mixtures: On most crops spray can be applied with conventional dilute sprays, concentrate sprays, and aerial application unless specifically prohibited on the label. Recommended use rates are generally stated in pounds of Tri-Basic Copper Sulfate per acre sprayed. When using each type of sprayer, follow that equipment manufacturer's recommendation or that of the State Extension Service for the volume of spray water per acre on each crop. The recommended pounds of Tri-Basic Copper Sulfate for each crop should be mixed in sufficient spray water for thorough coverage of the crop being sprayed. The following spray volumes are general reference suggestions.

For conventional dilute spray: Apply spray to point of spray run off. On vegetable and field crops this is usually 100 or more gallons per acre and 250 to about 1000 gallons per acre for fruits and nuts depending on tree type, size and foliage.

For concentrate sprays: Volume depends on the concentration used and may approach that of a dilute volume. However, generally on vegetable and field crops, use 5 or more gallons spray per acre, with 20 to about 40 gallons per acre being typical, and on fruits and nut trees use 25 or more gallons per acre depending on concentration and equipment used.

For aerial spray: Use 3 to 15 gallons per acre.

Tri-Basic Copper Sulfate can be applied up to day of harvest.

Use the higher rates and shorter spray intervals if disease potential is heavy. Spray to cover all plant surfaces.

For specific information regarding the proper strength, time of application, and frequency of application to any particular crop in a local area, consult the State Agricultural Experiment

Station or State Extension Service Specialists. Observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures.

FRUITS AND NUT CROPS

ALMONDS: Shot hole - Apply 14 to 20 lbs. per acre with sticker. By dilute spray apply 350 to 400 gallons spray per acre. Apply higher rate as dormant spray (in California) December 15 to January 15 and repeat for Shot hole as well as Brown rot suppression using the lower rate and apply at pink bud to popcorn stages and again at full bloom and petal fall if trees are not in leaf. Spraying tender foliage may cause leaf injury.

APRICOTS: Shot hole (*Stigmia* or *Coryneum* blight) - Apply 14 to 20 lbs. per acre with sticker. By dilute spray apply at 250 to 400 gallons per acre. Apply as dormant spray (in California) November 15 to January 15 for shot hole. Bud sprays for Brown rot suppression apply lower rate through swelling buds and popcorn stage. Do not spray trees in leaf. When bud blight is a problem, apply the maximum rate shown above after most of leaves have fallen in the fall, usually in November and December, but ahead of fall rains. Spray may injure tender foliage.

AVOCADOS: Anthracnose, blotch, and scab - Apply 12 to 20 lbs. per acre depending on tree size. Begin treatment when bloom buds open and repeat at 4 week intervals. Do not apply later than 140 days after bloom. In Florida, addition of a spreader-sticker such as Nu-Film 17 at its recommended rate may improve disease control.

BERRIES (BLACKBERRIES, BOYSENBERRIES, DEWBERRIES, LOGANBERRIES, RASPBERRIES): Anthracnose - Apply 4 to 5 lbs. per acre. Begin spray when leaf buds begin to open. Repeat when flower buds show white and continue at 10 to 14 day intervals. Leaf and Cane Spot and Yellow rust - In spring sprays, use 4 to 5 lbs. per acre and apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. Also make a post-harvest spray after pruning, but before fall rains begin to fall, using 12 to 15 lbs. per acre combined with a spreader-sticker.

CHERRIES (ALL): To aid in control of Bacterial gummosis and canker (*Pseudomonas*) and *Coryneum* blight - At late leaf-fall, apply 13 to 16 lbs. per acre plus sticker. By dilute spray, mix 3-1/4 lbs. per 100 gallons of water with a sticker and apply a maximum of 500 gallons spray per acre. In dormant spray for *Coryneum* blight, apply 12 to 16 lbs. (Northwestern states use 20-25 lbs.) plus sticker per acre, or 5 lbs. plus sticker per 100 gallons dilute spray and apply up to 500 gallons per acre.

CHERRIES (SOUR ONLY): For leaf fall and dormant sprays, also see cherries (all) above: For Brown rot and Blossom Blight suppression (except Great Lakes states) - Apply 12 to 16 lbs. per acre plus spreader-sticker and apply in red bud, popcorn, and late bloom stages. In Great Lakes area for suppression of Bacterial canker (*Pseudomonas syringae* PV. *mors prunorum*) and spring applications for Blossom blight, leaf and fruit spots - Use 3 lbs. per acre or 1 lb. per 100 gallons dilute spray. Begin sprays at bud burst stage and apply at weekly intervals to late May. Later sprays may be phytotoxic causing some leaf defoliation. Tri-Basic may be tank-mixed with other effective fungicides for leaf spot and brown rot control. For leaf spot other than Great Lakes states - apply 10 to 16 lbs. per acre plus 10 to 16 lbs. of hydrated lime and apply using lower rate at petal fall. Make two post-harvest sprays using higher rates. Do not apply non-dormant sprays to sweet cherries or the English Morelo variety as severe injury may result.

CITRUS: Melanose, Scab, Greasy spot, Alternaria brown spot and Pink Pitting of Grapefruit - Use 7 to 15 lbs. per 500 gallons by dilute spray or 10 to 26 lbs. per acre by aerial or concentrate sprayers, but not less than 10 gallons spray per acre. For scab suppression, make two applications, one just before trees begin to flush and repeat at 2/3 petal fall. For Melanose control, apply 1 to 3 weeks after petal fall. Repeat 2-4 weeks later if necessary. For Greasy spot and Pink Pitting, make a summer spray about July 15. For Alternaria brown spot on Dancy tangerine and other citrus, apply 7 to 15 lbs. per 500 gallons water dilute spray basis. Make first application in April and repeat two or three times at monthly intervals as needed. A spreader-sticker may be added. **Brown rot** - Use 5 lbs. per 500 gallons (10 lbs. per 500 gallons in Florida) plus spreader-sticker. Apply at first indication of rain or first appearance of Brown rot. Repeat as needed to protect during wet weather. **Red alga** - Use 7.5 lbs. per 500 gallons water dilute spray basis. Apply in the early summer and repeat in late summer. **Bacterial blast (Pseudomonas, northern California)** - Mix 10 to 20 lbs. per 500 gallons water and spray entire tree in October-November before the first rains. Do not apply to Mandarins until after fruit has been picked.

CITRUS: Bacterial canker (except California) - Research has shown that use of Tri-Basic Copper Sulfate will aid in suppressing or controlling bacterial canker on citrus by spraying expanding foliage and young fruit less than 3 months old, their most susceptible period. On bearing trees, this is accomplished by spraying for melanose control 1 to 3 weeks after petal fall and repeating with 2 sprays at monthly intervals. On non-bearing trees, including greenhouse, nurseries, and young transplants, a spray of 7.5 lbs. Tri-Basic in 500 gallons of water sprayed to point of run-off may be applied monthly, or as needed, to keep expanding tender foliage protected during its fast growth period of early spring to late fall. Bearing trees sprayed with Tri-Basic for melanose may benefit from a spray of 7.5 lbs. Tri-Basic per 500 gallons water during the early spring flush. If bearing trees are not routinely sprayed for melanose but bacterial canker is a threat, follow the melanose spray program and the two monthly repeat sprays described above.

FILBERT: Bacterial blight - Mix 6 lbs. per 100 gallons water dilute spray basis plus spreader-sticker and apply post-harvest in late August or early September before first heavy rain. If heavy fall rains occur, repeat spray after three-quarters of leaves have dropped.

GRAPES: Anthracnose, Downy mildew and suppression of Black rot - For a dilute spray, mix 2 lbs. per 100 gallons or 4 to 5 lbs. per acre. Make first application when new growth is 1/2 inch long and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals as needed, or for concentrate sprays, use 4 to 5 lbs. per acre. Some vinifera or French hybrids may be sensitive to copper sprays. Check with your State Extension Service.

MANGOS: Anthracnose (except California) - Apply 12 to 15 lbs. per acre. Add a suitable spreader-sticker such as Nu-Film 17. Begin spray treatment when panicles are about 2 inches long. Repeat weekly until fruit set and then continue sprays monthly through September for a total of 5 to 12 applications depending upon area.

OLIVES: Leaf spot (Peacock) - Use 5 to 6 lbs. per 100 gallons and apply in late October. Note: In areas with 10 inches or less of rainfall per year, use only 2 lbs. per 100 gallons. In concentrate sprays, apply 12 to 15 lbs. per acre in not less than 40 gallons of water, or 6 to 8 lbs. per acre in areas with less than 10 inches rainfall per year.

PAPAYA: Anthracnose (except California) - Mix 2 lbs. per 100 gallons of water on a dilute spray basis. Addition of a sticker such as Nu-Film 17 is desirable. Begin treatment before rains when disease is expected. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals or at 5 to 7 day intervals during periods of heavy rainfall.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES: Bacterial diseases (Peaches), Leaf curl, Shot hole (Peach blight, Coryneum blight), suppression of Brown rot, blossom and twig blight - Mix 4 to 5 lbs. per 100 gallons plus a sticker applying 400 to 500 gallons per acre on a dilute spray basis. **Bacterial diseases (peaches), Leaf curl and Shot hole -** Make dormant spray in November 15 to December 15 before fall rains begin. **Brown rot suppression and Shot hole -** Apply before bud swell and again in full pink bud stage to popcorn stage but before leaves emerge. Note: To control Leaf curl, application must be made before the foliage buds swell. For Blight and Leaf curl control, 15 to 20 lbs. in 20 gallons of water per acre may be applied by aircraft during dormant period. To aid in control of Peach Bacterial diseases apply 3 lbs. per 100 gallons water plus sticker during late leaf fall.

PEARS: Fireblight - Use 1/2 lb. per 100 gallons water. Apply 400 gallons per acre to give 1 lb. of copper per acre by dilute spray basis. Apply at 10% bloom and repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals during bloom. Do not use on D'Anjou, Comice, or Seckel varieties.

PECANS: Mosses, Alga, and Lichen - For mosses, alga and lichens, mix 6 lbs. per 100 gallons spray plus spreader-sticker on a dilute spray basis and apply in dormant season before buds swell thoroughly wetting limbs and mosses.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Black knot, Shot hole, suppression of Brown rot - Mix 4 to 5 lbs. plus sticker per 100 gallons water for dilute spray basis. For Shot hole control, apply as dormant in November or December before heavy fall rains begin. For suppression of Brown rot, apply at early green bud and full bloom stages. For Black knot at green tip stage, mix 2 to 3 lbs. per 100 gallons water dilute spray basis plus 8 to 10 lbs. hydrated lime and apply at green tip stage, shuck shed, and two cover sprays if needed. For aircraft sprays to control Shot hole, apply 16 to 20 lbs. per acre in 20 gallons water during dormant season before buds swell. Overspraying may injure the tender foliage of some Japanese plums.

WALNUTS: Bacterial blight - Use 4 to 5 lbs. per 100 gallons spray on a dilute basis. Apply in early prebloom (1% pistillate, not catkins blooms showing) and the second when 10 to 20% pistillate (not catkins) blooms are showing. Repeat applications 3 to 4 times as needed.

STRAWBERRIES: Downy mildew, Leaf spot - Use 2 to 3 lbs. per 100 gallons water. Apply after leaves form and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals.

VEGETABLE AND FIELD CROPS

Mixing Instructions: Mix recommended amounts of Tri-Basic given for one acre in sufficient water for good coverage. With dilute ground sprayer, generally apply 100 to 150 gallons per acre. With concentrate sprayers, generally apply 20 to 50 gallons per acre. With aerial sprayers, generally apply 3 to 10 gallons per acre. Consult the sprayer equipment manufacturer's recommended spray volumes per acre.

BEANS (GREEN AND DRY): Angular leaf spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial blight, Downy mildew - Use 2 to 4 lbs. per acre. Begin spraying when plants are 5 inches tall or when disease first appears. Repeat at 5 to 10 day intervals as needed.

BEETS: Downy mildew, Leaf blights, and Leaf spots - Use 2 to 4 lbs. per acre. Apply when disease first appears and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed.

SUGAR BEETS: Cercospora leaf spot, Downy mildew - Use 2 to 4 lbs. per acre. Begin when disease first appears and repeat every 7 to 10 days.

BROCCOLI, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER: Downy mildew, Leaf spots - Use 1 to 3 lbs. per acre and begin when disease is expected and repeat every 7 to 10 days as needed.

CARROTS: Downy mildew, Cercospora (early) and Alternaria (late) blights - Use 2 to 4 lbs. per acre. Begin when disease first appears and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

CELERY: Bacterial blight, early and late blight - Use 3 to 4 lbs. per acre. Apply in plant bed or field when plants are 6 inches high or disease first appears. Repeat at 5 to 14 day intervals as needed. May be tank-mixed with maneb, mancozeb, or chlorothalonil.

CUCURBITS (CANTALOUPE, CUCUMBERS, MELONS, PUMPKINS, SQUASH): Angular leaf spot, Anthracnose, Alternaria leaf spot, Bacterial wilt, Downy and Powdery mildews, Gummy stem blight, Leaf spot, Scab - Use 2 lbs. per acre. Begin foliar application when plants begin to vine or when disease is first expected, and repeat every 5 to 10 days as needed. Tank mixing with maneb, mancozeb, or chlorothalonil (if labeled for crop to be sprayed) may enhance disease control. Since the disease is likely to be more serious in high plant population (40,000 plants or more per acre), spray every 3 to 4 days to protect fruit at all stages of development. Note: A ground application of 4 lbs. per acre after planting and before emergence may help decrease infections of Angular leaf spot, Anthracnose, and Alternaria leaf spot and then follow above foliar application program.

EGGPLANT: Alternaria blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis - Use 3 to 4 lbs. per acre. Begin in plant bed or in field before disease appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

HOPS: Downy mildew - Apply 2 lbs. per acre in sufficient water for good coverage as foliar application. Make first treatment as a crown spray (after pruning but before training) and repeat at 10 day intervals as needed.

ONION: Purple blotch and Downy mildew - Use 3 to 4 lbs. per acre. Addition of a spreader-sticker may be desirable. Begin spray when plants are 4 to 6 inches high and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed.

PEANUTS: Early and late Leaf spot (Cercospora and Cercosporidium) - Use 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals. Note: The addition of 2 lbs. wettable or flowable sulfur in a tank-mix may enhance leaf spot control. If dusting is preferred, use 7 lbs. Tri-Basic with 93 lbs. dusting sulfur and apply on 3 to 5 acres depending on size.

PEPPERS: Anthracnose, Bacterial spot, Early and Late blights, Cercospora leaf spot (Frogeye spot), Downy mildew - Use 3 to 4 lbs. per acre. Start sprays in seedbed or field before disease first appears and usually right after transplanting. Repeat every 7 to 10 days in field and especially during fruiting stages.

POTATOES: Late blight - Use 3 to 6 lbs. per acre. Begin before disease is expected to appear and repeat every 7 to 10 days as needed and at vine kill spray.

SPINACH: Anthracnose, Cercospora leaf spot, Downy mildew, White rust - Use 2 to 4 lbs. per acre. Begin when disease first appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

TOMATOES: Anthracnose, Bacterial spot and speck, Bacterial canker, Early and Late Blight, Leaf mold, Nailhead rust, Septoria, and Stemphylium leaf spot - Use 2 to 4 lbs. per acre. Begin in seedbed or field before disease appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Note: A tank-mix of Tri-Basic with Dithane M-45, Maneb, or Manzate 200 used at labeled rates improves Bacterial spot and speck control as well as a broad range of tomato diseases. Observe all cautions and limitations on labels of all products used in mixtures. For Bacterial speck control, use 2 lbs. Tri-Basic per acre tank-mixed with Dithane M-45 or Manzate 200.

VEGETABLE (SEEDLINGS): Damping-off - Apply 8 lbs. per acre or 4 lbs. per 100 gallons by dilute spray. Apply to soil surface in plant bed after emergence. Repeat at 4 to 7 day intervals as needed.

ORNAMENTALS

OAK TREES: Ball moss and Spanish moss - Mix 6 lbs. of Tri-Basic in 100 gallons of water. Apply in spring after heavy rain. Thoroughly wet tree and moss, applying about 1.5 gallons per foot of tree height.

To control diseases on Ornamental and Shade trees; Ornamental Flowering Plants; and Ornamental Woody Shrubs and Vines listed below, mix 2 to 4 lbs. per 100 gallons or apply 2 to 4 lbs. Tri-Basic per acre in sufficient water for good coverage. Begin treatment before disease appears, usually in spring, and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals and after rains as needed to control disease unless a definite timing is given for a particular disease on a given plant in the following list. CAUTION: Phytotoxicity may occur on certain varieties. Apply on a few plants at the recommended rate and observe for a few days to see if phytotoxicity will occur. On some varieties of chrysanthemum and roses, a residue on the foliage or bloom may discolor them. To prevent residues on commercial plants, do not spray just before selling season.

ORNAMENTAL AND/OR SHADE TREES INCLUDING ARBORVITA, CYPRESS, JUNIPER: Coryneum blight - Apply in early spring and fall. **CEDAR:** Cedar-apple rust - Apply in July and August or two weeks before disease is normally expected. **DOGWOODS:** Anthracnose, Leaf spot, Leaf curl - Apply as leaves uncurl in spring and repeat in 2 or 3 weeks. **LINDEN, MAPLES, SYCAMORES, OAKS:** Anthracnose, Leaf spots - Apply to swelling buds and repeat 2 times at 10 day intervals as needed. **PINE:** Needle blights. **SPRUCE (BLUE):** Needle cast - Apply as new needles are emerging and repeat 2 or 3 times as needed at 7 to 10 day intervals. **YEWS:** Twig blight.

ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING PLANTS INCLUDING ASTERS, BEGONIA, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, GARDENIA, IRIS, NARCISSUS, DELPHINIUM: Leaf spots. **CARNATION, COTTONEASTER, DAHLIA - Botrytis blight (Gray mold).** **GERANIUM:** Botrytis blight, Downy mildew and Leaf spots. **BULBS (GLADIOLUS, LILIES, TULIPS):** Botrytis blight. **MARIGOLDS, PHLOX:** Botrytis blight and Leaf spots. **PEONIES:** Botrytis blight - Apply before shoots are 1 foot tall. Repeat in 2 weeks and again if any signs of Bud blast appear. **SNAPDRAGONS, PANSY, VIOLETS:** Anthracnose, Downy mildew, Botrytis blight, Leaf spots. **ZINNIA:** Powdery mildew.

ORNAMENTAL WOOD SHRUBS AND VINES INCLUDING AZALEA: Anthracnose, Leaf spots, Botrytis blight. For Galls (flower, leaf, stem) - Apply to entire plant before buds break in the spring. Repeat 2 or 3 weeks later. If any galled leaves appear, remove and burn. **BOXWOOD:** Leaf spot. **CAMELLIA:** Dieback. **EUONYMUS:** Anthracnose, Botrytis blight. **IVY:** Bacterial leaf spot. **LAUREL:** Leaf blights, Leaf spots. **LILAC:** Bacterial blight, Leaf spot. **PACHYSANDRA:** Leaf blight, Volutella twig blight. **PYRACANTHA:** Fire blight, Scab. **RHODODENDRON:** Botrytis blotch, Bud and Twig blight, Leaf spots. **ROSE:** Powdery mildew.

PHILODENDRON: Bacterial leaf spot - Mix 2 lbs. Tri-Basic in 100 gallons of water by dilute spray tank-mixed with maneb or a mancozeb at its labeled rate. Apply to foliage when disease first appears or is expected and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed to control disease.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Follow all directions carefully. Timing, 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 risks of use, storage or handling of this material not in strict accordance with the directions given on this label.

Dithane & Triton Reg. TMs of Rohm & Haas
 Manzate Reg. TM of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Company
 Nu-Film Reg. TM of Miller Chemical & Fertilizer Company
 Tennessee Brand Tri-Basic Reg. TM of Tennessee Chemical Company