

C.O.C. 3FL

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Copper* (Expressed as Metallic)	23.08%
INERT INGREDIENTS	76.92%

*Copper Source is Copper Oxchloride

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING AVISO

Si Usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a Usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

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

IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN: Remove contaminated clothes and shoes and immediately wash skin with soap and plenty of water. If irritation develops, see a physician.

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

See Additional Precautionary Statements Inside

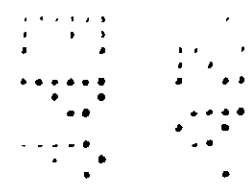
EPA Reg. No. 51036-82

EPA Est. No. 51036-GA-1

ACCEPTED

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Manufactured By
MICRO FLO COMPANY
P.O. BOX 5948
LAKELAND, FLORIDA 33807



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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards To Humans And Domestic Animals

WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing spray.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

1. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
2. Waterproof gloves
3. Shoes plus socks
4. Protective eyewear
5. Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

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 and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

1. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
2. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
3. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not allow disposed material to enter surface or ground water. Do not contaminate water by disposal 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.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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. 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

Protective eyewear

Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

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.

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not reuse empty container.

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

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

COC 3FL may be applied by Aerial, or by Dilute or Concentrated Ground Sprayers, or Chemigation on crops and at rates given on this label unless specifically prohibited for that crop use. Sufficient spray volume and spray pressure is essential to thoroughly penetrate the plant canopy and give thorough spray coverage and at

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the times indicated. On crops sensitive to copper fungicides use the higher volumes of spray water per acre. Use the higher dosage of COC 3FL on mature trees, or when disease pressure is severe or weather conditions warrant.

When using adjuvants or other pesticides in combination with this product, always observe the caution statements on the product's label and required days before harvest. Sprays of COC 3FL may be applied up to day of harvest. Before mixing with other products in spray tank, be sure that products are compatible. If compatibility is in question, use the compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. COC 3FL should not be applied in spray water having a Ph of less than 6.5 as phytotoxicity may result. Use a buffering agent to increase the Ph to 6.5-7.0 if your water source is below 6.5. Also avoid using water having a Ph of greater than 9.0 as effectiveness may be reduced.

GENERAL CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveling gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

PRECAUTION: Corrosion of aluminum and carbon steel irrigation sprinkler systems may be experienced with the use of copper based fungicides. The end-user assumes all responsibility for use of this product through such systems.

Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from non-uniform 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 safety device for public water systems is 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

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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.

(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.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Public water systems means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such a 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.

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Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventor (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 the 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.

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.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a 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.

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.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

POSTING INSTRUCTIONS

Posting of areas to be chemigated 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, or when chemigated area is open to the public, such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.

Posting must conform to the following requirements: Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual point 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

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

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 COC 3FL at the recommended rate.

Mix thoroughly and then add enough water to fill spray tank. Maintain sufficient agitation during mixing and during application of spray s to ensure a uniform spray mixture. When tank mixing with other products, follow the mixing sequence below: (1) micronutrients and fertilizers, (2) wettable powders, dry flowables, and water dispersible granules, (3) liquid flowables, (4) emulsifiable concentrates, and (5) adjuvants. Before adding the second pesticide, be sure that the prior product is well mixed and suspended before adding the next ingredient.

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 leafed 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:

Use COC 3FL as noted below unless indicated otherwise in the specific crop directions. COC 3FL is adaptable to spraying from aircraft and ground spraying equipment. Depending on the equipment used and the specific crop, the volume applied per acre will differ. Refer to recommended volumes below:

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	Aerial	Ground	
		Dilute	Concentrate
Vegetables and Field Crops	3	20	--
Small Fruits	5	150	50
Vines	5	150	50
Fruit and Nut Trees	10	300-400	50
Citrus	10	800-1,000	100

NOTE: 50 gallons water may be used in Florida for ground concentrate application

*On young fruit trees, use a minimum of 1 gallons spray per acre; for other tree crops depending on size, use up to 800 gallons per acre.

ALMONDS:

Coryneum Blight and Blossom Brown Rot - Apply a dormant application of $5 \frac{1}{3}$ - 8 quarts per acre. Apply in late dormant before foliage buds begin to swell. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. Use 2 - 6 quarts per acre in early bloom popcorn application. Apply before full bloom. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.

NOTE: To avoid plant injury, do not use above rate after full bloom.

Bacterial blast (Pseudomonas) - Apply $5 \frac{1}{3}$ - 12 quarts at dormant to early pink bud. For control in sprinkler irrigated orchards or where disease is severe, apply $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ quart per acre at 2 week post-bloom intervals or just before sprinkling.

NOTE: Injury may occur from post-bloom sprays, especially on sensitive varieties.

APPLES:

Anthrachnose, Pseudomonas, European Canker. Apply $1 \frac{1}{2}$ - 3 quarts before fall rains in 100 gallons of water, using 300 to 400 gallons of water per acre as a concentrate spray.

NOTE: Use on yellow varieties may cause discoloration.

Fire Blight. Apply $1 \frac{1}{3}$ - 3 quarts per 100 gallons of water as full cover spray or $5 \frac{1}{3}$ - 12 quarts per acre as a concentrate at silver and green tip stages. Do not apply after green tips reach $\frac{1}{2}$ inch because phytotoxic problems may occur on later applications.

Crown or Collar Rot - Apply $1 \frac{1}{3}$ - 3 quarts per acre 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.

NOTE: Do not use if soil Ph is below 5.5 since copper toxicity may result.

APRICOTS:

Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole) & Blossom Brown Rot - Apply at popcorn to full bloom using $5 \frac{1}{3}$ - 8 quarts per acre. Use higher rate when conditions favor disease. Do not apply after bloom as crop injury may result.

AVOCADOS:

Scab. Apply when bloom buds begin to swell at $5 \frac{1}{3}$ - 8 quarts per acre. Continue applications at monthly intervals for 5 to 6 applications. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease.

BANANAS:

Sigatoka. Apply by air at $2 \frac{2}{3}$ - $1 \frac{1}{2}$ quarts per acre in 3 gals. of water containing 0.5 gals. agricultural oil. Apply on a 14 day schedule throughout the wet season. Apply at 21 day intervals during dry periods.

Black Pitting. Apply at 1 - 3 quarts 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 & Common). For protective sprays apply first application when plants are six inches high. Apply on 7 to 14 day schedule depending on local conditions. Use $\frac{1}{3}$ to 2 quarts per acre depending on disease severity.

BLACKBERRIES (Santiams, Logans, Boysens, Marions, Auroras, Cascades, Chehalems, & Thornless Evergreens):

Leaf & Cane Spot. Apply delayed dormant spray after training in spring at $1 \frac{1}{3}$ - 3 quarts plus 1 quart superior-type oil per 100 gallons. Apply again in late spring at $1 \frac{1}{2}$ quarts plus 1 quart of superior-type oil per 100 gallons. Make fall spray applications after harvest using 3 quarts plus 1 quart crop oil per 100 gallons.

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 $\frac{2}{3}$ - 3 quarts 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 $2 \frac{1}{6}$ - 6 quarts per acre, according to disease incidence and planting density.

CANTALOUPE, HONEYDEWS, MUSKMELONS:

Downy Mildew. Apply weekly at $\frac{2}{3}$ - $1 \frac{1}{2}$ quarts per acre before disease appears.

CARROTS:

Cercospora Leaf Spot - Use $\frac{2}{3}$ - 3 quarts per acre. Begin when disease first appears and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

CELERY:

Early Blight (*Cercospora*) and Late Blight (*Septoria*): Use $\frac{2}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts per acre. Treat every 7 days after emergence.

CHERRIES:

Dead Bud (*Pseudomonas syringae*) & Coryneum Blight. Apply $5\frac{1}{3}$ - 8 quarts per acre before heavy rains fall and again in late dormant. In orchards where the disease is severe a spray should also be applied in August.

Brown Rot Blossom Blight. Apply $1\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 quarts per 100 gallons water as a full cover spray, applied as popcorn and full bloom.

CITRUS (Grapefruit, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangerines, Tangelos): For Melanose, Scab, Pink Pitting - Apply $\frac{1}{3}$ to 2 gallons per acre depending on disease severity, as a pre-bloom and post-bloom spray. Greasy Spot - Apply $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 gallon per acre using higher rates when conditions favor disease.

Brown Rot - Apply $\frac{1}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{3}$ gallons per acre beginning in fall and continuing as needed. Apply to skirts of trees to a height of at least 4 feet. Apply also to bare ground one foot beyond skirt. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

NOTE: In California, in areas subject to copper injury, add $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 pound of high quality lime per gallon of COC 3FL.

Citrus Canker (SUPPRESSION ONLY) - Apply 1 - 2 gallons per acre, spraying flushes 7 - 14 days after shoots begin to grow. Young fruit may require an additional application. Number and timing of applications will be dependent on disease pressure. Under heavy disease pressure, each flush of new growth should be sprayed.

Phytophthora - Mix $\frac{2}{3}$ - $1\frac{1}{3}$ pints of COC 3FL with 1 gallon of water and paint trunks of trees from the soil surface to the lowest scaffold limb. Apply in May prior to summer rains and/or in the fall prior

to wrapping trees for freeze protection. Treatment serves as protection for up to one year, but does not cure existing infections.

COFFEE:

Iron Spot (*Cercospora coffeicola*). Pink Disease (*Corticium salmonicolor*) - Apply at $\frac{2}{3}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts per acre. Begin treatment at start of wet season and continue at monthly intervals for three applications.

Coffee berry disease (*Collectotrichum coffeanum*) - Apply 2 - 6 quarts per acre. Make first spray after flowering and before onset of long rains and repeat at 21 - 28 day intervals until picking. Use higher rates and shorter intervals when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.

Bacterial blight (*Pseudomonas syringae*) - Apply 4 - 6 quarts per acre. Begin spray program before onset of the long rains and continue throughout the rainy season at 14-21 day intervals. The critical time of spraying to control this disease is just before, during and after flowering(s), especially when coinciding with wet weather. Use higher rates and shorter intervals when rainfall is

heavy and disease pressure is high.

Leaf Rust (*Hemileia vastatrix*). Apply at $2/3$ - 4 quarts per acre for average density plantings. Make first application before the onset of rains and then continue at 21 day intervals while the rains continue and disease conditions continue. Use the higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.

CUCUMBERS:

Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Downy Mildew, Scab - Use $1/2$ - 3 quarts per acre. Begin treatment when plants begin to vine and repeat every 7 to 10 days. Since the disease is likely to be more serious in high plant populations (>40,000 plants per acre) spray every 3 to 4 days to protect fruit at all stages of development.

EGGPLANT:

Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis. Use $2/3$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts per acre before disease appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

FILBERT:

Bacterial Blight - Use $10\frac{2}{3}$ - 18 quarts per 100 gallons in late August or early September. In seasons of heavy rainfall, apply another spray when three-quarters of the leaves have dropped. Eastern filbert blight - Apply as a dilute spray in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Make initial application after harvest in October before heavy winter rains begin. Repeat application in late February to early March & again 4 weeks later.

MANGO: (Florida only).

Anthracnose. Apply $5\frac{1}{3}$ - 7 quarts per acre monthly after fruit set until harvest.

LIVE OAK:

Ball Moss and Spanish Moss - Mix 2 - 4 quarts in 100 gallons of water. Apply in spring after heavy rain. Thoroughly wet tree and moss, applying about 1.5 gallons per foot of tree height. A second application may be required after 12 months.

OLIVES: (California only).

Peacock Spot. Apply $5\frac{1}{3}$ - 8 quarts per acre before fall rains begin. A second application in early spring should be made if disease is severe.

ONIONS:

Purple Blotch & Downy Mildew. Apply $2/3$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts per acre when plants are 4 to 6 inches high and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Addition of a spreader-sticker at recommended rates may improve wetting of onion foliage.

PAPAYA: (except California)

Anthracnose - Mix 1 - $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts per 100 gallons water on dilute spray basis. Addition of a sticker may be desirable. Begin

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treatment before rains when disease is expected. Repeat at 10 - 14 day intervals during periods of heavy rainfall.

PEACHES & NECTARINES:

Leaf Curl & Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole) - Apply $5 \frac{1}{3}$ - 14 quarts per acre at leaf fall. Use the higher rates per acre when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. Addition of an agricultural spray oil may be desired.

Brown rot blossom blight - Apply at $5 \frac{1}{3}$ - 8 quarts per acre as a full cover spray at pink bud. (Application at this time also affords some control of Leaf Curl and Coryneum Blight).

Bacterial spot - Apply $5 \frac{1}{3}$ - 12 quarts per acre as a dormant application. If bacterial spot infection is potentially heavy, two post bloom sprays applying $2 \frac{2}{3}$ - 6 fluid ounces per 100 gallons at first and second cover sprays in full dilute spray may aid control. Do not spray later than three weeks prior to harvest. Do not use at rates above those recommended. (Precaution: Slight defoliation and spotting of leaves may occur from use in cover sprays).

PEANUTS:

Cercospora Leaf Spot. Begin spraying 25 - 40 days after planting or when disease symptoms appear. Make ground or aerial application at $\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 quarts per acre. Continue applications at 10 to 14 day intervals. Use in sufficient water to get adequate coverage.

PEARS:

Fire Blight (Western U.S.). Apply at $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ quart per acre at 5 day intervals throughout bloom period.

Pseudomonas blight - Apply 4 - 12 quarts per acre before fall rains. Make a second application during dormancy before spring growth begins. The higher rate is required when increased disease pressure is present or when conditions favor development of the disease.

PRECAUTION: May cause fruit russet.

PEAS:

Powdery Mildew. Begin spray treatment when disease symptoms first appear. Use at $\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 quarts per acre according to disease severity. Repeat applications at weekly intervals.

PECANS:

Shuck and Kernal Rot (Phytophthora cactorum) and Zonate Leaf Spot (Cristulariella pyramidalis) - For suppression, apply $1 \frac{1}{2}$ - 3 quarts per acre in sufficient water for good coverage at 2 - 4 week intervals starting at kernel growth and continuing until shucks open. Use the higher rate and shorter intervals if frequent rainfall occurs.

Mosses, Algae, and Lichen - Mix 4 quarts per 100 gallons spray plus Spreader-sticker on a dilute spray basis and apply in dormant season before buds swell, thoroughly wetting limbs and mosses.

PEPPERS:

Bacterial Spot. When disease threatens, apply $2/3$ - 3 quarts per acre at 7 to 14 day intervals depending on disease severity.

PHILODENDRON:

Bacterial Leaf Spot. Apply weekly before disease appears at $1/2$ - 1 quart of COC 3L plus 1.5 lbs. of a coordination product of Maneb and Zinc (80% active compound) per 100 gals. of water. (Only use this product if it is EPA registered for this crop).

PLUMS & PRUNES:

Coryneum blight (Shot Hole) - Apply $5 \frac{1}{3}$ - 12 quarts per acre as a dormant spray. Use the higher rate when rainfall is heavy and/or disease pressure is high.

Brown rot blossom blight - Apply $5 \frac{1}{3}$ - 8 quarts per acre full cover application at pink, red or early white bud stage. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is heavy or conditions favor disease development.

PUMPKINS & SQUASH:

Powdery Mildew. Begin applications when plants are 3 weeks old or when disease symptoms appear. Use at weekly intervals at $1/2$ - 2 quarts per acre depending on disease severity.

POTATOES:

Early and Late Blight - Use $1/3$ - 4 quarts per acre. Begin when plants emerge and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

RASPBERRY: (Except California)

Leaf & Cane spot - Apply $1 \frac{1}{3}$ - 3 quarts per acre as a delayed dormant spray after training in the spring. Make fall application after harvest. Add 1 qt. of crop oil per acre.

STRAWBERRIES:

Downey mildew, Leaf Spot & Leaf Blight. Use $2/3$ - 2 quarts in 100 gallons water per acre. Begin spray when plants are established and continue on a weekly schedule throughout season. Discontinue applications if signs of phytotoxicity appear. May be used in nursery and field plantings.

SUGAR BEETS:

Cercospora Leaf Spot - Use $2/3$ - 3 quarts per acre. Begin when disease first appears and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

SYCAMORE:

Anthracnose. Make two applications using $2/3$ - 3 quarts per 100 gallons as a full cover spray. Make first application at bud crack and second application 7 to 14 days later at 10% leaf expansion.

TOMATOES:

Early Blight, Anthracnose, Bacterial speck, Gray leaf spot - When

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disease threatens, apply $2/3$ - 3 quarts per acre at 7 to 10 day intervals. Use more frequent application when disease pressure is high.

Bacterial spot - When disease threatens, apply $2/3$ - 3 quarts per acre at 7 - 10 day intervals, more frequently when disease is severe. May be tank mixed with 1.5 to 2 lbs. per acre maneb or coordination product of maneb and zinc (80% active ingredient) if product is labeled for use on tomatoes. Follow all directions for use and days between last spray and harvest on those product labels. Do not use above named fungicides in the tank mix unless they are registered for use on tomatoes. Addition of a chlorothalonil, controls target leaf spot and may enhance control of some of the other listed diseases on this label with a tank mix.

WALNUTS:

Walnut Blight. Apply $5 \frac{1}{3}$ - 8 quarts per acre. Make first spray at early pre-bloom when catkins are partially expanded. Make additional applications during bloom and early nutlet stage or as needed if frequent rainfall occurs.

WATERMELON:

Anthracnose & Downy Mildew. Apply as soon as plants become established and at weekly intervals thereafter.

Anthracnose - Use at $2/3$ - $1 \frac{1}{2}$ quarts per acre.

Downy Mildew - Use at 1 - 2 quarts per acre, according to disease severity.

WHEAT, OATS & BARLEY:

Septoria Leaf Blotch, Helminthosporium Spot Blotch. Apply $1/2$ - $1 \frac{1}{2}$ quarts per acre. Make first application at early heading and follow with second application 10 days later.

ORNAMENTALS

Notice to User: Plant sensitivities to COC 3FL have been found to be acceptable in specific genera and species listed on this label; however, 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 COC 3FL. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not COC 3FL can be safely used on ornamental or nursery plants not listed on this label. The user should determine if COC 3FL can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, i.e., bedding plants, foliage, etc., and observe for 7-10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use.

Use COC 3FL on container, bench, or bed-grown ornamentals in greenhouses or outdoor nurseries, for professional use on ornamentals grown for indoor and outdoor landscaping, and for control of bacterial and fungal diseases of foliage, flowers & stems.

Apply as a thorough coverage spray using $1/3$ - $3/4$ quart COC 3FL per 100 gallons of water. Begin application at first sign of

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disease and repeat at 7-14 day intervals as needed; use shorter interval during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist.

COC 3FL may be used as a maintenance spray alone or in combination with other fungicides such as the dithiocarbamates.

ORNAMENTAL / DISEASES:

Aralia/Xanthomonas & Cercospora leaf spots, Alternaria

Azalea*/Cercospora leaf spot, Botrytis blight, Phytophthora dieback & Powdery mildew

Begonia/Xanthomonas leaf spot

Bulbs (Easter lily, Tulip, Gladiolus)/Anthracnose, Botrytis blight

Carnation*/Alternaria blight, Pseudomonas leaf spot, & Botrytis blight

Chrysanthemum*/Septoria leaf spot, & Botrytis blight

Cotoneaster/Botrytis blight

Euonymus/Botrytis blight & Anthracnose

India hawthorn (greenhouse)/**Entomosporium leaf spot

Ivy*/Xanthomonas leaf spot

Pachysandra/Volutella leaf blight

Periwinkle/Phomopsis stem blight

Philodendron/Bacterial leaf spot

Pyracantha/Fireblight & Scab

Rose*/Powdery mildew, Black spot

Yucca (Adams Needle)/Cercospora & Septoria leaf spot

*Discoloration of foliage and/or blooms have been noted on some varieties. To prevent residues on commercial plants, do not spray just before selling season.

**For India hawthorn, use 1 1/2 - 3 quarts per 100 gallons.

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