



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

July 18, 2024

Danielle A. Larochelle
Regulatory Manager
Nufarm Americas Inc. AGT Division
c/o Nufarm Americas Inc, Agent
4020 Aerial Center Parkway, Suite 101
Morrisville, NC, 27560

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for Copper Compounds
Product Name: Champ WG
EPA Registration Number: 55146-1
Application Date: February 28, 2019
Decision Number: 595996

Dear Danielle A. Larochelle:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Copper Compounds Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling and must be used at your next label printing. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Concepción Rodríguez by phone at 202-566-0820, or via email at rodriguez.concepcion@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Linda Arrington", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label

COPPER

GROUP

M1

FUNGICIDE

CHAMP® WG

AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

[Alternate Brand Name: CHAMPION® Wettable Powder]

NOT FOR RESIDENTIAL USE

Intended for Agricultural or Commercial Use

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Copper Hydroxide* (CAS No. 20427-59-2) 77.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 23.0%**TOTAL:** 100.0%

*Metallic Copper Equivalent 50.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
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.)

SEE INSIDE LABEL BOOKLET [ON BACK SIDE OF BAG] FOR [FIRST AID AND] [ADDITIONAL] PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS [AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE]

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate use of gastric lavage.

EPA Reg. No. 55146-1

EPA Est. No. _____

NET WEIGHT: _____ Lb (_____ Kg)

055146-00001.20240227.Reg Review Label

Manufactured For
NUFARM AMERICAS INC.
AGT DIVISION
11901 South Austin Avenue
Alsip, IL 60803**ACCEPTED**

Jul 18, 2024

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the
pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No. 55146-1

[Grow a better tomorrow.]

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER / PELIGRO**

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear the following:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks, and
- Protective eyewear (face shield, goggles, or shielded safety glasses)

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining personal protective equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls Statements

Pilots must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.305].

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/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- 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 invertebrates and may contaminate water through runoff. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. 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 or rinsate.

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. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the state or tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling, and with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), 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), restricted-entry interval (REI), and notification to workers. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the WPS.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the REI of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the WPS 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.

For greenhouse uses, the REI is 24 hours provided the following conditions are met:

For at least seven (7) days following the application of copper-containing products in greenhouses:

- ♦ at least one (1) container or station designed specifically for flushing eyes is available in operating condition with the WPS-required decontamination supplies for workers entering the area treated with copper-containing products,
- ♦ workers are informed orally, in a manner they can understand:
 - that residues in the treated area may be highly irritating to their eyes,
 - that they should take precautions, such as refraining from rubbing their eyes, to keep the residues out of their eyes,
 - that if they do get residues in their eyes, they should immediately flush their eyes with the eye flush container or eye flush station that is located with the decontamination supplies, and
 - how to operate the eye flush container or eye flush station.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the WPS 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 or allow others to enter treated area until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION AND USE INSTRUCTIONS

This product is adaptable to spraying from aircraft and ground spraying equipment. The volume applied per acre will differ depending on the equipment used and the specific crop. Refer to the Minimum Spray Mixture Volume table below:

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: Proper mixing of this product with water requires use of a spray tank equipped with agitation.

Mixing Order

1. **Water:** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank containing one-half the required amount of clean water.
2. **Agitation:** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Inductor:** If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each application. Add **CHAMP WG** at a slow rate to prevent system and/or port blockage.
4. **CHAMP WG:** Slowly add the required amount of this product to the sprayer tank.
5. **Remaining Quantity of Water:** Slowly add the remaining volume of clean water.
6. **Additives:** Add any tank mix partners last. Make sure that **CHAMP WG** is thoroughly mixed and dispersed before addition of additives. If you do not have previous experience with **CHAMP WG** and additive mixtures, conduct a small-jar test to confirm compatibility of tank mixtures prior to full scale use. Follow the most restrictive label limitations for tank mix additives.

Maintain constant agitation during application.

APPLYING SPRAY MIXTURE

This product may be applied as an aerial or ground concentrate spray unless specifically directed otherwise by crop in the use instructions.

Under heavy disease pressure or when conditions favor such, use the higher rate and shorter spray intervals specified for each crop. In addition, use the higher rates for large mature tree crops.

The per acre use rate of this product is applicable for both dilute and concentrate spraying. Consult this label for specific rates and timing of application by crop.

Complete spray coverage is essential to assure optimum performance from this product. When treating on a concentrate basis or by aerial application, unless you have had specific previous experience, it is advisable to test for compatibility and crop tolerance prior to full-scale commercial utilization.

While volume is important in obtaining full spray coverage, other factors such as foliage density, environmental conditions and sprayer calibrations, can have a greater impact. Always be sure that sprayers are calibrated to spray equipment manufacturer's specifications and environmental conditions are within those specified by state and local regulatory authorities.

Minimum Spray Mixture Volume (Gallons per Acre) †

	Aerial Application (Gal/A)	Ground Application (Gal/A)	
		Dilute Spray Mixture	Concentrate Spray Mixture
Citrus	10	800	100 (20 – Florida)
Field Crops	3	20	--
Small Fruits	5	150	50
Vegetables	3	20	--
Vines	5	150	50
Tree Crops	10	400	50
Miscellaneous	10	150	50

† See crop specific use instructions for additional information regarding recommended spray volumes for certain crops.

SMALL VOLUME MIXTURES (< 100 gallons): Two (2) level tablespoons of this product per 1000 square feet is equivalent to 0.52 lb metallic copper per acre or 1 lb product per acre. One level tablespoon of this product per gallon of water is equivalent to 1 pound per 100 gallons.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- The pre-harvest interval (PHI) for this product is 0-days unless otherwise noted in the crop specific use instructions.
- Environmental conditions such as extended periods of wet weather, acid rain, etc. which alter the pH of the leaf surface may affect the performance of this product resulting in possible phytotoxicity or loss of effectiveness.
- Application of this product to wet crops or a rain event occurring before the spray is dry may result in reduced performance.
- This product may be reactive on metal and masonry surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on houses, cars, lawn furniture, or other surfaces where the quality of the finish is a concern.
- Unpredictable performance or crop injury may result from tank mixing this product with certain pesticides or additives, especially when tank mixing multiple products. Unless specified on this label or by a state/local expert, test for compatibility and tolerance to crop injury prior to full-scale commercial use of a new tank mix.
- Agricultural chemicals may react with soft metals (e.g., aluminum) and some synthetic materials (e.g., plastics, rubbers, etc.) used in the construction of application equipment. Thoroughly flush all application equipment with clean water after each day's use.

RESTRICTIONS

- Pilots must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.305].
- Do not apply this product in a spray solution having a pH less than 6.0 as phytotoxicity may occur.
- Do not tank mix this product with Aliette® Fungicide unless appropriate precautions are taken to buffer the spray solution or severe phytotoxicity may result.
- In California, do not apply with equipment which contains aluminum parts or components.

SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy or water, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speed exceeds 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the application area.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications

- Apply with the spray release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, Champ WG Copper Fungicide contains copper hydroxide, a Group M1 fungicide/bactericide. Any fungal/bacterial population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Champ WG and other Group M1 fungicides/bactericides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides/bactericides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

The following steps may delay the development of fungicide/bactericide resistance:

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group M1 fungicides/bactericides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides/bactericides from a different group that are effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide/bactericide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide/bactericide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal/bacterial populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, end tow, traveler, big gun, plastic solid set, or plastic hand move sprinkler irrigation systems that do not contain aluminum components. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system unless specifically set forth above or as may be specified in the future as additional systems not containing aluminum components come into use.

Shut off injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until this product has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

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 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.

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) 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 2) when the 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 points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

All words shall consist of letters at least 2.5 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.

This sign is in addition to any sign posted to comply with the WPS.

CHEMIGATION 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 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.

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.

When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. Add this product slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Stickers, spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use a compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations that can be encountered, observe the most stringent cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures.

This product should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation is recommended.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

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.

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

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief value, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow.

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 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 system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump's motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. Add this product slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Stickers, spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use a compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations that can be encountered, observe the most stringent cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures.

This product should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation is recommended.

FROST INJURY PROTECTION

Bacterial Ice Nucleation Inhibitor: Application of this product made to all crops listed on this label at rates and stages of growth indicated on this label, at least 24 hours prior to anticipated frost conditions, will afford control of ice nucleating bacteria (*Pseudomonas syringae*, *Erwinia herbicola*, and *Pseudomonas fluorescens*) and may therefore provide some protection against light frost. Not recommended for those geographical areas where weather conditions favor severe frost.

NOTE: ALL USE RATES LISTED BELOW ARE LB OF THIS PRODUCT PER ACRE UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.

CITRUS

This product may be mixed with dry foliar nutritionals (micronutrients) to create "Shot Bag" mixes to meet the various nutritional requirements of citrus and provide disease protection as described on this label. The product per acre rates in these mixes must not exceed the maximum specified label rates for disease control. Adding foliar nutritionals to spray mixtures containing this product or other products and applying to citrus during the post bloom period when young fruit are present may result in spray burn. Do not use this product on citrus seedlings less than two years old in greenhouses or shadehouses. The maximum single application rate is 6.3 lb per acre.

CROP	DISEASE	RATE / ACRE LB OF PRODUCT (Lb of Metallic Copper)		Minimum Retreatment Interval (days)	USE INSTRUCTIONS
		Per Application	Maximum Annual		
CITRUS	Melanose, Scab, Algal Spot	4.0-6.3 (2.0-3.15)	25.2 (12.6)	7	Apply as pre-bloom and post-bloom sprays.
	Greasy Spot, Pink Pitting	4.0-6.3 (2.0-3.15)			Apply in summer on expanded new flush. Repeat on subsequent flushes if disease conditions are present.
	Brown Rot, Septoria Spot	4.0-6.3 (2.0-3.15)			Begin applications in fall before or just after the first rain and continue as needed. For Brown Rot: Apply to skirts of trees to a height of at least 4 feet. For Septoria Spot or if fruit have already been infected with Brown Rot: Apply to the entire tree. Apply also to bare ground one foot beyond skirt. *NOTE: (In California) In areas subject to copper injury, add 1/3 to 1 pound of high quality lime per pound of this product.
	Alternaria Brown Spot (SUPPRESSION)*	4.0-6.3 (2.0-3.15)			On susceptible varieties apply 6.3 lb per acre when the first Spring flush appears and each flush thereafter. Application to fruit should start after two thirds of the petals have fallen and be repeated on a 7 to 21 day schedule.
	Phytophthora Foot Rot	1.0 (0.5) (in 1 gallon of water)			To treat 1 acre, mix 1 lb of product with 1 gallon of water or latex paint and paint trunks of trees from the soil surface to the lowest scaffold limbs or mix 1 lb product with 1 to 2 pints of water and add mixture to 1 gallon of treehold or latex paint. Paint trunks of trees from soil surface to the lowest scaffold limbs. Treatment serves for protection for up to 1 year, but does not cure existing infections. NOTE: Areas where microjet or low volume irrigation hit the tree trunk may require retreatment due to wash off.
	Citrus Canker (Suppression)	6.3 (3.15)			Spray this product on canker flushes 7 to 14 days after shoots begin to grow. Young fruit may require an additional application. Number and timing of applications will be dependent upon disease pressure. Under heavy pressure, each flush of new growth should be sprayed.
	Melanose, Scab, Pink Pitting, Greasy Spot, Brown Rot, Citrus Canker (SUPPRESSION)	4.0-6.3 (2.0-3.15)		28	Apply in 100 gallons of water per acre at 28 day intervals.

FIELD CROPS

CROP	DISEASE	RATE / ACRE LB OF PRODUCT (Lb of Metallic Copper)		Minimum Retreatment Interval (days)	USE INSTRUCTIONS
		Per Application	Maximum Annual		
ALFALFA	Cercospora & Leptosphaerulina Leaf Spots	1.0 (0.5)	2.24 (1.12)	30	Apply 10 to 14 days before each harvest or earlier if disease threatens. NOTE: Crop injury may occur with sensitive varieties such as Lahontan. Determine the sensitivity of the variety in question by testing this product on a small area before treating an entire field.
PEANUT	Cercospora Leaf Spot	1.5 (0.75)	9.48 (4.74)	7	1 to 2 quarts of flowable sulfur per acre may be added. Begin spraying 35 to 40 days after planting or when disease symptoms first appear and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals. Reduce spray interval to 7 days during humid weather.
POTATO	Early Blight & Late Blight	1.0-5.0 (0.5-2.5)	50 (25)	5	Apply at 5 to 10 day intervals starting when plants are 3 to 6 inches high. Apply the lower rate in those locations where disease is light and the higher rate where disease is severe.
	Colorado Potato Beetle (SUPPRESSION)	2.0-4.0 (1.0-2.0)	50 (25)	5	Application of this product at the timing recommended for control of early blight and late blight may provide suppression of the Colorado Potato Beetle.
SUGARBEET	Cercospora Leaf Spot	2.0-2.5 (1.0-1.25)	15.7 (7.85)	10	Start spraying when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals as needed.
WHEAT OATS BARLEY	Fusarium Head Blight (Suppression) * Helminthosporum Spot Blotch Powdery Mildew (Suppression) Stagonospora Leaf and Glume Blotch Stem Rust *	1.0 (0.5)	2.12 (1.06)	10	Make first application by early heading and follow with second spray 10 days later. NOTE: Crop injury may occur with sensitive varieties. Determine the sensitivity of the variety in question by testing this product on a small area before treating an entire field. *Not registered for use in California

SMALL FRUITS

CROP	DISEASE	RATE / ACRE LB OF PRODUCT (Lb of Metallic Copper)		Minimum Retreatment Interval (days)	USE INSTRUCTIONS
		Per Application	Maximum Annual		
BRAMBLES (Aurora, Blackberry, Boysenberry, Cascade, Chehalem, Logan, Marion, Raspberry, Santiam & Thornless Evergreen)	Leaf Spot, Cane Spot, Purple Blotch, Anthracnose, Yellow Rust, and Pseudomonas Blight.	4.0 (2.0)	20 (10)	7	Make fall application after harvest. Apply delayed dormant spray after training in the spring. Add 1 quart of crop oil per acre.
	Leaf Spot, Cane Spot, Purple Blotch, Anthracnose, and Yellow Rust.	2.0 (1.0)			Apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. Add 1 quart of superior-type oil per acre.
	NOTE: Crop injury may occur if applied to foliage under certain environmental conditions such as hot or prolonged moist periods. Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear.				
BLUEBERRY	Bacterial Canker	3.0-4.2 (1.5-2.1)	16.8 (8.4)	7	Make first application before the fall rains and a second application 4 weeks later.
CRANBERRY	Fruit Rot				Make first application in late bloom. One or 2 additional applications at 7 to 14 day intervals may be required depending on disease severity.
	Upright Dieback				Apply as a prebloom application. A second application can be made 7 to 14 days later if required.
	Rose Bloom	4.2 (2.1)	12.6 (6.3)	7	Make three applications on a 7 to 14 day schedule as soon as symptoms are observed.
	Bacterial Stem Canker				Apply post harvest and again in the spring before bud burst. One additional application at 7 to 14 day intervals may be required depending on disease severity.
	Stem & Leaf Blight, Red Leaf Spot, Tip Blight (Monilinia)				Apply as a delayed dormant spray in the spring. Repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals through prebloom.
CURRENT, GOOSEBERRY	Anthracnose, Leaf Spot	5.0 – 8.0 (2.5-4.0)	20 (10)	10	Make three applications starting after harvest followed by application before bloom and after petal fall.
STRAWBERRY	Leaf Spot, Leaf Blight, Angular Leaf Spot (Xanthomonas)	2.0-3.0 (1.0-1.5)	12 (6)	7	Begin application when plants are established and continue on a 7-day application schedule throughout season. NOTE: Crop injury may occur if applied to foliage under certain environmental conditions such as hot or prolonged moist periods. Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear.

TREE CROPS

CROP	DISEASE	RATE / ACRE LB OF PRODUCT (Lb of Metallic Copper)		Minimum Retreatment Interval (days)	USE INSTRUCTIONS
		Per Application	Maximum Annual		
ALMOND APRICOT CHERRY PLUM PRUNE	Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Bacterial Canker, Bacterial Blast (<i>Pseudomonas</i>)	8.0-16.0 (4.0-8.0)	36 (18)	7	Dormant application: Apply before fall rains and a second application before foliage buds begin to swell. For Cherries: An additional application at leaf fall may be required under severe disease conditions. Do not exceed the maximum annual rate. For Almonds Only: For Bacterial Blast (<i>Pseudomonas</i>) control in sprinkler irrigated orchards or where disease is severe, apply 1 to 3 lb per acre at two week post-bloom intervals or just before sprinkling. Do not exceed the maximum annual rate. NOTE: Injury may occur from post-bloom sprays, especially on NePlus varieties of Almonds.
	Coryneum Blight (Shot hole), Blossom Brown Rot	3.0 (1.5)		5	Apply during early bloom (popcorn). NOTE: To avoid plant injury, do not use after full bloom.
	Anthrachnose, European Canker, Blossom Blast, Shoot Blast (<i>Pseudomonas</i>)	12.0 (6.0)			Apply before fall rains. NOTE: Use on yellow varieties may cause discoloration. To avoid, pick before spraying.
APPLE	Fire Blight	8.0-12.0 (4.0-6.0)		Only 1 Application per Season Permitted	Make one application between silver-tip and green-tip. Apply as a full cover spray. NOTE: Crop injury may occur from late application. After ¼ inch green-tip, apply at 1 lb per acre.
	Crown and Collar Rots	4.0 (2.0) (in 100 gallons of water)	32 (16)		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.
	Fire Blight (Bloom and Growing Season)	1.0-3.0 (0.5-1.5)		5	Extended Spray Schedule: Apply at 5 to 7 day intervals or as needed between green tip (1/2 inch) and first cover spray when fruit finish is not a concern. NOTE: The extended spray schedule applications may cause moderate to severe crop injury. These applications are not intended for fruit going to fresh market due to the potential for fruit russeting. Adding 1 to 3 pounds of hydrated lime per pound of this product may reduce crop injury.
	Scab, Blotch, Anthracnose	4.0-6.3 (2.0-3.15)	37.8 (18.9)	14	Apply when bloom buds begin to swell and continue application at 14- to 30-day intervals as required for control.
AVOCADO	Sigatoka	2.1 (1.05) (in 3 gallons of water)	37.8 (18.9)	7	Apply by air in 3 gallons of water containing 1/2 gallon of agricultural oil. Apply on a 7 to 14 day schedule throughout the wet season. Apply at 21 day intervals during dry periods.
	Black Pitting	2.1 (1.05) (in 50-100 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.

TREE CROPS (Continued)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE / ACRE LB OF PRODUCT (Lb of Metallic Copper)		Minimum Retreatment Interval (days)	USE INSTRUCTIONS
		Per Application	Maximum Annual		
CA CAO	Black Pod	3.0-4.5 (1.5-2.25)	31.5 (15.75)	14	Begin applications at the start of the rainy season and continue while infection conditions persist. Apply as often as every 14 to 21 days in high rainfall areas at varying rates depending on disease severity. For drier areas, make 2 to 4 applications of 2 to 4 lb of product per acre during critical infection periods. Adjust rate according to disease pressure and planting density.
	Coffee Berry Disease (<i>Colletotrichum coffeanum</i>)	4.2 (2.1)			Apply first spray after flowering and before onset of long rains and then at 14 to 28 day intervals until picking.
COFFEE	Bacterial Blight (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>)	4.2 (2.1)	25.2 (12.6)	14	Begin spray program before onset of the long rains and continue throughout the rainy season at 14 to 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.
	Leaf Rust (<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>)	3.0-4.2 (1.5-2.1)			Apply before the onset of rain and then at 14 to 21 day intervals while the rains continue. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
	Iron Spot (<i>Cercospora coffeicola</i>) and Pink Disease (<i>Corticium salmonicolor</i>)	2.0 (1.0)			Use concentrate or dilute spray. Begin treatment at the start of wet season and continue at monthly intervals for three applications.
FILBERT	Bacterial Blight	8.0-12.0 (4.0-6.0)	36 (18)	14	Apply as a post-harvest spray. In seasons of heavy rainfall apply a second spray when three-fourths of the leaves have dropped, but no sooner than 14 days after the first application. Add 1 pint of superior-type oil per 100 gallons of water for medium to severe disease pressure.
	Eastern Filbert Blight				Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage. Make initial application at budswell to budbreak. Additional sprays should be made at 14 day intervals depending on disease severity. Add 1 pint of superior-type oil per 100 gallons of water.
MANGO	Anthraxnose	4.0-6.4 (2.0-3.2)	36.4 (18.2)	30	Apply at 30 day intervals after fruit set until harvest.
OLIVE	Peacock Spot, Olive Knot	5.0-12.0 (2.5-6.0)	12.6 (6.3)	30	Make first application before winter rains fall. A second application no sooner than 30 days after the first application in early spring should be made if disease is severe.
PEACH, NECTARINE	Leaf Curl, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Bacterial Canker, Bacterial Blast (<i>Pseudomonas</i>), Bacterial Spot (<i>Xanthomonas</i>)	8.0-16.0 (4.0-8.0)	36 (18)	7	Apply at 7 day intervals after leaf fall as a dormant or late dormant application. Use the higher rate when rainfall is very heavy and disease pressure is high. May be used with an agricultural spray oil.
	Brown Rot Blossom Blight, Leaf Curl, Coryneum Blight	8.0-12.0 (4.0-6.0)		7	Apply as a full cover spray at pink bud. Application at this time affords some control of Leaf Curl and Coryneum Blight.
	Bacterial Spot (post-bloom and growing season)	1.0-3.0 (0.5-1.5)		5	Make post-bloom applications at first and second cover sprays.
NOTE: Do not spray three weeks prior to harvest. Use only specified rates. Spotting of leaves and defoliation may occur from use in cover sprays.					

TREE CROPS (continued)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE / ACRE LB OF PRODUCT (Lb of Metallic Copper)		Minimum Retreatment Interval (days)	USE INSTRUCTIONS
		Per Application	Maximum Annual		
PEAR	Fire Blight	1.0–3.0 (0.5-1.5)	32.0 (16.0)	5	Apply at 5 day intervals throughout bloom period.
	Pseudomonas Blight	12.0 (6.0)		--	Apply before fall rains or at dormant before spring growth starts. Make only one application per season.
	NOTE: Excessive dosages may cause fruit russet.				
PECAN	Shuck & Kernel Rot (<i>Phytophthora cactorum</i>), Zonate Leaf Spot (<i>Cristulariella pyramidalis</i>)	2.0-4.0 (1.0-2.0)	12.6 (6.3)	14	Suppression Only: Apply in sufficient water to ensure complete spray coverage at two to four week intervals starting at kernel growth and continuing until shucks open. Use the higher rate and shorter interval if frequent rainfall occurs.
PISTACHIO	Botrytis Blight, Botryosphaeria Panicle, Shoot Blight, Septoria Leaf Blight, Late Blight (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)	3.0-4.2 (1.5-2.1)	16.8 (8.4)	14	Make initial application at bud swell and repeat on a 14 to 28 day schedule as dictated by disease conditions. If disease conditions are severe, use the high rate and short spray interval.
QUINCE	Fire Blight	1.0–3.0 (0.5-1.5)	32.0 (16.0)	5	Apply at 5 day intervals through bloom period. Apply in sufficient water to provide thorough coverage.
WALNUT	Walnut Blight	4.0-8.0 (2.0-4.0)	50.4 (25.2)	7	Apply first application spray at early pre-bloom prior to or when catkins are partially expanded. Make applications during bloom and early nutlet stage or at 7 day intervals if frequent rainfall occurs. Thorough coverage of catkin leaves and nutlets is essential for effective control. NOTE: When applied as a dilute spray, 1 pint of summer oil emulsion may be added per 100 gallons of spray. Adequate control may not be obtained when copper tolerant species of <i>Xanthomonas</i> bacteria are present.

VEGETABLES

CROP	DISEASE	RATE / ACRE LB OF PRODUCT (Lb of Metallic Copper)		Minimum Retreatment Interval (days)	USE INSTRUCTIONS
		Per Application	Maximum Annual		
BEAN (Dry and Green)	Bacterial Blight (Halo & Common), Brown Spot	1.0-1.5 (0.5-0.75)	9.48 (4.74)	7	For protective sprays, make first application when plants are six inches high; repeat on a 7 to 14 day schedule depending upon local conditions.
BEETS (Table Beets, Beet Greens)	Cercospora Leaf Spot	2.0-2.5 (1.0-1.25)	15.7 (7.85)	10	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals.
CRUCIFERS Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cauliflower, Collard Greens, Mustard Greens, Turnip Greens	Black Rot (<i>Xanthomonas</i>), Black Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i>), Downy Mildew	1.0 (0.5)	5.3 (2.65)	7	Apply at 7 to 10 day intervals beginning after transplants are set in the field or shortly after emergence of field seeded crops or when conditions favor disease development. Use short interval when conditions favor disease. NOTE: Reddening of older leaves may occur on Broccoli.
CABBAGE	Downy Mildew	0.5-1.0 (0.25-0.5)	5.3 (2.65)	7	Apply at seven day intervals. Use higher rate when conditions favor disease development.
	Black Rot (<i>Xanthomonas</i>), Black Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i>)	1.06 (0.53)			Apply at 7 to 10 day intervals beginning after transplants are set in field or shortly after emergence of field seeded crops or when conditions favor disease development.
CARROT	Cercospora Leaf Spot	2.0 (1.0)	10 (5)	7	Begin application when disease first threatens and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity.
CELERY CELERIAC	Cercospora Early Blight, Septoria Late Blight, Bacterial Blight	2.0 (1.0)	10.6 (5.3)	7	Begin applications as soon as plants are first established in the field, repeating at 7 day intervals depending on disease severity and environmental conditions.
CUCURBITS Cantaloupe, Casaba, Chayote, Cucumber, Gourds, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon,	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Downy & Powdery Mildew, Gummy Stem Blight, Watermelon Bacterial Fruit Blotch (Suppression)	1.5-2.0 (0.75-1.0)	10.5 (5.25)	5	Begin application when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals or as needed. NOTE: Crop injury may occur from application at higher rates and shorter intervals. Discontinue use if injury occurs.
EGGPLANT	Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis	1.5 (0.75)	15.8 (7.9)	7	Begin applications prior to development of disease symptoms. Repeat sprays at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.
ONION GARLIC	Purple Blotch, Downy Mildew	2.0 (1.0)	12.0 (6.0)	7	Begin when plants are 4 to 6 inches high and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed depending upon disease pressure.
	Bacterial Blight	1.0-1.5 (0.5-0.75)			

VEGETABLES (Continued)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE / ACRE LB OF PRODUCT (Lb of Metallic Copper)		Minimum Retreatment Interval (days)	USE INSTRUCTIONS
		Per Application	Maximum Annual		
PEA	Powdery Mildew	1.5 (0.75)	7.9 (3.95)	7	Begin applications when disease symptoms first appear and repeat at weekly intervals as needed.
PEPPER	Bacterial Spot	1.5 (0.75)	23.7 (11.85)	3	When disease threatens, apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage at 3 to 10 day intervals depending on disease severity.
SPINACH	Anthracnose, White Rust, Downy Mildew, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Black Leaf Spot, Blue Mold	1.0-1.58 (0.5-0.79)	7.9 (3.95)	7	Begin application when disease first appears or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed. NOTE: Flecking may occur on Spinach leaves. Do not exceed a total of 3.95 lb of metallic copper per acre per year through the use of any copper formulation for seed treatment and foliar applications.
TOMATO (processing)	Anthracnose, Bacterial Speck Bacterial Spot, Early Blight Gray Leaf Mold, Late Blight Septoria Leaf Spot	1.0 (0.5)	34.8 (17.4)	3	Begin when disease first threatens and repeat at 3 to 10 day intervals depending on disease severity.
TOMATO (fresh market)	Anthracnose, Bacterial Speck Bacterial Spot, Early Blight Gray Leaf Mold, Late Blight Septoria Leaf Spot	3.2 (1.6)	16.0 (8.0)	3	Begin when disease first threatens and repeat at 3 to 10 day intervals depending on disease severity.
WATERCRESS	Cercospora Leaf Spot	1.0 (0.5)	4.24 (2.12)	7	Begin application when plants are first established in the field, repeating at 7 to 14 day intervals depending on disease severity and environmental conditions. Do not exceed four applications per crop. Apply using ground spray equipment at no less than 50 gallons of spray solution per acre. For applications made to watercress, production fields must be drained of water at least 24 hours prior to each application and water must not be reapplied to the field for a minimum of 24 hours following each application. Copper must not to be applied to watercress during the aquatic production phase.

VINES

CROP	DISEASE	RATE / ACRE LB OF PRODUCT (Lb of Metallic Copper)		Minimum Retreatment Interval (days)	USE INSTRUCTIONS
		Per Application	Maximum Annual		
GRAPE	Black Rot, Powdery & Downy Mildew, Phomopsis	2.0-6.0 (1.0-3.0)	40.0 (20.0)	3	Begin application at bud break with subsequent applications throughout the season depending upon disease severity. NOTE: Foliage injury may occur on copper sensitive varieties such as Concord, Delaware, Niagara, and Rosette. Either test for sensitivity or add 1 to 3 lb of hydrated lime per pound of this product.
HOPS	Downy Mildew	1.0 (0.5)	5.3 (2.65)	10	Make crown treatment after pruning, but before training. After training, if additional treatments are needed apply 10 days after the initial treatment. NOTE: Discontinue use two weeks before harvest.
KIWI	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> , <i>Erwinia herbicola</i> , <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	4.2 (2.1) (in 200 gallons of water)	12.6 (6.3)	30	Apply at 30 day intervals. A maximum of 3 applications may be made.

MISCELLANEOUS

CROP	DISEASE	RATE / ACRE LB OF PRODUCT (Lb of Metallic Copper)		Minimum Retreatment Interval (days)	USE INSTRUCTIONS
		Per Application	Maximum Annual		
ATEMOYA	Anthracoise	6.3 (3.15)	25.2 (12.6)	7	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat at 7-day intervals until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
CARAMBOLA	Anthracoise	4.2 (2.1)	21.0 (10.5)	7	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat at 7-day intervals until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
CHIVES	Downy Mildew	1.0 (0.5)	5.3 (2.65)	7	Begin application when plants are established in the field. Repeat applications every 7 to 10 days as dictated by disease conditions. If disease pressure is high, use the shorter spray interval.
DILL	Phoma Leaf Spot Rhizoctonia Foliage Blight	1.5 (0.75)	7.9 (3.95)	7	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals depending upon disease severity and environmental conditions.
DOUGLAS FIR	Rhabdocline Needle Cast	2.0 – 4.0 (1.0-2.0)	40.0 (20.0)	7	Begin applications at bud break and repeat at 7- to 28-day intervals.
GINSENG	Alternaria Leaf Blight Stem Blight	2.1 (1.05)	10.5 (5.25)	7	Use as a tank mix with an iprodione-containing fungicide at a rate of 0.5-0.75 lb ai/A (e.g., 1.0 - 1.5 pints/A of a 4lb ai/gallon formulation) as soon as plants have emerged in spring. Applications should be repeated every seven days until plants become dormant in fall. Do not make more than 5 applications at the 2.1 lb per acre rate. If scheduled application is to be made before a rain shower, apply fungicides at least eight hours before the rain, giving the fungicides time to dry on the plants. Use of a spreader-sticker or sticker is advised. NOTE: <i>Alternaria Leaf & Stem Blight</i> is most severe in humid conditions such as those found in the dense canopies to 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.

CROP	DISEASE	RATE / ACRE LB OF PRODUCT (Lb of Metallic Copper)		Minimum Retreatment Interval (days)	USE INSTRUCTIONS
		Per Application	Maximum Annual		
GUAVA	Anthrachnose, Red Algae	2.46 (1.23)	9.84 (4.92)	7	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat at 7-day intervals until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
LITCHI	Anthrachnose	2.4 (1.2)	9.84 (4.92)	7	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat at 7-day intervals until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
LIVE OAK (except California)	Ball Moss	4.0 (2.0) (in 100 gallons of water)	40.0 (20.0)	12 months	Apply in the spring when ball moss is actively growing, using 1-1/2 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: This product 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	Anthrachnose	4.7 (2.35)	18.9 (9.45)	7	Initiate sprays at first sign of flowering and repeat at 7-day intervals until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
	Phytophthora Blight (<i>P. capsici</i>), Raceme Blight (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	3.0-4.0 (1.5-2.0)			Apply at 7 day intervals during raceme development and bloom periods. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
MAMEY SAPOTE	Anthrachnose, Algal Leaf Spot	3.0-4.2 (1.5-2.1)	16.8 (8.4)	14	Apply when conditions favor disease development. Repeat on 14 to 30 day schedule. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
PAPAYA	Anthrachnose	4.0-5.26 (2.0-2.63)	42.4 (21.2)	10	Begin applications before disease appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
PARSLEY	Bacterial Blight	2.0 (1.0)	4.0 (2.0)	10	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field and repeat at 10 day intervals depending upon disease severity and environmental conditions.
PASSION FRUIT	Anthrachnose	4.7 (2.35)	18.9 (9.45)	7	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a 7 day spray interval until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
PERSIMMON	Cercospora Leaf Spot	2.0 (1.0) (in 100 gallons of water)	12.0 (6.0)	14	Apply beginning in May/June, during leaf flush, and repeat at 14 day intervals throughout the season depending on disease severity.
SUGAR APPLE (ANNONA) (except California)	Anthrachnose	6.3 (3.15)	25.2 (12.6)	7	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a 7 day spray interval until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
SYCAMORE	Anthrachnose	2.0-4.0 (1.0-2.0) (in 100 gallons of water)	40.0 (20.0)	7	Apply as a full cover spray. Apply in sufficient volume for thorough coverage. Make first application at bud crack and second application 7 to 10 days later at 10% leaf expansion.

GREENHOUSE AND SHADEHOUSE CROPS

Notice to User: This product may be used in greenhouses and shade houses to control diseases on some crops which appear on this label. Note that the sensitivity of crops grown in greenhouses and shade houses differ greatly from crops grown under field conditions. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not this product can be used safely on all greenhouse and shade house-grown crops. The user must determine if this product can be used safely prior to commercial use by testing a small area and observing the results for 7 to 10 days.

Apply this product according to specific rates given for those crops in pounds per acre or pounds per 100 gallons. Two (2) level tablespoons of this product per 1000 square feet is equivalent to 0.52 lb metallic copper per acre or 1 lb product per acre. One level tablespoon of this product per gallon of water is equivalent to 1 pound per 100 gallons. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage of plant parts. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals as needed; use shorter interval during periods when severe disease conditions persist.

Do not use this product on citrus seedlings less than two years old in greenhouses or shadehouses. **NOTE:** Rates listed per 1000 square feet.

CROP	DISEASE	PRODUCT RATE / 1,000 ft ² Tablespoons (oz of Metallic Copper)	USE INSTRUCTIONS
EGGPLANT	Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis	3.0 (0.3)	Begin application prior to development of disease symptoms. Repeat sprays at 7 to 10 day. Do not apply more than 15.8 lb product (7.9 lb metallic copper) per acre or 5.8 oz product (2.9 oz metallic copper) per 1,000 ft ² per crop cycle.
PEPPER	Bacterial Spot	3.0 (0.3)	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 3 to 10 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity. Do not apply more than 23.7 lb product (11.9 lb metallic copper) per acre or 8.7 oz product (4.4 oz metallic copper) per 1,000 ft ² per crop cycle.
TOMATO (fresh market)	Early & Late Blight, Bacterial Speck, Bacterial Spot, Anthracnose, Gray Leaf Mold, Septoria Leaf Spot	3.0-4.5 (0.3-0.4)	Begin when disease first threatens and repeat at 3 to 10 intervals depending on disease severity. Do not apply more than 16.0 lb product (8.0 lb metallic copper) per acre or 5.9 oz product (2.9 oz metallic copper) per 1,000 ft ² per crop cycle on tomatoes for fresh market.
CITRUS (Non-Bearing Nursery)	Melanose, Scab, Pink Pitting, Greasy Spot, Brown Rot, Citrus Canker	6.0 (0.6)	Begin applications when disease threatens. Repeat at 30 day intervals. Do not apply more than 25.2 lb product (12.6 lb metallic copper) per acre or 9.2 oz product (4.6 oz metallic copper) per 1,000 ft ² per crop cycle. The minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.

TURFGRASS (Except California)

CROP	DISEASE	PRODUCT RATE	Minimum Retreatment Interval (days)	USE INSTRUCTIONS
TURFGRASS (such as sod farms, golf courses, cemeteries, home lawns, and industrial or municipal turf areas (including parks, playgrounds, athletic fields))	Algae Control	0.8 oz / 100 ft ² (0.4 oz metallic copper / 100 ft ²)	10	FOR SPOT TREATMENT ONLY Apply in 1/2 gallon of water per 100 ft ² to control algae. This product may be used alone or in combination with other registered fungicides as a maintenance spray. Observe the most stringent precautions and limitations on the label of each product used in tank mixes.
NOTE: Phytotoxicity may occur depending upon varietal differences. Apply the specified rate to a small area and observe for 7 to 10 days for signs of injury. If phytotoxicity occurs, discontinue use. Do not apply in spray solutions with a pH less than 6.5. Do not treat more than 12,000 ft ² of turf per application within any given acre. Do not apply more than 42 lb of product (or 21 lb metallic copper) per year within any given acre Minimum retreatment interval: 10 days				

ORNAMENTALS

Notice to User: Plant sensitivities to this product 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 this product. Neither the manufacturer nor seller recommends use upon species not listed on the label. The user should determine if this product can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the specified rates to the plants in question, i.e. bedding plants, foliage, etc., and observe for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use.

Use this product on container, bench or bed-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade houses 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 and stems.

For Control of Disease on Ornamentals in Greenhouses, Fields and Nurseries: Apply as a thorough coverage spray using 0.5 lb of this product per 100 gallons of water. One-half tablespoon of this product per gallon of water is equivalent to 0.5 lb per 100 gallons. Apply no more than 800 gallons solution per acre dilute per application (equivalent to 0.05 to 2.0 lb metallic copper per acre) depending on the size of the ornamental. Do not make more than 10 applications at these rates per year (maximum of 20.0 lb metallic copper per acre per year). **Note:** Compact flowers may take as little as 20 gallons solution per acre while large trees may take as much as 800 gallons solution per acre. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals; use the shorter interval during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist.

This product 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 this product with Aliette® fungicide unless appropriate precautions have been taken to buffer the spray solution. Severe phytotoxicity may result if adequate precautions are not taken.

Crop	Latin	Disease
Aglaonema	<i>Aglaonema</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Althea (Rose of Sharon)	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Aralia	<i>Dizygotheca elegantissima</i>	Xanthomonas & Cercospora Leaf Spots, Alternaria
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja spp.</i>	Alternaria Twig Blight, Cercospora Leaf Blight
Azalea ¹	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight, Dieback, Phytophthora, Powdery Mildew
Begonia	<i>Begonia semperflorens</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Xanthomonas spp.</i> , <i>Erwinia spp.</i> , <i>Pseudomonas spp.</i>)
Boston Fern	<i>Nephrolepis exalta blightata</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Anthrachnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Bulbs (Tulip, Gladiolus)	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	Anthrachnose, Botrytis Blight
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i> , <i>C. sasanqua</i>	Anthrachnose, Botrytis Blight, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Camphor Tree	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Canna	<i>Canna spp.</i>	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Carnation ¹	<i>Dianthus spp.</i>	Alternaria Blight, Pseudomonas Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight
Chinese Tallow Tree	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Xanthomonas spp.</i> , <i>Pseudomonas spp.</i>)
Chrysanthemum ¹	<i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i>	Septoria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster spp.</i>	Botrytis Blight
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Date Palm	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Dianthus	<i>Dianthus spp.</i>	Bacterial Spot, Bacterial Soft Rot
Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Anthrachnose
Dracaena	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Dumb Cane	<i>Diffeffenbachia</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Dusty Miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudomonas cichorii</i>)

Crop	Latin	Disease
Easter Lily ²	<i>Lilium longiflorum</i>	Botrytis Blight
Echinacea	<i>Echinacea spp.</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudomonas cichorii</i>)
Elm "Drake"	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus spp.</i>	Botrytis Blight, Anthracnose
European Fan Palm	<i>Champaerops numilis</i>	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Bud Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium spp.</i>	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus spp.</i>	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Bacterial Leaf Blight
Golden Rain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Grape Ivy	<i>Cissus spp.</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Hibiscus ⁴	<i>Hibiscus rosa sinensis</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Hibiscus, Rose Mallow ⁴	<i>Common Rose Mallow</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Holly Fern	<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Impatiens	<i>Impatiens sallerana</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
India Hawthorne ³	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Anthracnose, Entomosporium Leaf Spot
Ivy (English, Algerian) ¹	<i>Hedera helix, H. canariensis</i>	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Ixora	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Juniper (Eastern Red Cedar)	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Anthracnose
Lantana	<i>Lantana camera</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Lilac	<i>Syringa spp.</i>	Cercospora Leaf Spot
Loblolly Bay	<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i>	Anthracnose
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	<i>Entomosporium maculata, Colletotrichum spp.</i>
Magnolia (Southern)	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Algal Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Magnolia (Sweet Bay)	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Anthracnose
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Mandevillas	<i>Mandevilla spp.</i>	Anthracnose
Marigold	<i>Tagetes spp.</i>	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Leaf & Flower Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Mulberry, Contorted	<i>Morus bombycis</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Mulberry, Weeping	<i>Morus alba</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Nephtytis	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Oak, Laurel	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Algal Leaf Spot (<i>Cephaleuros virescens</i>)
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot, Fungal Leaf Spot
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra procumbens</i>	Volutella Leaf Blight
Pansy	<i>Viola spp.</i>	Downy mildew
Parlor Palm	<i>Chamaedorea procumbens</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Pear (Flowering)	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Fireblight, Leaf Spot
Pentas (Egyptian Star)	<i>Pentas spp.</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Xanthomomas spp.</i>)
Peony	<i>Paeonia spp.</i>	Botrytis blight
Periwinkle	<i>Catharanchus roseus, Vinca spp.</i>	Phomopsis Stem Blight
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron selloum</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Phlox	<i>Phlox spp.</i>	Alternaria Leaf Spot
Photinia (Red Tip, Red Leaf)	<i>Photinia fraserii, P. glabra</i>	Anthracnose, Entomosporium
Pistachio	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Anthracnose

Crop	Latin	Disease
Plantain Lily	<i>Hosta spp.</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Powder Puff Plant	<i>Callindra spp.</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Purple Osier Willow	<i>Salix purpurea</i>	Anthracnose
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha spp.</i>	Fireblight, Scab
Queen Palm	<i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i>	Exosporium Leaf Spot, Phytophthora Bud Rot
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	Alternaria Flower Spot
Rose ¹	<i>Rosa spp.</i>	Powdery Mildew, Black Spot
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Anthracnose, Dieback, Downy Mildew
Spathe Flower	<i>Spathiphyllum</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Tatarian Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Umbrella Tree	<i>Schefflera spp.</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Verbena	<i>Verbena spp.</i>	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> , <i>V. suspensum</i>	Anthracnose
Washingtonia Palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Weeping Fig	<i>Ficus benjamina l.</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Weeping Willow	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Anthracnose
Yucca (Adam's needle)	<i>Yucca spp.</i>	Cercospora & Septoria Leaf Spot

¹Discoloration of foliage and/or blooms has been noted on some varieties. To prevent residues on commercial plants, do not spray just before selling season.

²Apply this product at 3 to 5 lb product per acre (1.5 to 2.5 lb metallic copper/A) in 20 to 100 gallons water per acre. The minimum interval between treatments is 7 days. Do not apply more than 150 lb product per acre (75 lb metallic copper/A) per 12 month period. Do not apply any additional copper pesticide to land for 36 months.

³For India Hawthorn, use 1 lb product per 100 gallons or 1 level tablespoon per gallon. Use no more than 400 gallons per acre per application (equivalent to 2.0 lb metallic copper/A). Do not make more than 10 applications at this rate per year (maximum of 20.0 lb metallic copper/A per year).

⁴Hibiscus - Do not apply to plants in flower.

SEED TREATMENT

For use in commercial seed treatment equipment only. Not for use in hopper box, planter box, slurry box, or other on-farm seed treatment applications.

USE INFORMATION

Apply as a water-based slurry using standard slurry or mist-type seed treatment equipment. Mix the product with water and allow the mixture to disperse completely until a uniform suspension is obtained. Use sufficient water to ensure complete and uniform coverage and distribution on the seed.

When used in a tank mix with other seed treatments, allow each slurry component to disperse completely prior to the next addition. All tank mixes should be pre-tested to determine physical compatibility between formulations. Observe the most restrictive use precautions and limitations on labeling of the products used in mixtures.

SPINACH				
DISEASE	USE RATE*			
	Grams of Product /			Mg AI / Seed (Metallic copper)
	Seed	1000 Seeds	100,000 Seeds	
Decay, damping-off, and seedling blight caused by seed-borne and soil-borne Pythium.	0.0001125	0.1125	11.25	0.05625
Remarks * Champ WG contains 500 milligrams of metallic copper per gram of product. Do not exceed a total of 3.95 lb of metallic copper per acre per year through the use of seed treated with this product and the use of any copper formulation for foliar applications.				

SEED BAG LABELING

The Federal Seed Act requires that bags containing treated seeds be labeled with the following statements:

- This seed has been treated with CHAMP™ WG which contains copper hydroxide.
- Do not use treated seed for feed, food, or oil purposes.
- Store treated seed away from food and feedstuffs.
- Wear long pants, long-sleeved shirt, shoes plus socks, and chemical-resistant gloves when handling treated seed.
- Treated seeds exposed on soil surface may be hazardous to wildlife. Cover or collect treated seeds spilled during loading and planting.
- Dispose of all excess treated seed by burying seed away from bodies of water.
- Do not contaminate bodies of water when disposing of planting equipment wash water.
- Dispose of seed packaging or containers in accordance with local requirements.

NOTE: To comply with 40 CFR 153.155, all seed treated commercially with this product must be colored with an EPA approved dye or colorant of a suitable color to prevent accidental use as food for man or feed for animals”.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest Environmental Protection Agency regional office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[Nonrefillable bags]

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment, then offer for recycling if available, or 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.

[Fiber Drums with Liners]

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner.

[Nonrefillable Containers 50 lb or Less]

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

[Nonrefillable containers larger than 50 lb]

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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