

BLUE COPPER 6

**FLOWABLE
AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE**

ACCEPTED
NOV 5 1985
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 35896-17

ACTIVE INGREDIENT
CUPRIC HYDROXIDE.....37.5%
INERT INGREDIENTS.....62.5%
TOTAL 100.0%

CONTAINS 4.5 LBS. CUPRIC HYDROXIDE PER GAL.

(METALLIC COPPER EQUIVALENT.....24.4%)

EPA REG. NO. 35896-
EPA Est. No. 35896-SC-1

GALLONS

**KEEP OUT OF REACH
OF CHILDREN
CAUTION
SEE BACK PANEL FOR
ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY
STATEMENTS, AND
STATEMENT OF
PRACTICAL TREATMENT**

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed by skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Do not apply this product in a manner as to directly 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.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

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

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.

IF IN EYES: Flush with copious volumes of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

BLUE COPPER 6 can be used with all types of spraying equipment. The volume per acre will differ depending on the specific crop and the equipment used. Use BLUE COPPER 6 as per instructions on this label. For dilute (high volume) sprays: vegetable crops use 25-100 gallons of water per acre (GPA); fruit orchards 400-600 GPA; large citrus groves up to 1500 GPA may be required. For concentrate ground sprays: vegetable crops 5-20 GPA; fruit citrus and nut crops: 25-100 GPA. For aerial spraying, use 3-15 GPA. No additional surfactants are needed. Add BLUE COPPER 6 slowly to the spray tank followed by any sticker-spreaders, insecticides, nutrients etc. Observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures. The specific instructions given on this label are based on general applications and circumstances. The recommendations of the State Agricultural Extension Service should be closely followed as to timing, frequency and number of sprays per season.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste dump facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incinerate, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

CP CHEMICAL CORPORATION warrants that the product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth on the label when used according to directions under normal use conditions. THERE ARE NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING A WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. This warranty does not extend to the handling of use of this product contrary to label instructions or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller and buyer assumes all risk of any such use.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

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. Do not enter treated area without protective clothing until spray has dried. Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

FROST INJURY PROTECTION: Bacterial Ice Nucleation Inhibitor-application of BLUE COPPER 6 made to all crops listed on this label at rates indicated below just prior to anticipated frost conditions, will afford control of ice nucleating bacteria (*Pseudomonas Syringae*, *Erwinia Herbicola* and *Pseudomonas fluorescens*) and may therefore provide protection against light frost. Not recommended in those geographical areas where weather conditions favor severe frost.

HOMEOWNER USE

One level teaspoon of BLUE COPPER 6 per gallon of water is equivalent to 1 pint per 100 gallons. Make application according to specific instructions given on this label for those crops where rates are given in pounds per 100 gallons. (For example: 2 pints of BLUE COPPER 6 per 100 gallons are equivalent to 2 level teaspoons of BLUE COPPER 6 per gallon).

BERRIES, VINES AND HOPS

BLACKBERRIES (Santianas, Logans, Boysens, Marions, Auroras, Cascades, Chehalens, and Thornless Evergreens), Leaf & Cane Spot. Apply delayed dormant spray after training in spring at 5 1/3 pints plus 1 quart superior-type oil per 100 gallons. Apply again in late spring at 2 2/3 pints plus one 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.

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

CURRENTS & GOOSEBERRY, Leaf Spot. Make three applications at 13 1/3 pints per acre, starting after harvest, before bloom and after petal fall.

GRAPES, Black Rot, Powdery Mildew & Downy Mildew. Apply 2 2/3 pints plus 2-6 pounds hydrated lime per acre as a dilute or concentrate spray. Use 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 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.

STRAWBERRIES, Leaf Spot & Leaf Blight. Apply at 2 2/3 to 4 pints 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.

FIELD CROPS

ALFALFA, Cercospora & Leptosphaerulina Leaf Spots. Apply at 2 2/3 gallons 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 Lakotan.

PEANUTS, Cercospora Leaf Spot. Begin spraying 40-45 days after planting or when disease symptoms first appear. Make ground or aerial applications at 2 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. One to two quarts of six pound per gallon flowable sulfur may be added.

SUGAR BEETS, Cercospora Leaf Spot. Start spray when disease threatens and continue for 4 to 5 applications. Spray every 10-14 days depending on weather conditions at 2 2/3 to 4 2/3 pints per acre depending on disease severity. Addition of suitable agricultural spray oil is recommended at 2 quarts per acre.

WHEAT & BARLEY, Septoria Leaf Blotch & Helminthosporum Spot

Blotch. Apply 2 to 2 2/3 pints per acre. Make first application at early heading and follow with second application 10 days later.

ORNAMENTALS

LIVE OAK, Ball Moss(Texas-only). Apply at 8 pints 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.

PHILODENDRON, Bacterial Leaf Spot. Apply weekly before disease appears at 2 pints plus 1.5 pounds of a coordination product of manganese and zinc (30% active compound) per 100 gallons of water.

SYCAMORE, Anthracnose. Make two applications using 2 2/3 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.

To the following crops apply BLUE COPPER 6 at 1 1/3 pints per 100 gallons as a full cover spray beginning at first sign of disease. Repeat at intervals of 7 to 14 days depending on rainfall and disease severity.

ARALIA, Xanthomonas & Cercospora leafspots; Alternaria

•AZALEA, Cercospora leafspot, Botrytis blight, Phytophthora dieback & Powdery mildew

BEGONIA, Xanthomonas leafspot, Anthracnose

BULBS(EASTER LILY,TULIP,GLADIOLUS), Botrytis blight

•CARNATION, Alternaria blight, Pseudomonas leafspot & Botrytis blight

•CHRYSANTHEMUM, Septoria leafspot & Botrytis blight

COTONEASTER, Botrytis blight

EUCONYMUS, Botrytis blight, Anthracnose

•IVY, Xanthomonas leafspot

PACHYSANDRA, Volutella leaf blight

PERIWINKLE, Phaeopsis stem blight

PYRACANTHA, Fireblight, Scab

•ROSE, Powdery mildew, Black spot

YUCCA(ADAMS NEEDLE), Cercospora & Septoria leafspots

* On some varieties a discoloration may occur on foliage or blooms. To prevent residues on commercial plants, do not spray just before selling season.

CAUTION: Phytotoxicity may occur on certain varieties. Apply on a few plants at the recommended rate and observe for a few days to see if phytotoxicity will occur.

TREE CROPS

ALMONDS, Coryneum Blight & Blossom Brown Rot. Use 2 2/3 - 4 pints BLUE COPPER 6 per 100 gallons of water (300-400 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 4-5 1/3 gallons BLUE COPPER 6 per 100 gallons and apply at dormant to early pink bud. For blast control in sprinkler irrigated orchards or where disease is severe, apply 2-4 BLUE COPPER 6 sprays at 1/3 pint per 100 gallons at 2 week post-bloom intervals or just before springing. Slight leaf injury may occur from post-bloom spray.

APPLE, Anthracnose, European Canker, Pseudomonas. Apply before rainfalls at 4-5 1/3 pints per 100 gallons (300-400 GPA). Use on yellow varieties may cause discoloration. To avoid, pick before spraying. **Fireblight.** Apply at 2 2/3 - 5 1/3 pints/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 1/2-1 inch). **Crown or Collar Rot.** Mix 5 1/3 pints 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. (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA)

APRICOTS, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole) & Blossom Brown Rot. Apply at popcorn to full bloom using 2 2/3 - 4 pints 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 2/3 pints COPPER BLUE 6 per 100 gallons or 19 2/3 - 13 1/3 pints per acre depending on equipment. Continue application at monthly intervals for 5 to 6 applications. Follow recommendations of State Agricultural Experiment Stations.

CHERRY, Dead Bud (Pseudomonas syringae) & Coryneum Blight Apply 8 pints plus 1 pint superior-type oil per 100 gallons orchards where the disease is severe. A spray should also be applied in August. **Brown Rot Blossom Blight.** For adequate control apply 2 2/3 to 4 pints per 100 gallons as a full

cover spray at popcorn and full bloom.

CITRUS, Melanose, Scab, Greasy Spot, & Pink Pitting. Apply as a pre-bloom and post bloom spray. Use 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons depending on disease severity. May be used in concentrate sprays at equivalent rates. For aerial application use 8 pints per 100 gallons per acre. Brown Rot. Use 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints per 100 gallons as dilute spray or at equivalent rate as concentrate spray depending on disease severity. 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 product).

FILBERTS, Bacterial Blight. Apply 5 1/3 - 8 pints 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.

MANGO (Florida), Anthracnose. Apply monthly after fruit set until harvest at 2 2/3 pints per 100 gallons or 10 2/3 to 13 1/3 pints per acre depending on equipment. Consult Extension Service for State recommendations.

OLIVES (California), Peacock Spot. Make first application at 2 2/3 to 4 pints per 100 gallons or at 10 2/3 - 16 pints per acre depending on equipment before winter rains fall. A second application in early spring should be made if disease is severe.

PEACHES & NECTARINES, Leaf Curl & Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole). Dormant application, apply at leaf fall. Dilute: Apply 2 2/3 - 5 1/3 pints per 100 gallons (minimum of 10 2/3 pints per acre). Use 21 1/3 pints 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 2/3 to 4 pints per 100 gallons as a full cover spray at pink bud. (Application at this time affords some control of Leaf Curl and Coryneum Blight). Spot. Dormant application, apply at 2 2/3 pints per 100 gallons. Post bloom, apply 1/3 pint per 100 gallons at first and second cover sprays. Do not spray later than three weeks prior to harvest. Do not use at rates above those recommended. (Caution: Slight defoliation and spotting of leaves may occur from use in cover sprays).

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

WALNUT, Walnut Blight. Apply first spray at early pre-bloom when catkins are partially expanded. Make three additional applications during bloom and early nutlet stage at 7-10 day intervals. Additional applications may be necessary when frequent rainfall occurs. Dilute: Apply 2 2/3 pints per 100 gallons of water (minimum of 10 2/3 pints per acre). Concentrate: Apply at equivalent rates in 50-100 gallons of water per acre. One pint of summer oil emulsion may be added per 100 gallons of spray. Do not apply more than 16 2/3 pints per acre per application.

TROPICAL CROPS

BANANAS, Sigatoka. Apply by air at 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 5 1/3 pints 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.

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 2/3 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 3 2/3 to 11 1/3 pints per acre, according to disease pressure incidence and planting density.

COFFEE, Iron Spot (*Cercospora coffeicola*) & Pink Disease (*Corticium salmicolor*). Apply at 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 4 2/3 to 7 1/3 pints per acre for average density plantations. High density plantations may require 9 1/3 to 10 2/3 pints per acre. Make application from September to March depending on altitude and local recommendations. Apply at three to four week intervals depending on disease severity and rainfall conditions.

VEGETABLE CROPS

BEANS, Bacterial Blight (Halo & Cosmos). For protective sprays, apply first application when plants are six inches high. Apply on 7-14 day schedule depending on local conditions. Use 1 1/3 - 4 pints per acre depending on disease severity.

BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUT, CABBAGE & CAULIFLOWER, Downy Mildew. Apply 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints in a minimum of 25 CPA at 7 day intervals. (CABBAGE ONLY), Black Rot (*Xanthomonas*) & Black Leaf Spot (*Alternaria*). Apply at 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 of wrapper leaves may occur on cabbage at the 2 2/3 pint 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.

CANTALOUPE, HONEYDEW & MUSKMELONS, Downy Mildew. Apply weekly at 2 2/3 pints per acre starting before disease appears.

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

CELERY, Early, Late & Bacterial Blights. Apply as soon as plants are first established in the field at 2 2/3 pints per acre, then every 5-7 days depending on severity and weather. One or two quarts of a suitable agricultural spray oil per acre may be used as a sticker-spreader.

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

EGGPLANT, Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis. Use 2 2/3 pints per acre before disease appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA)

LETTUCE, Downy Mildew. Apply 1 1/3 to 2 2/3 pints per 100 gallons of water. Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat every 7-10 days as needed to suppress disease.

ONION, Purple Blotch & Downy Mildew. Apply at 2 2/3 pints per acre when plants are 4 to 6 inches high and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

PEAS, Powdery Mildew. Begin spray treatment when disease symptoms first appear. Use 2 to 4 pints per acre according to disease severity. Repeat applications at weekly intervals.

PEPPERS, Bacterial Spot. When disease threatens, apply 2 2/3 to 4 pints per acre in sufficient water for adequate coverage at 7 to 14 day intervals depending on disease severity.

POTATOES, Early & Late Blight. Apply at 7 to 10 day intervals starting when plants are 6 inches high until two weeks before harvest. Use 1 1/3 to 2 pints per acre in those locations where disease is light and up to 4 to 5 1/3 pints per acre where disease is severe.

PUMPKIN & SQUASH, Powdery Mildew. Begin application when plants are three weeks old or when first disease symptoms appear. Use at weekly intervals at 2 to 4 pints per acre depending on disease severity.

TOMATOES, Early Blight. When disease threatens, apply 2 2/3 to 4 pints per acre at 7-10 day intervals. Bacterial Speck. Apply at 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. When disease threatens, apply 2 2/3 to 5 1/3 pints 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 when either maneb or mancozeb are used.

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