

EPA REG. NO. 10465-3
EPA EST. NO. 10465-NC-1

COPPER-COUNT-N LIQUID FUNGICIDE SPRAY

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	BY WT.
Copper, metallic*	8.0%
Inert Ingredients:	92.0%
Total	100.0%

*From copper ammonium complex
Contains 0.784 LBS Copper per gallon

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF IN EYES, flush with plenty of water. Call physician. IF ON SKIN, wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists. IF SWALLOWED, call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching the back of the throat with finger, or, if available, by administering syrup of ipecac. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Causes eye and skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. May cause skin sensitization reactions in certain individuals. Avoid contact with the skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist.

SEE ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

ACCEPTED
FEB 19 1999
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 10465-3

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long sleeved shirt & long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or vitron.
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instruction 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. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or vitron.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

PLASTIC CONTAINERS: 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.

CHEMIGATION

Do not apply this product through any irrigation system unless the supplemental labeling on chemigation is followed.

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move or traveling gun sprinkler irrigation systems that do not contain aluminum components. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. 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 would the need arise.

Public water systems 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 should 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 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 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 or, in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected

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, 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.

When mixing, fill the nurse tank half full with water. add COPPER-COUNT-N slowly to the tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling the tank with water. Stickers, spreaders, nutrients, insecticides, etc. should be added last. If the compatibility is questionable, use the compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations that can occur, observe all cautions and limitations on the labels of all the products used in mixtures.

COPPER-COUNT-N should be continuously added through a traveling irrigation system. Agitation is recommended

APPLICATION AND CALIBRATION TECHNIQUES FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION

Center pivot, Motorized lateral Move and Traveling Gun Irrigation Equipment

Operate system and injection equipment at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of the injection equipment used. Fill tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete circle for center pivot or one complete run for motorized lateral move or traveling gun equipment, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage contained in circle or run. Mix recommended amount of COPPER-COUNT-N for acreage to be covered into the same amount of water used during calibration and injection 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-COUNT-N has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

INFORMATION

The control of diseases with fungicides is based on PREVENTION: plant surfaces must be completely covered with the fungicide to successfully prevent infection. Use the highest indicated rate per crop when disease incidence is high or expected to be, depending on rainfall and temperature. The low rate is suitable for general preventive sprays under normal conditions. Since weather conditions and disease incidence vary, consult your Agricultural Extension Service for timing and initial application.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Add COPPER-COUNT-N last, with agitation during mixing and application, until tank is empty. Good bypass agitation is adequate. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures. In common with all good agricultural practice, start with clean equipment; equipment should be flushed well with water after use.

WATER RATES: Use enough for complete coverage.

GROUND APPLICATION - Dilute Spraying: Apply specified rate in 10 to 100 gallons water per acre.

Orchard and Grove Spraying: Apply specified rate in 100 to 800 gallons of water per acre. Concentrate

Spraying: On vegetable crops use 5 to 25 gallons of spray mixture per acre; on fruit and nut trees use 20 to 250 gallons per acre.

AIR APPLICATION - Apply specified rate in 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre.

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FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

CROP	DISEASE CONTROLLED	RATE	INSTRUCTIONS
ALMONDS	Brown Rot	8-12 qts/A	Apply at delayed dormant bud swell state. Dormant oil may be used.
	Shot Hole	8-12 qts/A	Apply at leaf fall to protect buds and shoots from infection during rainy periods. Reapply every 3 to 4 weeks up to late bud swell. Do not apply after full bloom
APPLES	Anthracnose	8-10 qts/A	Apply to foliage after harvest annually for red varieties and once every 2 to 3 years for yellow varieties.
	Apple scab (black spot) Bacterial canker Blossom and shoot blast	8-12 qts/A	Apply post-harvest before fall rains.
	Crown or collar rot	4 qts/A	Mix 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 late fall after harvest. Do not use if soil pH is below 5.5 since copper toxicity may result.
	Fireblight	1-2 qts/A 8-12 qts/A	Apply at 10% bloom and repeat at 5-7 day intervals during the bloom period. Do not use on copper-sensitive varieties. Apply as a full cover spray between silver-tip and green-tip. Discontinue when green-tip reaches 1/2 inch as injuries may occur.
APRICOTS	Brown Rot Blossom Blight	8-12 qts/A	Apply at red bud to jacket fall stage.
	Shot Hole	8-12 qts/A	Apply at leaf fall to protect buds and shoots from infection during rainy periods. Reapply up to late bud swell. Do not apply after full bloom.
AVOCADOS	Anthracnose	8 qts/A	Apply when the flower buds begin to swell and continue at monthly intervals until August.
BANANAS	Sigatoka	2-4 qts/A	Apply every 3-4 weeks.
	Black pitting	5-8 qts/A	Mix in 100 gallons of water. Apply directly to the fruit stem and include the basal portion of the leaf crown. Apply during the first and second weeks after fruit emergence.
BLUEBERRIES	Bacterial canker	8-10 qts/A	Apply with a spreader-sticker before fall rains and again 4 weeks later.
	Cane canker	8-10 qts/A	Apply with a spreader-sticker before fall rains and again 4 weeks later. In the spring during wet weather, apply at 10-14 day intervals beginning at leaf emergence.
CANE BERRIES	Anthracnose Leaf and cane spot Purple blotch Yellow rust	2-4 qts/A	Apply when leaf buds open. Repeat when flower buds show white and continue at 10-14 day intervals
	Anthracnose Bacterial blight Leaf and cane spot Purple blotch Yellow rust	8-12 qts/A	Apply in the fall after harvest.
CHERRIES	Deadbud Coryneum Blight.	6 qts/100 gals	Apply in October (before heavy fall rains) and again in January. Where disease is severe, another application should be applied in August.
	Brown Rot Blossom Blight	2-3 qts/100 gals	Apply as a full cover spray at popcorn stage and at full bloom.
CITRUS	Greasy Spot Melanose Pink Pitting Scab	1/2-2 qts/100 gals	Apply as pre-bloom and post-bloom sprays. May be used in concentrate sprays at equivalent rates. For aerial applications use 6-8 qts/ 10 gals.
	Brown Rot	2-6 qts/A	Apply in the fall before or just after heavy rains. In areas of skirt sprays, apply to a height of at least 4 feet.
COCOA	Black pod rot	2-4 qts/A	Apply on a 14-21 day schedule in high rainfall areas.
COFFEE	Iron spot Pink disease	2-8 qts/A	Apply 3 applications at monthly intervals at the beginning of the wet season.
	Bacterial blight Berry spot Leaf spot Leaf rust	3-8 qts/A	Apply as locally recommended, usually at 3-4 week intervals depending upon disease severity and rainfall conditions.
CRANBERRIES	Fruit Rot	8 qts/A	Apply beginning in late bloom. One or two additional applications made at 10-14 day intervals may be required depending on disease pressure. Follow the advice of the State Agricultural Extension Service.

CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES	Anthrachnose Leaf spot (cane blight)	5-10 qts/A	Make 3 applications starting after harvest, before bloom and after petal fall.
FILBERTS	Bacterial blight	10-12 qts/A	Apply after harvest. Under severe conditions, apply again when 1/3 of the leaves have dropped.
	Eastern filbert blight	10-12 qts/A	Make initial application after harvest in October before heavy rains begin. The next application should be made in late February to early March followed by another application 1 month later. If desired, add 1 pint of a sticking agent or superior type oil per 100 gallons of water. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
GRAPES	Black rot Powdery mildew Downy mildew Anthrachnose	2 qts/A	Apply just before bud break when the shoots are 6-8 inches long, just after bloom, and every 4-10 days throughout season as needed. Foliar injury may occur on copper-sensitive varieties.
HOPS	Downy mildew	2 qts/A	Apply as needed at 10 day intervals. Begin with crown treatment (after pruning but before training) and continue until 2 weeks before harvest.
KIWI	<i>Pseudomonas syringea</i> <i>Erwinia herbicola</i> <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	8 qts/A	Apply in 200 gallons of water per acre. Make applications on a monthly basis. A maximum of 3 applications may be made.
LIMES	Greasy spot	8 qts/A	Apply in June and continue at monthly intervals through August.
MANGOS	Anthrachnose	8 qts/A	Apply weekly from the time the panicles are 2 inches in length until all fruits are set and monthly thereafter until August.
OLIVES	Peacock spot	8-12 qts/A or 2-3 qts/100 gal	Make first application before winter rains fall. A second application should be made in early spring if disease is severe.
PEACHES, NECTARINES	Bacterial spot	2 qts/100 gal	Apply as a dormant spray. Make post-bloom application at 1/2 pint per 100 gal at first and second cover sprays. DO NOT spray later than 3 weeks prior to harvest. DO NOT use at rates above those recommended. NOTE: Slight defoliation and spotting of leaves may occur from use in cover sprays.
	Blossom brown rot	8-12 qts/A	Apply as a dormant or delayed dormant spray. Can use with dormant spray oil. Do not apply at or after full bloom.
	Leaf curl Shot hole	8-12 qts/A	Apply at leaf fall to protect buds and shoots from infection during rainy periods. Reapply up until late bud swell. Do not apply after full bloom.
PECANS	Shuck and kernel rot Zonate leaf spot	4-10 qts/A	For suppression, apply in sufficient water to ensure complete spray coverage at 2-4 week intervals starting at kernel growth and continuing until shucks open. Use the higher rate and shorter interval if frequent rainfall occurs.
PEARS, QUINCE	Fire blight	1-2 qts/A	Apply at 10% bloom and repeat at 5-7 day intervals throughout the bloom period. Do not use on copper-sensitive varieties.
	Blossom blast	8-12 qts/A	Apply as a dormant spray. Apply only at bud break to control primary infection.
PSTACHIOS	Alternaria late blight	8-12 qts/A	Apply at 50% and full bloom followed by up to 3 applications at 30 day intervals.
	Botrytis blight Botryosphaeria panicle Shoot blight Septoria leaf blight	8-12 qts/A	Make initial application at bud swell and repeat on a 14-28 day schedule as dictated by disease conditions. If disease conditions are severe, use the higher rate and shorter interval.
	Brown rot blossom blight Coryneum blight (shot hole)	8-12 qts/A	Apply as a dormant spray before heavy rains begin. For brown rot, apply at early green bud to full popcorn stages.
	Bacterial blast Bacterial canker	8-12 qts/A	Apply at dormant to early pink stage. Where disease is severe, apply 1 qt. at 2 week intervals post-bloom. Slight leaf injury may occur.
WALNUTS	Walnut blight	8-12 qts/A	Make first application at early pre-bloom. Make second application at late pre-bloom. Make additional applications if disease conditions persist.

FIELD AND VEGETABLE CROPS

CROP	DISEASE CONTROLLED	RATE	INSTRUCTIONS
ALFALFA	Leaf spot	1-2 qts/A	Apply by ground or air 10-14 days prior to harvest. Slight injury may occur to sensitive varieties.
BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS (succulent and dry)	Bacterial blight (halo & common)	1-3 qts/A	Apply when plants are 3-5 inches high and before diseases appear. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals or at 5-7 day intervals under severe disease pressure.

BEETS, SUGARBEETS	Cercospora leaf spot	1½-3 qts/A	Apply when disease appears making 3-6 sprays at 10-14 day intervals. Apply more frequently under severe disease pressure.
CARROTS	Early and late blight	2-3 qts/A	Apply when plants are 6" high. Make 3 to 5 applications at 7-10 day intervals.
CELERY	Bacterial blight Early and late blight	2-3 qts/A	Apply as soon as plants are established in the field and repeat at 5-7 day intervals.
CORN (pop, field sweet)	Stalk rot Leaf blight Bacterial rot Bacterial stripe Bacterial wilt	2 qts/A	Apply when disease appears and repeat as necessary
CRUCIFERS [Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Greens (Collard, Mustard and Turnip)]	Black leaf spot Black rot Downy mildew	1-3 qts/A ½ to 1 qt/A	Apply by ground or air when disease appears and repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Apply by ground or air when disease appears and repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
CUCURBITS [Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon]	Alternaria leaf spot Angular leaf spot Anthracnose Downy mildew Powdery mildew Gummy stem blight Watermelon bacterial fruit blotch	1½-2 qts/A	Apply by ground or air when disease appears and repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
EGGPLANT	Alternaria blight Anthracnose Phomopsis	2 qts/A	Apply before disease appears and repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
ONIONS	Downy mildew Purple blotch	2 qts/A	Apply when plants are 4-6 inches high and repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
PEANUTS	Cercospora leaf spot Pod rot complex (Pythium myriotylum, Rhizoctonia solani, and Scierotium rolfsii)	1½-3 qts/A 12 qts/A	Apply on first appearance of disease and repeat at 10-14 day intervals. Apply at pegging in a 12-15 inch band over the row.
PEPPERS	Bacterial spot Cercospora leaf spot	1½-3 qts/A	Make first application upon emergence of seedlings or immediately after transplanting and repeat at 7-10 day intervals. When disease is severe, apply at 4-5 day intervals. NOTE: Disease control is critical during fruiting.
POTATOES	Early and late blight	1½-3 qts/A	Apply on first appearance of disease and repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
SPINACH	Anthracnose Cercospora leaf spot Downy mildew	1½ qts/A	Apply on first appearance of disease and repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
STRAWBERRIES	Leaf spot Scorch	1½-2 qts/A	Apply at 7-10 day intervals from the time new growth starts until harvest.
TOBACCO	Angular leaf spot Blue mold Brown spot Damping off disease Frog eye disease Wild fire	4-5 qts/A 2 qts/A 4-5 qts/A 5-6 qts/A 4-5 qts/A 2 qts/A	Apply on 7-10 day basis when disease appears. Destroy all infected plants. Apply every 7-10 days when disease appears. Apply every 7-10 days when disease appears. Avoid overwatering. Apply to the seed bed after planting. Apply just before transplanting and when topped. Apply every 7 days from seeding to transplanting.
TOMATOES	Bacterial speck Bacterial spot Early and late blight	1½-3 qts/A	Make first application upon emergence of seedlings or immediately after transplanting and repeat at 7-10 day intervals. When disease is severe, apply at 4-5 day intervals. Complete coverage is essential for disease control. NOTE: While the labeled rate is particularly effective against Bacterial spot, a tank mix with Maneb or Mancozeb used at the labeled rates controls a broad range of diseases.
WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY	Helminthosporium spot blotch Septoria leaf blotch Head scab Bacterial wilt	1½-2 qts/A 2 qts/A	Make first application at early heading and follow with a second spray 10 days later. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease. Apply when disease appears and repeat as necessary

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MISCELLANEOUS

CROP	DISEASE CONTROLLED	RATE	INSTRUCTIONS
ATEMOYA	Anthracoze	3 qts/A	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
CARAMBOLA	Anthracoze	3 qts/A	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
CHIVES	Downy mildew	2 qts/A	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field. Repeat applications every 7-10 days as dictated by disease conditions. If disease pressure is high, use the shorter spray interval.
DILL	Phoma leaf spot Rhizoctonia foliage blight	3 qts/A	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field and repeat at 7-10 day intervals depending upon disease severity and environmental conditions. If disease pressure is high, use the shorter spray interval.
DOUGLAS FIR	Rhabdocline needlecast	2 qts/A	Begin applications at bud break and repeat at 3-4 week intervals. Apply in a tank mix with another registered pesticide if moderate to severe disease pressure is present.
GINSENG	Alternaria leaf and stem blight	3 1/2 qts/A	Use as a tank mix with 2 pounds Rovral 50W in 100 gallons of water. Begin Copper-Count-N / Rovral applications as soon as plants have emerged in spring. Applications should be repeated every 7 days until plants become dormant in fall. If scheduled application is to be before a rain shower, apply fungicides at least 8 hours before the rain, giving the fungicides time to dry on the plants. Use of a spreader-sticker is advised. NOTE: Alternaria leaf and stem blight is most severe in humid conditions such as those found in the dense canopies of 2-, 3-, and 4-year old ginseng. It is very important that the stems be thoroughly covered with fungicide; therefore, use a spray apparatus which distributes the fungicide throughout the canopy.
GUAVA	Anthracoze Red algae	3 qts/A	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
LITCHI	Anthracoze	3 qts/A	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
LIVE OAK	Ball moss	6 qts/A	Apply in the spring when ball moss is actively growing, using 1.5 gallons of spray per foot of tree height. Make sure to wet ball moss tufts thoroughly. A second application may be required after 12 months. NOTE: Copper-Count-N may be injurious to ornamentals grown under Live Oaks. This product may be reactive on metal and masonry surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.
MACADAMIA	Anthracoze	6 qts/A	Initiate sprays at first sign of flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
	Phytophthora blight Raceme blight	4-6 qts/A	Apply during raceme development and bloom periods. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
MAMEY SAPOTE	Anthracoze Algal leaf spot	6-8 qts/A	Apply when conditions favor disease. Repeat on 14-30 day schedule as disease severity and environmental conditions dictate.
PAPAYA	Anthracoze	4-10 qts/A	Begin applications before disease appears and repeat at 10-14 day intervals. Apply at 5-7 day intervals during periods of heavy rainfall. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
PARSLEY	Bacterial blight	3 qts/A	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field and repeat at 5-7 days intervals depending upon disease severity and environmental conditions.
PASSION FRUIT	Anthracoze	6 qts/A	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
SUGAR APPLE (Annona)	Anthracoze	8-12 qts/A	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
SYCAMORE	Anthracoze	2-3 qts/A	Apply as a full coverage spray. Apply in 100 gallons of water or sufficient volume for thorough coverage. Make first application at bud crack and second application 7-10 days later at 10% leaf expansion.

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CITRUS – Field Nursery Grown

To control melanose, scab, pink pitting, greasy spot, brown rot and for citrus canker (suppression), apply 2 quarts of Copper-Count-N per 100 gallons of water (4-8 qts/A). Apply Copper-Count-N at 28 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.

TURFGRASS

To control algae in turfgrass, apply 1 pint Copper-Count-N per 1,000 square feet in 5 gallons of water. Copper-Count-N may be used alone or in combination with other registered fungicides as a maintenance spray. Observe all precautions and limitations on the label of each product used in tank mixes.

NOTE: Phytotoxicity may occur depending upon varietal differences. Apply the recommended rate to a small area and observe for 7-10 days for signs of injury. If phytotoxicity occurs, discontinue use. Do not apply in a spray solution with a pH of less than 6.5.

GREENHOUSE AND SHADEHOUSE CROPS

Notice to User: Copper-Count-N may be used in greenhouses and shade houses to control diseases on some crops which appear on this label. The grower should bear in mind that the sensitivity of crops grown in greenhouses and shade houses differ greatly from crops grown under field conditions. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not Copper-Count-N can be used safely on all greenhouse- and shade house-grown crops. The user should determine if Copper-Count-N can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, i.e. foliage, fruit, etc., and observe for 7-10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use.

CROP	DISEASE CONTROLLED	RATE/1000 SQ. FT.	INSTRUCTIONS
Eggplant	Alternaria blight	4 Tbsp	Begin applications prior to development of disease symptoms. Repeat sprays at 7-10 day intervals or as disease pressure dictates.
	Anthracnose		
	Phomopsis		
Pepper	Bacterial spot	4-6 Tbsp	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 5-10 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rate for severe disease..
Tomato	Early and late blight	4-6 Tbsp	Begin when disease first threatens and repeat at 7-10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rate for severe disease.
	Bacterial speck	4 Tbsp	Begin when disease first threatens and repeat at 7-10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.
	Anthracnose	4-8 Tbsp	Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 7-10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rate for severe disease.
	Bacterial spot		
Gray leaf mold			
Citrus (non-bearing nursery)	Septoria leaf spot	6 Tbsp	Begin applications when disease threatens. Repeat at 30 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.
	Brown Rot		
	Citrus canker		
	Greasy Spot		
	Melanose		
	Pink Pitting		
	Scab		

ORNAMENTALS

Notice to User: Plant sensitivities to Copper-Count-N have been found to be acceptable in specific genera and species listed on this label, however, it is impossible to know sensitivities under all conditions and phytotoxicity may occur. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to Copper-Count-N. Neither the manufacturer nor seller recommends use upon species not listed on the label nor has it been determined that Copper-Count-N can be safely used on ornamental or nursery plants not listed on this label. The user should determine if Copper-Count-N can be used safely prior to commercial use.

Use Copper-Count-N on container, bench, or bed-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade houses or outdoor nurseries, for professional use on ornamentals grown in indoor and outdoor landscaping, and for control of bacterial and fungal diseases of foliage, flowers, and stems.

Apply as a thorough coverage spray using 1 quart Copper-Count-N per 100 gallons of water. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7-14 day intervals as needed; use shorter interval during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist.

Copper-Count-N may be used alone or in combination with other registered fungicides as a maintenance spray. Observe all precautions and limitations on the label of each product used in tank mixes.

NOTE: Do not tank mix Copper-Count-N with Aliette fungicide unless appropriate precautions have been taken to buffer the spray solution. Severe phytotoxicity may result if adequate precautions are not taken.

Drop	Latin name	Disease
Althea (Rose of Sharon)	Hibiscus syriacus	Bacterial leaf spot
Aralia	Dizygotheca elegantissima	Xanthomonas leaf spot, Cercospora leaf spot, Alternaria
Arborvitae	Thuja spp.	Alternaria twig blight, Cercospora leaf blight
Azalea ⁽¹⁾	Rhododendron spp.	Cercospora leaf spot, Botrytis blight, Phytophthora dieback, Powdery mildew
Begonia	Begonia semperflorens	Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas sp., Erwinia sp., Pseudomonas sp.)
Bougainvillea	Bougainvillea spectabilis	Anthrachnose, Bacterial leaf spot
Bulbs (Tulip, Gladiolus)	Miscellaneous	Anthrachnose, Botrytis blight
Camellia	Camellia japonica, C. sasanqua	Anthrachnose, Bacterial leaf spot
Camphor tree	Cinnamomum camphora	Pseudomonas leaf spot
Canna	Canna spp.	Pseudomonas leaf spot
Carnation ⁽¹⁾	Dianthus spp.	Alternaria blight, Pseudomonas leaf spot, Botrytis blight
Chinese tallow tree	Sapium sebiferum	Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas sp., Pseudomonas sp.)
Chrysanthemum ⁽¹⁾	Chrysanthemum morifolium	Septoria leaf spot, Botrytis blight
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster spp.	Botrytis blight
Dahlia	Dahlia pinnata	Alternaria leaf spot, Botrytis gray mold, Cercospora leaf spot
Date Palm	Phoenix canariensis	Pestalotia leaf spot
Dianthus	Dianthus spp.	Bacterial spot, Bacterial soft rot
Dogwood	Cornus florida	Anthrachnose
Justy Miller	Senecio cineraria	Bacterial leaf spot (Pseudomonas cichorii)
Easter lily ⁽²⁾	Lilium longiflorum	Botrytis blight
Echinacea	Echinacea spp.	Bacterial leaf spot (Pseudomonas cichorii)
Elm "Drake"	Ulmus parvifolia	Xanthomonas leaf spot
Euonymus	Euonymus spp.	Botrytis blight, Anthrachnose
European fan palm	Chamaerops humilis	Pestalotia leaf spot
Gardenia	Gardenia jasminoides	Alternaria leaf spot, Botrytis bud rot, Cercospora leaf spot
Geranium	Pelargonium spp.	Alternaria leaf spot, Botrytis gray mold, Cercospora leaf spot
Gladiolus	Gladiolus spp.	Alternaria leaf spot, Botrytis gray mold, Bacterial leaf blight
Goldenrain tree	Koelreuteria paniculata	Bacterial leaf spot
Hibiscus	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Bacterial leaf spot
Holly fern	Cyrtomium falcatum	Pseudomonas leaf spot
Impatiens	Impatiens salterana	Bacterial leaf spot
India hawthorn ⁽³⁾	Rhaphiolepis indica	Anthrachnose, Entomosporium leaf spot
Ivy (English, Algerian) ⁽¹⁾	Hedera helix, H. canariensis	Xanthomonas leaf spot
Ixora	Ixora coccinea	Xanthomonas leaf spot
Juniper (Eastern red cedar)	Juniperus virginiana	Anthrachnose
Lantana	Lantana camara	Bacterial leaf spot
Lilac	Syringa spp.	Cercospora leaf spot
Loblolly bay	Gordonia lasianthus	Anthrachnose
Loquat	Eriobotrya japonica	Entomosporium maculata, Colletotrichum sp.
Magnolia (Saucer)	Magnolia soulangiana	Bacterial leaf spot
Magnolia (Southern)	Magnolia grandiflora	Algal leaf spot, Anthrachnose, Bacterial leaf spot
Magnolia (Sweet bay)	Magnolia virginiana	Anthrachnose
Mandevillas	Mandevilla spp.	Anthrachnose
Marigold	Tagetes spp.	Alternaria leaf spot, Botrytis leaf and flower rot, Cercospora leaf spot

Mulberry, weeping	Morus alba	Bacterial leaf spot
Oak, laurel	Quercus laurifolia	Algal leaf spot (Cephaleuros virescens)
Oleander	Nerium oleander	Bacterial leaf spot, Fungal leaf spot
Pachysandra	Pachysandra procumbens	Volutella leaf blight
Pansy	Viola spp.	Downy mildew
Pear (Flowering)	Pyrus calleryana	Fireblight, leaf spot
Pentas (Egyptian star)	Pentas spp.	Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas sp.)
Peony	Paeonia spp.	Botrytis blight
Periwinkle	Catharanthus roseus, Vinca spp.	Phomopsis stem blight
Philodendron	Philodendron selloum	Bacterial leaf spot
Phlox	Phlox spp.	Alternaria leaf spot
Photinia	Photinia fraseri, P. glabra	Anthracoze, Entomosporium
Pistachio	Pistacia chinensis	Anthracoze
Plantain lily	Hosta spp.	Bacterial leaf spot
Powder puff plant	Calliandra spp.	Bacterial leaf spot
Pyracantha	Pyracantha spp.	Fireblight, scab
Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffianum	Exosporium leaf spot, Phytophthora bud rot
Rhododendron	Rhododendron spp.	Alternaria flower spot
Rose (1)	Rosa spp.	Powdery mildew, Black spot
Verbena	Verbena spp.	Xanthomonas leaf spot
Viburnum	Viburnum odoratissimum, V. suspensum	Anthracoze
Washingtonia palm	Washingtonia robusta	Pestalotia leaf spot
Weeping willow	Salix babylonica	Anthracoze
Yucca (Adam's needle)	Yucca spp.	Cercospora leaf spot, Septoria leaf spot

- (1) Discoloration of foliage and/or blooms has been noted on some varieties. To prevent residues on commercial plants, do not spray just before selling season
- (2) Apply Copper-Count-N at 3-5 quarts per acre in 20-100 gallons water per acre.
- (3) For India Hawthorn use 2-4 quarts per 100 gallons or 2-4 level tablespoons per gallon.

FROST INJURY PROTECTION

Bacterial Ice Nucleation Inhibitor - Application of Copper-Count-N made to all crops listed on this label at rates indicated on this label, just prior to anticipated frost conditions, will sustain control of ice nucleating bacteria (*Pseudomonas syringae*, *Erwina herbicola* and *Pseudomonas fluorescens*) and may therefore provide protection against light frost.

Not recommended for those geographic areas where weather conditions favor severe frost.