

PM-22

Reg # 5905-491

1/9/12

3 LB. COPPER FLOWABLE FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Copper hydroxide 37.5%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 62.5%

TOTAL 100.0%

(Metallic copper equivalent 24.4%)

This product contains three (3) pounds of metallic copper per gallon.

ACCEPTED
MAY 25 1995
<small>Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 5905-491</small>

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER - PELIGRO

CAUSES IRREVERSIBLE EYE DAMAGE. In case of contact with the eyes wash with large amounts of water and get medical attention immediately.

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 - Wash with large amounts of water and get medical attention immediately.

IF SWALLOWED - Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol.

Note to Physician - Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate use of gastric lavage.

IF INHALED - Remove victim to fresh air. Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN - Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Get medical attention if irrigation persists.

See Inside Booklet for Additional Precautionary Statements

EPA REG. NO. 5905-491

NET CONTENTS:

EPA EST. NO.

MANUFACTURED BY
HELENA CHEMICAL COMPANY
MEMPHIS, TN 38119

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin, or inhaled. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. May cause skin sensitization in certain individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-Sleeved shirt and long pants

Waterproof gloves

Shoes plus socks

Protective Eyewear

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.

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.

Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide 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 by disposal of equipment washwaters. Drift and runoff from treated area may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

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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 48 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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Keep in a cool place. Do not store at temperatures below 32° F. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not reuse empty container.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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 incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Use 3 LB. COPPER FLOWABLE as noted below. 3 LB. COPPER FLOWABLE is adaptable to spraying from all types of spray equipment. Depending on the equipment

used and the specific crop, the volume applied per acre will differ. For dilute, high volume sprays; use from 25 to 100 gallons of water per acre for most vegetable crops, 400 to 800 GPA for fruit and nut crops and up to 1500 gallons per acre as may be required for large citrus groves. For aerial spraying, 3 to 15 GPA are commonly used. For concentrate ground sprays, apply from 5 to 20 gallons per acre for vegetable crops and 25 to 100 gallons per acre for fruit and nut crops. Add 3 LB. COPPER FLOWABLE slowly to spray tank partially filled with water. Spreader-stickers, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. 3 LB. COPPER FLOWABLE is compatible with commercially formulated spreader-stickers, oils and such insecticides as Carbaryl and other fungicides. Observe all cautions and limitations on label of all products used in mixtures.

The following specific instructions are based on general applications. The recommendations of the State Agricultural Extension Services should be closely followed as to timing, frequency, and number of sprays per season. When a range of doses are given for the use site, use the low dose when conditions are not favorable for disease development and use the high dose when conditions are favorable for disease development. Consult your State Agricultural Extension Service for guidance in determining what conditions favor diseases for the particular use site.

GENERAL CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. **PRECAUTION: Corrosion of aluminum and carbon steel irrigation sprinkler systems may be experienced with the use of copper based fungicides.** The end user assumes all responsibility for use of this product through such systems. Crop injury, or lack of effectiveness, 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.

A. Center Pivot, Traveler, Big Gun, Motorized Lateral Move, End Tow, and Side (Wheel) Roll Irrigation Equipment: Operate system and injection equipment at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used. Fill tank or injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete circle for center pivot or one complete run for the other recommended equipment, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage contained in circle or run. Mix recommended amount of product for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until the product has been cleared from last sprinkler head. Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur.

B. Solid Set and Hand Move Irrigation Equipment: Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix desired amount of product for acreage to be covered into quantity of water used during calibration and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used for amount of time established during calibration. Provide constant mechanical agitation in the mix tank to insure that the product will remain in suspension during the injection cycle. This product can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until pesticide is cleared from last sprinkler head.

SAFETY DEVICES

(1) The systems designated above 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. (2) All pesticide injection pipelines must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. (3) 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. (4) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. (5) 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. (6) 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. (7) Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops or, in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

For additional instructions on safety precautions refer to statements (2), (3), (4), (6) and

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(7) in the section on SAFETY DEVICES.

POSTING INSTRUCTIONS

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, inpatient clinics, nursing homes, or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or when chemigated area is open to the public, such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.

Posting must conform to the following requirements: Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of material to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

All words shall consist of letters at least 2-1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER.

RECOMMENDATIONS

ALFALFA: Cercospora & Leptosphaerulina Leaf Spots - Apply at 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints per acre 10-14 days before each harvest or earlier if disease threatens. Apply with ground or aerial equipment. Spray injury may occur with sensitive varieties such as Lahontan.

APPLE: Anthracnose, European Canker, Pseudomonas Syringae - Apply before fall rains at 1 to 1-1/3 gallons. Use on yellow varieties may cause discoloration. To avoid, pick before spraying. Fireblight - Apply at 2/3 to 1-1/3 gallons as a full cover spray. Make application between silver-tip and green-tip. ATTENTION: Phytotoxicity may occur from late application. (Discontinue use when green-tip is 1/2 inch.) Crown or Collar Rot (Phytophthora cactorum) - Mix 2-2/3 to 5-1/2 pints. Apply 4 gallons of suspension as a drench on the lower trunk area of each tree. Apply either in early spring or in fall after harvest each year. Do not use if soil pH is below 5.5 or copper toxicity may result. (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA)

ALMONDS: Blossom Brown Rot - Use 1-1/3 to 4 pints 3 LB. COPPER FLOWABLE during the early bloom stage (popcorn). A second application in late dormant before foliage buds swell may be necessary when frequent rainfall occurs. To avoid plant injury, do not use above rate after full bloom. Bacterial Blast (Pseudomonas) - Use 1-1/3 to 5-1/3 pints 3 LB. COPPER FLOWABLE at dormant to early pink bud. For blast control in sprinkler irrigated orchards or where disease is severe, apply 2-4 sprays or as many as required at 2/3 to 2 pints per acre at 2 week post-bloom intervals or just before sprinkling. Slight leaf injury may occur from post-bloom spray.

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APRICOTS: Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole) & Blossom Brown Rot - Apply at popcorn to full bloom using 1-1/3 to 4 pints as a full cover spray. To avoid spray injury, do not apply after bloom.

AVOCADOS: Scab - Apply when bloom buds begin to swell at 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints 3 LB. COPPER FLOWABLE or 2/3 to 1-2/3 gallons per acre depending on equipment. Continue application at monthly intervals for 5 to 6 applications. Follow recommendations of State Agricultural Experiment Stations.

BANANAS: Sigatoka - Apply by air to 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints per acre in 3 gallons of water containing 0.5 gallon agricultural oil. Apply on a 14 day schedule throughout the wet season. Apply at 21 day intervals during dry periods. **Black Pitting** - Apply at 2-2/3 to 5-1/3 pints directly to the fruit stem and include the basal portion of the leaf crown. Apply during the first and second weeks after emergency.

BEANS: Bacterial Blight (Halo & Common) - For protective sprays, apply first application when plants are six inches high. Apply on 7-14 day schedule depending on local condition. Use 2/3 to 4 pints per acre depending on disease severity.

BLACKBERRIES (Santiams, Logans, Boysens, Marions, Auroras, Cascades, Chehalems & Thornless Evergreens): Leaf & Cane Spot - Apply delayed dormant spray after training in spring at 2-2/3 to 5-1/3 pints plus 1 quart superior-type oil per 100 gallons. Apply again in late spring at 2-2/3 pints plus 1 quart superior-type oil per 100 gallons. Make fall spray application after harvest using 5-1/3 pints plus 1 quart superior-type oil per 100 gallons.

BLUEBERRIES: Bacterial Canker - Apply at 1/3 to 2/3 gallons per acre. Make first application before the fall rains, preferably the first week in October and a second application four weeks later. (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA)

BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUT, CABBAGE & CAULIFLOWER: Downy Mildew, (Michigan) - Apply 1/3 to 1-1/3 pints in a minimum of 25 GPA at 7 day intervals. (CABBAGE ONLY), **Black Rot (Xanthomonas), & Black Leaf Spot (Alternaria). (Northeastern and North Central States)** - Apply 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints per acre in a minimum of 25 GPA at 7 to 10 day intervals. (Caution: A slight reddening of older leaves may occur on broccoli, and a slight flecking wrapper leaves may occur on cabbage at the 2-2/3 pints rate.)

CACAO: Black Pod - Begin applications at the start of the rainy season and continue while infection conditions persist. Sprays should be made as often as 14 to 21 days in high rainfall areas at varying rates from 1-1/3 to 6 pints per acre depending on disease severity. For drier areas, where 2 to 4 applications are recommended during critical infection periods and at long intervals, use 4-1/3 to 11-1/3 pints per acre, according to disease incidence and planting density.

CANTALOUPE, HONEYDEWS & MUSKMELONS: Downy Mildew - Apply weekly

at 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints per acre before disease appears.

CARROTS: Carrot Blight (Cercospora) - When disease threatens, apply 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints per acre at 7 to 14 day intervals depending on disease severity.

CELERY & CELERIAC: Early, Late & Bacterial Blights - Apply as soon as plants are first established in the field at 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints per acre, then every 5-7 days depending on severity and weather.

CHERRY: Dead Bud - Apply 2/3 to 1 gallon in the fall (before heavy fall rains) and again in January. In orchards where the disease is severe, a spray should also be applied shortly after harvest.

CITRUS: Melanose, Scab & Pink Pitting - Apply 1/3 to 1 gallon per acre, depending on disease severity, as pre-bloom and post bloom sprays. **Greasy Spot** - Apply 3/4 to 4 pints per acre using higher rates when conditions favor disease. May be used in concentrate sprays at equivalent rates. For aerial application use 8 pints 3 LB. **COPPER FLOWABLE** per 10 gallons per acre. **Brown Rot** - Apply 2-2/3 to 5-1/3 pints per acre beginning in the fall and continuing as needed. Apply to skirts of trees to a height of at least 4 feet. Apply also to bare ground one foot beyond skirt. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. **NOTE:** In California, in areas subject to copper injury, add 1/3 to 1 pound of high quality lime per gallon of 3 LB. **COPPER FLOWABLE**. **Citrus Canker - (SUPPRESSION ONLY)** - Apply 1 gallon per acre, spraying flushes 7-14 days after shoots begin to grow. Young fruit may need additional application. Number and timing of applications will depend on disease pressure. Under heavy disease pressure, each flush of new growth should be sprayed. **Phytophthora** - Mix 2/3 pints with one gallon of water and paint trunks of trees from the soil surface to the lowest scaffold limbs. Apply in May before summer rains and/or in the fall before wrapping trees for freeze protection. This treatment serves as protection for up to one year, but does not cure existing infections.

COFFEE: Coffee Berry Disease (Collectotrichum Coffeanum) - Apply first spray at 4 to 5-1/3 pints per acre after flowering and before the start of long rains and then at 21-28 day intervals until picking. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. **Bacterial blight (Pseudomonas syringae)** - Apply 4 to 5-1/3 pints per acre. Begin spray program before the start of long rains and then at 21-28 day intervals until picking. The critical time of spraying to control disease is just before, during and after flowering(s), especially when these times coincide with wet weather. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. **Iron Spot (Cercospora coffeicola) & Pink Disease (Corticium salmonicolor)** - Apply 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints per acre as a concentrate or dilute spray. Begin treatment at start of wet season and continue at monthly intervals for three applications. **Leaf Rust (Brazil)** - Apply at 1-1/3 to 7-1/3 pints per acre for average density plantations. Apply 2-1/3 to 10-2/3 pints per acre for high density plantations. Apply before the onset of rain and then at 21 day intervals while rains continue. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is

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high.

CRANBERRY: Fruit Rot, - Apply 5-1/3 to 10-2/3 pints per acre beginning in late bloom. One or two additional applications made at 10 to 14 day intervals may be required, depending on disease pressure. Follow the advice of the local Agricultural Extension Service.

CUCUMBERS: Angular Leaf Spot & Downy Mildew - Apply weekly once the plants begin to vine. Use at 1 to 2-2/3 pints per acre.

CURRENTS & GOOSEBERRY: Leaf Spot - Make three applications of 3 LB. COPPER FLOWABLE at 6-2/3 to 10-2/3 pints per acre, starting after harvest, before bloom and after petal fall.

ENDIVE, ESCAROLE: Downy Mildew - Apply 2/3 to 1-1/3 pints per acre. Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat every 7-10 days as needed to suppress disease.

EGGPLANT: Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis: Use 1-1/3 pints per acre before disease appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA)

FILBERTS: Bacterial Blight - Apply 1-1/3 to 2 gallons per acre as a post-harvest spray. In seasons of heavy rain, make another application after the leaves have dropped. Add 1 pint of a superior type oil per 100 gallons of water. Eastern Filbert Blight - Apply 1-1/3 to 2 gallons per acre in enough water to obtain thorough coverage. Make initial application at budswell to budbreak. Additional applications should be made at intervals of 10 to 14 days depending on disease severity or when conditions favor disease pressure. Add 1 pint of superior type oil per 100 gallons of water.

GINSENG, Alternaria Leaf & Stem Blight - May be applied at 1-3/4 pints per acre as a tank mix with two pound Iprodione 50WP in 100 gallons of water per acre. Begin tank mix applications as soon as plants have emerged in spring. Applications should be repeated every seven days until plants become dormant in fall. Apply fungicides at least eight hours before rain, giving the fungicides time to dry on the plants. Use of a spreader-sticker is advised. NOTE: Alternaria Leaf & Stem Blight is most severe in humid conditions such as those found in the dense canopies of two-three-and four-year old ginseng. Complete and thorough spray is required for control.

GRAPES: Black Rot, Powdery Mildew, and Downy Mildew - Apply at 1-1/5 to 2-2/3 pints per acre. Apply at budbreak with additional applications throughout the rainy season, depending on the disease severity. (Attention: Slight to severe foliage injury may occur on copper-sensitive varieties such as Concord, Delaware, Niagara, and Rosette.)

HOPS: Downy Mildew - Apply 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints as a fungicide crown treatment (after pruning, but before training) as needed. After training, additional fungicide treatments are needed at about 10 day intervals. Discontinue use 2 weeks before harvest.

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LETTUCE: Downy Mildew - Apply $2/3$ to $2/3$ pints **3 LB. COPPER FLOWABLE** per acre. Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat every 7-10 days as needed to suppress disease.

LIVE OAK: Ball Moss (Texas and Florida) - Apply at $1/2$ to 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water, in spring after heavy rain, using 1.5 gallons of spray per foot of tree height. Make sure to set tufts thoroughly. A second application may be required after 12 months. (NOTE: **3 LB. COPPER FLOWABLE** may be injurious to some ornamentals grown under live oaks.)

FLORIDA MANGO: Anthracnose - Apply monthly after fruit set until harvest at $5-1/3$ to $13-1/3$ pints **3 LB. COPPER FLOWABLE** per acre. Consult Extension Service for local recommendations.

CALIFORNIA OLIVES: Peacock Spot - Apply $2/3$ to 2 gallons per acre before winter rains fall. A second application in early spring should be made if disease is severe.

ONION: Purple Blotch & Downy Mildew - Apply $1-1/3$ to $2-2/3$ pints **3 LB. COPPER FLOWABLE** per acre when plants are 4 to 6 inches high and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

PEACHES & NECTARINES: Leaf Curl & Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole) - Apply $2/3$ to $2-2/3$ gallons per acre after leaf fall as dormant application. Use the higher rate when rainfall is very heavy and disease pressure is high. May be used with an agricultural spray oil. **Brown Rot Blossom Blight, (California)** - Apply $2/3$ to 1 gallon per acre as a full cover spray at pink bud. (Application at this time also affords some control of leaf curl and coryneum blight.) **Bacterial Spot** - Apply $5-1/3$ pints per acre as a dormant spray. As a post bloom spray, apply $2/3$ pint per acre at first and second cover sprays. NOTE: Do not spray later than three weeks prior to harvest. Do not use at rates above those recommended. (Attention: Slight defoliation and spotting of leaves may occur from use in cover sprays.)

PEANUTS: Cercospora Leaf Spot - Begin spraying 35-40 days after planting or when disease symptoms appear. Make ground or aerial application at 1 to 4 pints per acre. For aerial application use 3-10 gallons of water. Continue applications at 10-14 day intervals. Use sufficient water to get adequate coverage. **3 LB. COPPER FLOWABLE** can be sprayed with 1 to 4 quarts of 6 Lb/Gal Sulphur Flowables per acre. Reduce spray interval to 7 days during humid weather. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

PEARS: Fireblight, (West of Mississippi River) - Apply at $2/3$ to $1-1/3$ pints per acre at 5 day intervals throughout bloom period. Excessive dosages may cause fruit russet. **Pseudomonas Blight** - Apply before fall rain begins. Use 1 to $1-1/3$ gallons per acre and again at dormant before spring growth begins. NOTE: Excessive dosages may cause fruit russet.

PEAS (Black-Eyed): Powdery Mildew - Begin spray treatment when disease symptoms first appear. Use at 1-4 pints per acre according to disease severity. Repeat appli-

cations at weekly intervals.

PEPPERS: Bacterial Leaf Spot - When disease threatens, apply 1-1/3 to 4 pints per acre in sufficient water to provide adequate coverage. Use at 7-14 day intervals depending on disease severity.

PHILODENDRON: Bacterial Leaf Spot - Apply weekly before disease appears at 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of water.

POTATOES, Early & Late Blight - Apply at 7 to 10 day intervals beginning when plants are 6 inches high until two weeks before harvest. Use 2/3 to 2 pints per acre when disease pressure is light. When disease pressure is severe, use 2 to 4 pints per acre. **Colorado Potato Beetle - (Suppression Only)** Use rates and timing identical to those recommended for control of early and late blight.

PUMPKINS & SQUASH: Powdery Mildew - Begin applications when plants are 3 weeks old or when first disease symptoms appear. Use at weekly intervals at 1 to 4 pints per acre depending on disease severity.

SPINACH: Anthracnose, Cercospora leafspot, Downy Mildew, Whit Rust - Apply 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints per acre. Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat every 7-10 days as needed to suppress disease.

STRAWBERRIES : Leaf Spot & Leaf Blight - Apply at 1-1/3 to 4 pints . Begin application when plants are established and continue on a weekly schedule throughout season. Discontinue applications if signs of phytotoxicity appear.

SUGAR BEETS: Cercospora Leaf Spot - Start spray when disease threatens and continue for 4 to 5 applications. Spray 10-14 days depending on weather conditions at 1-1/3 to 6-2/3 pints per acre depending on disease severity.

SYCAMORE: Anthracnose, (California) - Make two applications using 1-1/3 to 4 pints per 100 gallons as a full cover spray. Make first application at bud crack and second application 7-14 days later at 10% leaf expansion.

TOMATOES: Early Blight - When disease threatens, apply 1-1/3 to 4 pints per acre at 7-10 day intervals. **Bacterial Speck** - Apply at 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints per acre at 10-30 day intervals beginning when the disease threatens. Use more frequent applications when disease pressure is high. **Bacterial Spot, Anthracnose, Gray Leaf Mold, Septoria Leaf Spot** - When disease threatens, apply 1-1/3 to 5-1/3 pints per acre at 7-10 day intervals, more frequently when disease is severe.

WALNUT: Walnut Blight - Apply first spray at early pre-bloom when catkins are par-

tially expanded. Make three additional applications during bloom and early nutlet stages at 7-10 day intervals. Additional applications may be necessary when frequent rainfall occurs. Apply 5-1/3 to 17 pints per acre. Do not apply more than 17 pints per acre per application.

WATERMELON: Anthracnose & Downy Mildew - Apply as soon as plants become established and at weekly intervals thereafter. Anthracnose - Use at 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints per acre. Downy Mildew - Use at 1-4 pints per acre, according to disease severity.

WHEAT & BARLEY: Septoria Leaf Blotch & Helminthosporum Spot Blotch - Apply 1 to 1-1/3 pints per acre. Make first application at early heading and follow with second application 10 days later.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE - LIMITED WARRANTY
AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES**

The directions on this label are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. Insufficient control of pests and/or injury to the crop to which the product is applied may result from the occurrence of extraordinary or unusual weather conditions, the failure to follow the label directions, or good application practices, all of which are beyond the control of Helena Chemical Company (the "Company") or seller. In addition, failure to follow label directions may cause injury to crops, animals, man or the environment. The Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use subject to the factors noted above which are beyond the control of the Company. The Company makes no other warranties or representations of any kind, express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose, and no such warranty shall be implied by law.

The exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product is a claim for damage and in no event shall damages or any other recovery of any kind against the Company exceed the price of the product which causes the alleged loss, damage, injury, or other claim. The Company shall not be liable and any and all claims against the Company are waived for special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages or expense of any nature, including, but not limited to, loss of profits or income.

The Company and the seller offer this product and the buyer and user accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitation of warranty, liability and remedies.