



DIAMOND COPPER SULPHATE BLUESTONE

ACCEPTED
3/21/68
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED
UNDER NO

INGREDIENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Copper sulphate pentahydrate 99%

INERT INGREDIENTS

1%

Total 100%

Copper as metallic—25.2%

USDA Reg. No. 1386-304

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

See Remainder of Warning Statement of Back Panel

NET WEIGHT

3 POUNDS

FC-867 A 268

Prod. 1903

DISTRIBUTED BY

UNITED CO-OPERATIVES, INC.

ALLIANCE, OHIO

UNICO DIAMOND COPPER SULPHATE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

ALGAE IN FARM PONDS—Measure the area and depth carefully to determine the acre-feet of water in the pond to be treated (pond surface area in acres multiplied by the average depth in feet).

To control filamentous algae ("pond scum") and single-celled plankton algae ("water bloom") in still ponds, use 2 3/4 to 5 1/2 pounds per acre-foot of water (325,850 gallons), equivalent to 1 to 2 ppm of copper sulphate pentahydrate, depending upon the hardness of the water and density of algal growth. Use the higher rate only for hard water and dense growth of algae. Dissolve the required quantity of copper sulphate (determined from the calculation of acre-feet of water) in the amount of water needed for uniformly spraying over the surface of the water, particularly above areas of algal growth. Apply when the algae first appear, usually in early summer after water temperature is 60° F. or above. If it is necessary to treat filamentous algae after it has become abundant, apply during an afternoon following a sunny morning, since under these conditions a large amount of the algal mat is likely to be floating at the surface where it can be sprayed directly. Repeat treatments as necessary.

If the algae cover more than one-third of the total pond area, treat the pond in sections (use the amount of chemical required for the acre-feet of water in the section), and allow enough time between the treatment of each section for the algae to decompose and to disappear below the surface. A week or more may be required to produce this amount of decomposition. If all algae in a heavily infested pond are killed at once, the decomposition process will deplete the oxygen in the water so that fish will suffocate. Sectional treatments help prevent loss of fish. In regions where ponds freeze in winter, algae should be controlled 6 to 8 weeks before the time ice formation is expected, to prevent the occurrence of masses of decaying algae under an ice cover.

If the pond has a water supply that can be controlled, the water should be shut off or diverted before beginning to treat each section. About 3 to 4 days after treatment, or when the plants have started to die, the water may be turned on again.

BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT TO TREAT PONDS, CONSULT PROPER STATE AUTHORITY, SUCH AS FISHERIES COMMISSION OR CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT, AND OBTAIN A PERMIT IF REQUIRED. THE USER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ADEQUATE AND PROPER NOTIFICATION OF ALL PERSONS CONCERNED AND THE OBTAINING OF A PERMIT, IF REQUIRED, PRIOR TO THE TREATMENT OF A POND OR PONDS WITH THIS MATERIAL.

TOBACCO PLANT BEDS—To control wildfire, first, make a Bordeaux mixture by dissolving 3 pounds of copper sulphate in 4 gallons of water. Then, mix 4 pounds of hydrated lime in another container with 4 gallons of water. Fill a 50-gallon barrel about three-fourths full with water and add the two solutions, first the lime suspension and then the copper sulphate solution. Stir vigorously, and add enough water to make 50 gallons of Bordeaux mixture. This Bordeaux mixture should be applied (a sprinkling can be used) at the rate of 25 gallons per 100 square yards of bed. Applications should begin immediately after the plants are up. A second application should be made 7 to 10 days later. Usually, a third application should be made one week after the second application.

STONE FRUITS—A 5-5-50 Bordeaux mixture, 5 pounds of copper sulphate and 5 pounds of hydrated lime in 50 gallons of water, may be used to control shot-hole fungus on apricots, peaches, and nectarines, and to control brown rot on apricots, cherries, peaches, nectarines, plums, and prunes. For shot-hole fungus, apply as a dormant spray in late fall or early spring. For brown rot, apply when buds begin to swell. For other formulas application to specific conditions in your locality consult your agricultural extension recommendations.

DO NOT USE ON TENDER FOLIAGE, PARTICULARLY THAT OF PEACH, ALMOND, AND JAPANESE PLUM.

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Wash hands thoroughly after using and before eating or smoking. Solutions of copper sulphate displace galvanized coating on steel containers; use enameled, copper coated, plastic, or wooden containers for handling, mixing, and spraying solutions. Highly toxic to aquatic animal life. Avoid contamination of water.

NOTICE

Use only for the purpose and in compliance with the limitations, cautions or warnings stated on this label.

FC-867-A-268

Prod 1903



7% COPPER DUST

A Fungicide Dust Containing Basic Copper Sulphate

6-16-67
13,76-492

INGREDIENTS	
ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	
Copper, expressed as metallic (in basic copper sulphate)	7%
INERT INGREDIENTS	93%
Total	100%

USDA Reg. No. 1386-492

CAUTION
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs.

Apply only for the purposes and in the manner stated in this label. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift of dust from area treated. Clean application equipment and dispose of wastes and unused chemical in a pit on non-crop land located well away from water supplies.

DESTROY EMPTY CONTAINERS. Do not reuse this container for any purpose. Burn empty containers (paper) in a hot fire, outdoors, in an isolated area. The smoke may be hazardous. Stay well away from the smoke.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

TOMATOES To control early blight, late blight, leaf spot, and anthracnose on field grown tomatoes, uniformly apply 40 to 50 pounds per acre, depending upon spacing and size of plants and severity of diseases. Begin applications when plants are quite small (4 to 6 inches high) or when disease is first reported in the area, and continue at regular intervals of 7 to 10 days as long as disease conditions persist. For late blight on large tomato plants, apply 50 pounds per acre at 5 to 7-day intervals as long as conditions favorable to the disease continue.

POTATOES To control early blight and late blight, uniformly apply 40 to 50 pounds per acre. Begin applications before diseases appear or when disease is first reported in the area, and continue at regular intervals of 7 to 10 days as long as conditions favorable to disease continue.

BEETS To control leaf spot, uniformly apply 30 to 40 pounds per acre. Begin applications before the disease appears or when first reported in the area, and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as necessary when conditions favorable to the disease continue to persist.

EGGPLANT AND PEPPERS To control leaf spot and phomopsis, apply 30 to 40 pounds per acre. Begin applications before disease appears, and repeat at 7 to 10-day intervals as necessary when conditions favorable to disease continue to persist.

NOTICE

The seller makes no implied warranty of merchantability nor any other warranties which extend beyond the description on the face hereof.

NET WEIGHT

50 POUNDS

FC-893-A367

PROD 1221

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UNITED CO-OPERATIVES, INC.
ALLIANCE OHIO