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US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OFFICE OF PESTICIDES PROGRAMS REGISTRATION DIVISION (75-767) WASHINGTON, DC 20460	EPA REGISTRATION NO. 9779-298	DATE OF ISSUANCE OCT 27 1988
	TERM OF ISSUANCE Conditional	
NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGISTRATION <input type="checkbox"/> REREGISTRATION (Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended)	NAME OF PESTICIDE PRODUCT Riverside Copper Hydroxide 77DF	
NAME AND ADDRESS OF REGISTRANT (Include ZIP code)		
Riverside/Terra Corporation P.O. Box 171376 Memphis, TN 38187-1376		
NOTE: Changes in labeling formula differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above U.S. EPA registration number.		
On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby Registered/Reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.		
A copy of the labeling accepted in connection with this Registration/Reregistration is returned herewith.		
Registration is in no way to be construed as an indorsement or approval of this product by this Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.		
This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:		
1. Submit/cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.		
2. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment:		
a. Add the phrase "EPA Registration No. 9779-298."		
b. Change the pertinent precautionary statements to read "Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing" and "Wear protective clothing including goggles" Add "Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse." You may delete the skin sensitization statement based on results of your study showing this pesticide to be a nonsensitizer (MRID No. 405366-06).		
It is understood that all packaging for this product in containers of less than 50 pounds will meet child-resistant packaging requirements. Refer to 40 CFR 157.34 on procedures for certification.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ATTACHMENT IS APPLICABLE		
SIGNATURE OF APPROVING OFFICIAL <i>James A. Stone</i>		DATE OCT 27 1988

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3. Submit five (5) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. Refer to the A-79 enclosure for a further description of final printed labeling.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Richard F. Mountfort
Product Manager (23)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (TS-767C)

Enclosures

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Riverside Trademark

COPPER HYDROXIDE 77DF

Dry Flowable Agricultural Fungicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	
Copper Hydroxide.....	77.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS.....	23.0%
	Total 100.0%
 Metallic copper equivalent.....50%	

STOP-READ LABEL BEFORE USING.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO

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

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF IN EYES: Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady stream of water for 15 minutes.

IF SWALLOWED: Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg white, gelatin solution, or, if these are not available, large quantities of water.

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

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

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

See additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS on side panel.

EPA REG. NO. 9779-

EPA EST. NO. 9779-

Manufactured For RIVERSIDE/TERRA CORP.

Terra Centre, 600 Fourth Street, Sioux City, Iowa 51101

Riverside Serves Agriculture. Agriculture Serves Everyone.

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

DANGER

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Protective clothing, including goggles, should be worn. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. May cause skin sensitization reactions in certain individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons. Do not enter area without protective clothing until spray has dried.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not allow rinsate from cleaning of equipment or disposed material to enter surface or ground water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Protective clothing means, at least, a hat or other suitable head covering, a long-sleeved shirt and long-legged trousers or a coverall type garment (all of closely woven fabric covering the body, including the arms and legs), gloves, shoes and socks. 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.

NOTICE TO CROP OWNERS

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. In case of accidental exposure, follow the information given under STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT and have exposed person(s) see a physician. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is a reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information: "DANGER. Area treated with copper hydroxide on (date). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. In case of accidental exposure, refer to the STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT on the label."

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER, FOOD, OR FEED BY STORAGE OR DISPOSAL.

STORAGE

Store in a dry location away from children, animals, foods, feeds, seeds, or other agricultural chemicals. Handle in accordance with information given under PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS. In the event of spillage, scrape up and dispose of in accordance with information given under DISPOSAL. Repackage and relabel useable product in a sound container. In case of fire or other emergency, report at once by toll-free telephone to 800-424-9300.

DISPOSAL

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: 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.

APPLICATION AND CALIBRATION TECHNIQUES FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION

Apply this product only through the following types of irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Refer to GENERAL INFORMATION for agitation and mixing instructions.

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. 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.

A. Center Pivot, Traveler, Big Gun, Motorized Lateral Move, End Row, and Side (Wheel) Roll Irrigation Equipment: Operate system and injection equipment at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used. Fill tank of 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 COPPER HYDROXIDE 77DF for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until COPPER HYDROXIDE 77DF has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

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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 COPPER HYDROXIDE 77DF 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 COPPER HYDROXIDE 77DF will remain in suspension during the injection cycle. COPPER HYDROXIDE 77DF 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 COPPER HYDROXIDE 77DF has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

SAFETY DEVICES

A. 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. All pesticide injection pipelines 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.

B. 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.

SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SOURCES

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. 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.

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.

For additional instructions on SAFETY DEVICES, refer to sections A. and B. above.

Posting Instructions: Posting of areas to be chagrated is required when any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes, or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads.

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 areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 WATER.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use COPPER HYDROXIDE 77DF as noted below. COPPER HYDROXIDE 77DF 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 (GPA) for most vegetable crops, 400 to 800 GPA for fruit orchards and up to 1500 GPA as may be required for large citrus groves. For concentrate ground sprays, apply from 5 to 20 GPA for most vegetable crops and 25 to 100 GPA for fruit and nut crops. For aerial spraying, 3 to 15 GPA are commonly used. No additional surfactants are needed. Add COPPER HYDROXIDE 77DF slowly to a spray tank partially filled with water. Spreader-stickers, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. Observe all cautions and limitations on label of 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.

ALFALFA, Cercospora and Leptosphaerulina Leaf Spots. Apply at 2 pounds 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.

ALMONDS, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole) and Blossom Brown Rot. Use 2 to 3 pounds COPPER HYDROXIDE 77DF per 100 gallons of water (300 to 400 GPA) in late dormant before foliage buds swell if frequent rainfall occurs. A second application should be made during the early bloom stage (popcorn). To avoid plant injury, do not use above rate after full bloom. Bacterial Blast (Pseudomonas). Use 3 to 4 pounds COPPER HYDROXIDE 77DF per 100 gallons at dormant to early pink bud. For blast control in sprinkler irrigated orchards or where disease is severe, apply 2-4 sprays at 1/4 pound per 100 gallons at 2 week post-bloom intervals or just before sprinkling. Slight leaf injury may occur from post-bloom spray.

APPLE (except California), Anthracnose, European Canker, *Pseudomonas syringae*. Apply before fall rains at 3 to 4 pounds per 100 gallons (300-400 GPA). Use on yellow varieties may cause discoloration. To avoid, pick before spraying. Fireblight. Apply at 2 to 4 pounds/100 gallons of water as a full cover spray. Make application between silver-tip and green-tip. CAUTION: Phytotoxicity may occur from late application. Discontinue use when green-tip is 1/2-inch. Crown or Collar Rot (*Phytophthora cactorum*). Mix 4 pounds in 100 gallons of water. 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.

APRICOTS, *Coryneum* Blight (Shot Hole) and Blossom Brown Rot. Apply at popcorn to full bloom using 2 to 3 pounds per 100 gallons (300-400 GPA). To avoid spray injury, do not apply after bloom.

AVOCADOS, Scab. Apply when bloom buds begin to swell at 2 pounds COPPER HYDROXIDE 77DF per 100 gallons or 8 to 10 pounds 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 at 2 pounds 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 4 pounds per 100 gallons directly to the fruit stem and include the basal portion of the leaf crown. Apply during the first and second weeks after emergence.

BEANS, Bacterial Blight (Halo and Common). For protective sprays, apply first application when plants are six inches high. Apply on 7-14 day schedule depending on local conditions. Use 1 to 3 pounds per acre depending on disease severity.

BLACKBERRIES (Santiams, Logans, Boysens, Marions, Auroras, Cascades, Chehalems and Thornless Evergreens), Leaf and Cane Spot. Apply delayed dormant spray after training in spring at 4 pounds plus 1 quart superior-type oil per 100 gallons. Apply again in late spring at 2 pounds plus 1 quart superior-type oil per 100 gallons. Make fall spray application after harvest using 4 pounds plus 1 quart superior-type oil per 100 gallons.

BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CABBAGE AND CAULIFLOWER, Downy Mildew. Apply 1/2 to 1 pound in a minimum of 25 GPA at 7 day intervals. (CABBAGE ONLY), Black Rot (*Xanthomonas*) and Black Leaf Spot (*Alternaria*). Apply at 2 pounds 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 of wrapper leaves may occur on cabbage at the 2 pound rate.) For control of diseases of these crops, begin applications after transplants are set in the field, or shortly after emergence of field-seeded crops or when conditions favor disease development.

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 2 to 4-1/2 pounds 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 6-1/2 to 8-1/2 pounds per acre, according to disease incidence and planting density.

CANTALOUPE, HONEYDEWS AND MUSKMELONS, Downy Mildew. Apply weekly at 2 pounds per acre before disease appears.

CARROTS, Carrot Blight (Cercospora). When disease threatens, apply 2 pounds per acre at 7 to 14 day intervals depending on disease severity.

CELERY, Early, Late and Bacterial Blights. Apply as soon as plants are first established in the field at 2 pounds per acre, then every 5-7 days depending on severity and weather. One to two quarts of a suitable agricultural spray oil per acre may be used as spreader-sticker.

CHERRY, Dead Bud (Pseudomonas syringae) and Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole). Apply 6 pounds plus 1 pint superior-type oil per 100 gallons in October (before heavy fall rains) and again in January. In orchards where disease is severe, a spray should also be applied in August. **Brown Rot Blossom Blight.** For adequate control apply 2 to 3 pounds per 100 gallons, as a full cover spray at popcorn and full bloom.

CITRUS, Melanose, Scab, Greasy Spot and Pink Pitting. Apply as pre-bloom and post-bloom sprays. Use 3/4 to 1-1/2 pounds per 100 gallons, depending on disease severity. May be used in concentrate sprays at equivalent rates. For aerial application use 6 pounds COPPER HYDROXIDE 77DF per 10 gallons per acre. **Brown Rot.** Use 1/2 to 1 pound per 100 gallons as dilute spray or at equivalent rate as concentrate spray depending on severity of disease. Begin application in fall before or just after first heavy rains. Apply to skirts of trees to a height of at least 4 feet. Apply also to bare ground one foot beyond skirt. (California only. In areas subject to copper injury, add 1/3 to 1 pound of high quality lime per pound of COPPER HYDROXIDE 77DF.)

COFFEE, Iron Spot (Cercospora coffeicola) and Pink Disease (Corticium salmonicolor). Apply at 2 pounds 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 3-1/2 to 5-1/2 pounds per acre for average density plantations. High density plantations may require 7 to 8 pounds per acre. Make application from September to March depending on altitude and local recommendations. Apply at 3-4 week intervals depending on disease severity and rainfall conditions.

CRANBERRY, Fruit Rot. Apply at 3 pounds 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 State Agricultural Extension Service.

CUCUMBERS, Angular Leaf Spot and Downy Mildew. Apply weekly, once the plants begin to vine. Use 1-1/2 to 2 pounds per acre.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRY, Leaf Spot. Make three applications at 10 pounds per acre, starting after harvest, before bloom and after petal fall.

EGGPLANT (except California), Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis. Use 2 pounds per acre before disease appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

FILBERTS, Bacterial Blight. Apply 4 to 6 pounds plus 1 pint superior-type oil per 100 gallons in late August or early September. In seasons of heavy rainfall, apply another spray when three-fourths of the leaves have dropped.

GRAPES, Black Rot, Powdery Mildew and Downy Mildew. Apply 2 pounds plus 2-6 pounds hydrated lime per acre as a dilute or concentrate spray. Use COPPER HYDROXIDE 77DF for the last one or two late summer applications following early season application of another fungicide. Follow State schedule for exact timing. (Caution: Slight to severe foliage injury may occur on copper-sensitive varieties such as Concord, Delaware, Niagara, and Rosette.)

HOPS, Downy Mildew. Apply 2 pounds 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.

LETTUCE, Downy Mildew. Apply 1 to 2 pounds per acre. Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat every 7-10 days as needed to suppress disease.

LIVE OAK, Ball Moss. (Texas only). Apply at 6 pounds per 100 gallons of water, in spring after heavy rain, using 1.5 gallons of spray per foot of tree height. Make sure to wet tufts thoroughly. A second application may be required after 12 months.

MANGO (Florida), Anthracnose. Apply monthly after fruit set until harvest at 2 pounds per 100 gallons or 8 to 10 pounds per acre depending on equipment. Consult Extension Service for state recommendations.

OLIVES (California), Peacock Spot. Make first application at 2 to 3 pounds per 100 gallons or at 8 to 12 pounds per acre depending on equipment before winter rains fall. A second application in early spring should be made if disease is severe.

ONION, Purple Blotch and Downy Mildew. Apply 2 pounds per acre when plants are 4 to 6 inches high and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES, Leaf Curl and Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole). Dormant application, apply at leaf fall. Dilute: Apply 2 to 4 pounds per 100 gallons (minimum of 8 pounds/acre.) Use 16 pounds per acre when rainfall is very heavy and disease pressure is high. Concentrate: Apply at equivalent rates in approximately 100 gallons of water. May be used with agricultural spray oil. **Brown Rot Blossom Blight.** Apply at 2 to 3 pounds per 100 gallons as a full cover spray at pink bud. (Application at this time also affords some control of leaf curl and Coryneum Blight.) **Bacterial spot.** Dormant application, apply at 2 pounds per 100 gallons. Postbloom, apply 1/4 pound per 100 gallons at first and second cover sprays. Do not spray later than three weeks prior to harvest. Do not use rates above those recommended. (Caution: Slight defoliation and spotting of leaves may occur from use in cover sprays.)

PEANUTS, Cercospora Leaf Spot. Begin spraying 40-45 days after planting or when disease symptoms appear. Make ground or aerial application at 1-1/2 to 3 pounds 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. COPPER HYDROXIDE 77DF may be tank-mixed with flowable sulfur products.

PEARS, Fire Blight. Apply at 1/4 pound per 100 gallons or 1 pound per acre at 5 day intervals throughout bloom period. **Pseudomonas Blight.** Apply before fall rains at a rate of 3 to 4 pounds per 100 gallons (300-400 GPA) and again at dormant before spring growth starts. Excessive dosages may cause fruit russet.

PEAS, Powdery Mildew. Begin spray treatment when disease symptoms first appear. Use at 1-1/2 to 3 pounds per acre according to disease severity. Repeat applications at weekly intervals.

PEPPERS, Bacterial Spot. When disease threatens, apply 2 to 3 pounds per acre in sufficient water for adequate coverage at 7 to 14 day intervals depending on disease severity.

PHILODENDRON, Bacterial Leaf Spot. Apply weekly before disease appears at 1-1/2 pounds COPPER HYDROXIDE 77DF plus manufacturer's recommended amount of mancozeb per 100 gallons of water.

POTATOES, Early and Late Blight. Apply at 7-10 day intervals starting when plants are six inches high until two weeks before harvest. Use 1 to 1-1/2 pounds per acre in those locations where disease is light and up to 3 to 4 pounds per acre where disease is more severe.

PUMPKIN AND SQUASH, Powdery Mildew. Begin applications when plants are 3 weeks old or when first disease symptoms appear. Use at weekly intervals at 1-1/2 to 3 pounds per acre depending on disease severity.

STRAWBERRIES, Leaf Spot and Leaf Blight. Apply at 2 to 3 pounds in 100 gallons per acre. 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 at 10-14 day intervals depending on weather conditions at 2 to 5 pounds per acre depending on disease severity. Addition of suitable agricultural spray oil is recommended at 2 quarts per acre.

SYCAMORE, Anthracnose. Make two applications using 2 to 3 pounds 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 2 to 3 pounds per acre at 7-10 day intervals. **Bacterial Speck.** Apply at 2 pounds per acre at 10-30 day intervals beginning when the disease threatens. Use more frequent applications when disease pressure is high. **Bacterial Spot.** When disease threatens, apply 2 to 4 pounds per acre at 7-10 day intervals, more frequently when disease is severe. May be combined with maneb or mancozeb. Do not apply within five days of harvest.

WALNUT, Walnut Blight. Apply first spray at early pre-bloom when catkins are partially 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. Dilute: Apply 2 pounds per 100 gallons water (minimum of 8 pounds/acre). Concentrate: Apply at equivalent rates in 50-100 gallons water per acre. One pint of summer oil emulsion may be added per 100 gallons of spray. Do not apply more than 12-1/2 pounds per acre per application.

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

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WHEAT AND BARLEY, Septoria Leaf Blotch and Helminthosporum Spot Blotch. Apply 1-1/2 to 2 pounds per acre. Make first application at early boot stage and follow with second application at early head stage.

HOMEOWNER

1 level tablespoon pf COPPER HYDROXIDE 77DF per galloa of water is equivalent to 1 pound per 100 gallons. Make application according to specific instructions given below for those crops where rates are given in pounds/hundred gallons. (For example: 2 pounds COPPER HYDROXIDE 77DF per 100 gallons are equivalent to 2 level tablespoons COPPER HYDROXIDE 77DF per gallon.)

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Seller, and Buyer assumes the risk of any such use.