

Please read instructions on reverse before completing form.

Form Approved. OMB No. 2070-0060. Approval expires 05-3



United States Environmental Protection Agency Washington, DC 20460

Registration Amendment Other (with XX checked)

OPP Identifier Number 249125

Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company/Product Number, 2. EPA Product Manager, 3. Proposed Classification, 4. Company/Product (Name), 5. Name and Address of Applicant, 6. Expedited Review.

Section - II

Amendment - Explain below, Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated, Notification - Explain below, Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated, "Me Too" Application, Other - Explain below.

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.)

NOTIFICATION

Notification to Change Chemigation Advisory Statement NOV 21 1996

Section - III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In: Child-Resistant Packaging, Unit Packaging, Water Soluble Packaging, 2. Type of Container, 3. Location of Net Contents Information, 4. Size(s) Retail Container, 5. Location of Label Directions, 6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product.

Section - IV

1. Contact Point (Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.) Name, Title, Telephone No.

Certification, 2. Signature, 3. Title, 4. Typed Name, 5. Date, 6. Date Application Received (Stamped)

2 9 13

CUPROQUIM
NU-COP 40DF

COPPER OXYCHLORIDE DRY FLOWABLE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Copper Oxychloride* 67.22%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 32.78%

TOTAL 100.00%

*(Metallic copper equivalent 40%)
CAS No. 1332-65-6

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN NOTIFICATION

DANGER - PELIGRO

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: Flush eyes with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

If Swallowed: Call a doctor or get medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution, or, if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol.

If on Skin: Wash skin with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

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

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

See side panel for additional Precautionary Statements.

Manufactured for
CUPROQUIM CORPORATION
P. O. Box 171357
Memphis, TN 38119

EPA Reg. No. 45002-23
EPA Est. No. 45002-MX-2
Product of Mexico

NET CONTENTS ___ LBS ___ KG.

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2

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

DANGER

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with skin.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves, shoes plus socks, and 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.

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 when 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 24 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, and protective eyewear.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Keep children and pets away from treated area until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in a secure, cool, dry area.

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.

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

NU-COP 40DF may be applied by aerial, or by dilute or concentrate ground sprayers on crops and at rates given on this label unless specifically prohibited for that crop use. Sufficient spray volume and spray pressure are essential to thoroughly penetrate the plant canopy and give thorough spray coverage at the times indicated. On crops sensitive to copper fungicides use the higher volumes of spray water per acre.

Use the higher dosage rates NU-COP 40DF on mature trees, or when disease pressure is severe or weather conditions warrant.

When using adjuvants or other pesticides in combinations with this product, always observe the precautionary statements on the product's label and required days before harvest. Sprays of NU-COP 40DF may be applied up to day of harvest. Residue is exempt from a residue tolerance.

Before mixing with other products in spray tank, be sure that products are compatible. NU-COP 40DF should not be applied in spray water having a pH of less than 6.5 as phytotoxicity may result. Also avoid using water having a pH of greater than 9.0 as effectiveness may be reduced.

MINIMUM RECOMMENDED SPRAY VOLUME in gallons per acre (GPA)

If crop is sensitive to copper sprays, higher volumes of spray water will decrease potential injury. A full dilute spray on tree crops means the maximum amount of spray when uniformly applied that an acre of such trees will hold to the point that excess spray begins to drip off. Thus the dilute spray volume per acre will depend on tree size and leaf surface per acre. The following listed dilute spray volumes is the volume that will generally provide such coverage on average size of full leaf trees. A concentrate spray is a spray applied in less volumes than a dilute. The extent of the concentration varies by equipment used. Thus the following spray volumes for a concentrated spray are the minimum volumes recommended per acre.

GROUND SPRAYS - CONCENTRATED AND DILUTE

Citrus - Concentrate: 100 GPA. (Florida 50 GPA).
Dilute: 800 to 1,000 GPA on mature trees and decrease towards 100 GPA as tree size decreases.

Fruit and Nut Trees - Concentrate: 50 GPA.
Dilute spray: 250 GPA for mature fruit trees, and to 400 to 800 GPA for other tree crops depending on size. (On young fruit tree plantings, use a minimum of 15 gallons spray per acre.)

Vegetable and Field Crops - Concentrate: 20 GPA.
Dilute: 100 to 125 GPA

AIR APPLICATION

For vegetables and field crops, use 3 to 20 gallons per acre.

For tree crops, use 10 to 20 gallons per acre.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPRAY APPLICATION

Fill the spray tank one-fourth to one-third full with clean water. Start agitation (NOTE: Proper agitation creates a rippling or rolling action on the liquid surface). Add NU-COP 40DF at the recommended rate.

Mix thoroughly and then add enough water to fill spray tank. Maintain sufficient agitation during mixing and during application of sprays to ensure a uniform spray mixture. When tank mixing with other pesticides, add wettable powders or dry flowables first and emulsifiable concentrates or spreader-stickers last. Before adding a second pesticide, be sure that prior product is well mixed and suspended before adding the next ingredient.

GENERAL CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Do not apply this product through any irrigation system using aluminum parts or components as damage to the system may occur. Such application is prohibited regardless of whether the irrigation system is flushed with water after use of this product.

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) which contain no aluminum parts or components. 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. If the user elects to apply this product through such systems, it is essential that all application equipment containing this product be thoroughly flushed with clean water after each day's use. Continue to operate system with clean water until all product has cleared the last sprinkler head.~~ 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 (7) in the section on SAFETY DEVICES.

RECOMMENDED APPLICATION RATES

FROST INJURY PROTECTION: Bacterial ice nucleation inhibitor - Application of NU-COP 40DF to all crops listed on this label at rates and stages of growth indicated on this label at least 24 hours and not more than 72 hours prior to anticipated frost conditions, will afford control of ice nucleating bacteria (*Pseudomonas syringae*, *Erwinia herbicola*, and *Pseudomonas fluorescens*) and may thereby provide some protection against light frost. The degree of frost protection will vary with weather conditions and other factors. Not recommended for those geographical areas where weather conditions favor severe frost.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

ALMONDS: Coryneum blight (Shot hole), Brown rot blossom blight, Twig blight - Use 8 to 12 lbs. and apply in dormant before buds begin to swell. Use the higher rate during wet seasons or when disease pressure is high. Use 6 to 8 lbs in pre-bloom at bud swell and petal fall stages.

APPLES: (NOTE: Spraying of fruit on yellow varieties will cause fruit russeting. Non-yellow varieties may differ in susceptibility to copper resulting in russeting or injury. Where possible, pick before spraying if a potential problem.) Anthracnose, European Canker, *Pseudomonas* - Use 12 to 16 lbs per acre. Apply at 10% and 80% leaf fall but before fall rains. Repeat before winter pruning. If fire blight spray is not made, repeat between silver-tip and green-tip, but do not use after green tip exceeds 1/2 inch. Fire blight - Use 8-16 lbs. Make first application between silver-tip and green-tip, but do not use after green tip exceeds 1/2 inch as phytotoxicity may occur. During bloom, apply 1 to 1 1/2 lbs per acre as a dilute cover spray. Begin spray at 10% bloom and repeat at 5 day intervals until late bloom is over. For Fire blight in California, use only 1 lb during the bloom period and follow directions for application as above.

APRICOT: Coryneum blight (Shot hole), Brown rot blossom blight, Twig blight - Use 8 to 12 lbs and apply in fall dormant, and repeat at popcorn to full bloom.

AVOCADO: Scab - Apply 8 to 12 lbs per acre. Begin spray when bloom bud begin to swell and continue at monthly intervals for 5 to 6 applications or as needed. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease. Addition of a spreader-sticker is recommended especially when rainfall is heavy and frequent.

BANANAS: Sigatoka - Apply by air at 3 to 4 lbs 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 to 6 lbs per 100 gallons directly to the fruit stem and include the basal portion of the leaf crown. Apply during the first and second week after emergence.

BERRIES: (Blackberries, Boysenberries, Dewberries, Loganberries, Raspberries): Anthracnose - Apply 4 to 5 lbs per acre. Begin spray when leaf buds begin to open. Repeat when flower buds show white and continue at 10-14 day intervals. Leaf/Cane spot and Yellow rust - In spring sprays, use 4 to 5 lbs per acre and apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. Also make a post-harvest spray after pruning but before fall rains begin, using 12 to 15 lbs per acre combined with a spreader-sticker.

CACAO: Black pod - Begin application at the start of the rainy season and continue while conditions persist for infection. Sprays should be made as often as 14 to 21 days in high rainfall areas at rates from 3 to 6 lbs per acre depending on disease severity. For drier areas, 2 to 4 applications are recommended during critical infection periods and at longer intervals, using 8 to 10 lbs per acre, depending on the disease incidence and planting density. Use the higher rates for heavier disease pressure and denser plantings.

CHERRIES: Blossom blight, Brown rot, Twig blight and Leaf spot - Use 8 to 12 lbs and apply popcorn, full bloom and again at petal fall. Do not apply after petal fall stage.

CITRUS: Melanose, Pink pitting, and Scab (except Texas) - Use 1 1/2 lbs per 100 gallons by dilute spray or 8 to 12 lbs per acre by concentrate or aerial spray. Apply at beginning of dormant season. Repeat at 2/3 petal fall, and again when fruit is 1/2 inch in diameter, and as necessary thereafter. In Texas, use 5 to 8 lbs per acre with above timings. For pink pitting apply about mid July in Florida. Greasy spot - Use 0.75 to 1.5 lbs per 100 gallons by dilute spray, or 3 to 6 lbs per acre by concentrate or aerial spray. For Brown rot - Use 1/2 to 1 1/2 lbs per 100 gallons in dilute spray, applying 6 gallons per tree to the lower 3-4 feet of tree skirt and to the bare ground under tree and one foot beyond the tree line before fall rains, and 2-4 gallons per tree in January or February depending upon the amount of rain during this period. Addition of spreader-sticker adjuvant may increase the effectiveness of the treatment. NOTE: Do not use or apply in areas where copper injury is known to occur or where fumigation with hydrogen cyanide gas is practiced. (California only - In areas subject to copper injury, add 1/2 to 1 lb of high grade spray lime per each lb of COC added.

COFFEE: Iron spot (*Cercospora coffeicola*) and Pink disease (*Costicium salmonicolor*) - Apply 3 to 4 lbs per acre as a concentrate or dilute spray. Begin treatment at start of wet season and continue at monthly intervals for three sprays. Leaf rust - Apply 4 to 6 lbs per acre for average density plantations. High density plantations may require 8 to 12 lbs per acre. Make application before onset of rainy season and when disease is expected for that area, following local recommendations for number and timing of sprays.

FILBERT: Bacterial blight - Mix 6 lbs. dilute spray basis, or 16 to 24 lbs per acre applied by concentrate, and apply post-harvest in late August or early September before first heavy fall rain. If heavy fall rains occur, repeat spray after 3/4 leaves have dropped. If weather conditions require, a spreader-sticker may be added.

MANGO: Anthracnose (except California) - Apply 12-15 lbs per acre. Add a suitable spreader-sticker. Begin spray treatment when panicles are about 2 inches long. Repeat weekly until fruit

set and then continue sprays monthly through September for a total of 5-12 applications, depending upon area.

OLIVES: Leaf spot (Peacock) - Use 5 to 6 lbs per 100 gallons per acre applied by dilute spray before fall rains begin. Note: In areas with 10 inches or less of rainfall per year, use only 2 lbs. In concentrate sprays, apply 8 to 12 lbs per acre in not less than 40 gallons of water, or 4 to 8 lbs per acre in areas with less than 10 inches of rainfall per year.

PAPAYA: Anthracnose (except California) - Mix 2 lbs per 100 gallons of water in a dilute spray basis. Addition of a spreader-sticker is desirable. Begin treatment before rains begin or when disease is first expected. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals during periods of heavy rainfall.

PECANS: Shuck and Kernel rot (*Phytophthora cactorum*) and Zonate leaf spot (*Cristulariella pyramidalis*) - For suppression, use 2 to 4 lbs per acre and apply at 2 to 4 week intervals starting at kernel growth and continue until shucks open. Use the shorter interval and higher rates when rainfall is frequent and/or heavy. Mosses, Alga and Lichen - Mix 6 lbs per 100 gallons spray plus spreader-sticker by dilute spray, or 12 to 16 lbs per acre by concentrate, and apply in dormant season (before buds swell) thoroughly wetting limbs and mosses.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES: Peach blight, *Coryneum* blight (Shot hole) and Peach leaf curl - Apply 8 to 16 lbs per acre and apply in fall dormant period before fall rains begin. Repeat in spring before foliage buds begin to swell if needed. For suppression of Brown rot blossom blight, Twig blight - Apply 8 to 12 lbs per acre and apply in full cover spray before buds swell and again at pink bud, but before leaves emerge. Bacterial spot - Apply 8 to 16 lbs per acre as a dormant spray and at bud swell. If needed, 1 lb per acre may be added in the first and second post bloom cover sprays. NOTE: Application in cover sprays may cause some leaf spotting and defoliation and shedding of some fruits. If applied within three weeks of harvest, some fruit spotting may also occur.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: *Coryneum* blight (shot hole) - Apply 8 to 16 lbs per acre at the dormant stage before heavy fall rains begin. Use the higher rates on mature trees and in wet period with heavy disease potential. For suppression of Brown rot blossom blight, Twig blight - Apply 4 to 6 lbs per acre in full cover spray at green bud and at early pink to white bud stage. NOTE: Limit 6 lbs per acre and do not apply more than 500 gallons per acre.

STRAWBERRIES: Downy mildew, Leaf spot - Use 2-3 lbs and apply after leaves form. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals.

WALNUTS: Bacterial blight - Apply 8 to 14 lbs per acre in early pre-bloom (1% pistillate, not catkins blooms showing) and the second application when 10% to 20% pistillate (not catkins) blooms are showing. Repeat applications 3-4 times as needed during bloom and nutlet development.

VEGETABLE AND FIELD CROPS

- BEANS (Green and Dry):** Angular leaf spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial blights, and Downy mildew - Use 2-4 lbs per acre. Begin spraying when plants have second trifoliate leaf set (when plants are about 5 inches tall), or before disease first appears. Repeat at 5-10 day intervals as needed.
- BEETS:** Downy mildew, Leaf blight and Leaf spot - Use 2-4 lbs per acre and apply when disease first appears. Repeat as 7-10 day intervals as needed.
- CARROTS:** Leaf blight, Leaf spots - Use 3 to 6 lbs in 25 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Begin before diseases appear and repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
- CANTALOUPE, HONEYDEWS AND MUSKMELONS:** Downy mildew - Apply weekly at 3 to 4 lbs per acre. Begin before disease first appears.
- CELERY:** Bacterial blight, Early/Late blight - Use 3 to 6 lbs in 25 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Begin when plants are set in field or diseases are first reported in area. Repeat at 5 to 10 day intervals.
- CUCUMBERS:** Angular leaf spot, Downy mildew, Cercospora leaf spot, Anthracnose - Apply weekly once plants begin to vine. Use 3 to 4 lbs per acre.
- EGGPLANT: (Except California)** Alternaria blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis - Use 3 to 4 lbs per acre before disease appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.
- ONIONS, GARLIC AND LEEKS:** Purple blotch, Downy mildew - Use 3 to 4 lbs per acre. A spreader-sticker may be added to better wet the foliage. Begin spray when plants are 4-6 inches high and repeat at 7-10 day intervals as needed.
- PEANUTS:** Cercospora leaf spot - Use 2 to 3 lbs per acre in ground, chemigation, or aerial spray application. Make first spray before first disease symptoms appear or are reported in the area, which is usually 25 to 40 days after planting. Thorough canopy penetrating coverage is required for good control. For best ground spray control, use as much spray water as practically possible and a spray pressure of at least 60 psi or more. With aerial application use 3 to 5 gallons per acre. Continue sprays at 10 to 14 day intervals preferably up to day of harvest. Use shorter intervals and higher rates when disease pressure is high and when late leaf spot is expected. May be tank mixed with a sulfur formulation or other compatible fungicides at labeled rates.
- PEAS:** Powdery mildew, Bacterial blights - Begin when disease symptoms first appear. Use 1.5 to 3 lbs per acre according to disease severity and repeat at weekly intervals as needed.
- PEPPERS:** Bacterial spot - Use 3 to 4 lbs per acre. Start sprays in seed bed or field before disease first appears and usually right after transplanting. Repeat every 5-10 days in field and especially during fruiting stages. Damping-off (cold frames, greenhouse, etc.) - Use 4 to 5 lbs per 100

gallons of water and apply as a light spray to soil before seedlings emerge. Continue spray when plants emerge and repeat at 4-7 day intervals until transplanting time.

POTATOES Early blight, Late blight - Use 3-4 lbs in 25 or more gallons of water per acre. Begin when plants are 4 to 6 inches high or when disease first appears in the area. Repeat at 4-10 day intervals to harvest or as needed. If Late blight is a problem, apply prior to digging or in vine kill spray.

PUMPKINS AND SQUASH Downy and Powdery mildew, Alternaria leaf spot, Anthracnose, and Angular leaf spot on Squash - Use 3 to 4 lbs per acre. Begin application when plants are about 3 weeks old or when symptoms first appear in the area. Repeat at weekly intervals as needed.

RICE Algae Control in flooded rice fields - Apply 3 to 5 lbs per acre. Application by dusting or spraying the flooded rice fields as needed to control algae is preferred and repeat as needed. Use the higher rate as water depth is increased from 4 to 6 inches and as algae infection level increases.

TOBACCO Angular leaf spot, Damping off (cold frames, greenhouses, etc.) and Root rot - Use 1/4 to 2/3 lb per 10 gallons of water and apply as spray to each 15 yards of bed and repeat every 10-14 days. Begin at plant emergence using the lower rate on smaller plants and increase as seedlings grow.

TOMATOES Bacterial spot, Bacterial speck, Early and Late blights, Anthracnose, Gray leaf mold, Septoria leaf spot - Use 3 to 4 lbs per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Begin in seed bed and repeat at 5-7 day intervals after first leaves appear. In the field especially where Bacterial spot or speck infections are usually heavy, begin spray after transplanting or when disease is first expected and repeat at 4-7 day intervals. COC used alone may be sprayed up to day of harvest. Control of Bacterial spot and speck may be enhanced by a tank-mix with maneb or mancozeb if labeled for use on tomatoes, and observe days before harvest on each product label. For Target leaf spot control, tank-mix with a Chlorothalonil formulation. Damping-off (cold frames, greenhouses, etc.) - Use 4 to 5 lbs of COC per 100 gallons of water and apply as a light spray to soil surface around plants. Begin when plants emerge and repeat at 4-7 day intervals until transplanting time.

SUGAR BEETS Leaf spot - Use 3 to 5 lbs per acre. Begin when disease is first expected and repeat as necessary.

WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY Septoria leaf blotch or Glume blotch, Helminthosporium leaf or spot blotch - Apply 2 to 3 lbs per acre. Make first application at early heading and repeat 10 days later.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, HEDGES, AND FOREST TREES

ASTERS, BEGONIAS, CARNATIONS, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, DAHLIA, GARDENIAS, GERANIUMS, GLADIOLUS, HOLLYHOCK, LILIES, MARIGOLDS, NASTURTIUM, PANSIES,

PEONIES, PHLOX, ROSES, SNAPDRAGONS, SWEETPEAS, TULIPS, VIOLETS AND ZINNIA: Anthracnose, Botrytis blight, Leaf spots, Downy mildew and Powdery mildew - Apply 4 lbs per 100 gallons of water and begin spray before disease appears. Repeat every 7-10 days as needed and after each rain. Use equivalent rates when applied by chemigation.

ARBOR VITAE, AZALEAS, BOXWOOD, DOGWOODS, IVIES, LILACS, MAPLES, OAKS, PALMS, PINES, RHODODENDRON AND VIRGINIA CREEPER: Anthracnose, Blights, Leaf spots and smuts (on palms) - Apply 4 lbs per 100 gallons of water and begin spray before disease appears. Repeat every 7-10 days as needed and after each rain. Use equivalent rates when applied by chemigation.

POPLARS: Leaf rust - Apply by full dilute spray just before point of runoff, using 1 2/3 - 2 lbs. per 100 gallons of water. Make first spray at the first sign of rust pustules. Repeat every 4 weeks as needed to control the disease.

PINES: Needle blights (including Dothistroma Needle Blight) - In forests, hedges and windbreaks, apply 1 1/2 - 3 lbs per acre in sufficient water for good coverage. If applied by aircraft equipped with low volume sprayers, such as the micronaire, adjust the droplet size to apply 4 pints per acre or more, applying 1 1/2 lbs per acre (1.66 kg/ha) in 1 3/4 pint medium crop oil and add sufficient water to give thorough coverage for disease control. Make application as needles are just emerging. When disease potential is heavy, repeat about 3 weeks later. Repeat at yearly intervals as needed. In nurseries and ornamentals, apply by dilute spray to point of runoff, applying at a rate of 2 1/2 - 3 1/2 lbs per 100 gallons of water (300-420 grams per 100 liters), using above timings and repeat as needed to control disease.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on this 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, expressed or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to the seller; the buyer assumes the risk of such use.