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CHAMP® FORMULA 2 FLOWABLE AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
COPPER HYDROXIDE*	37.5%
*(Metallic Copper Equivalent	24.4%)
INERT INGREDIENTS:	62.5%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Contains 4.6 lbs. Copper Hydroxide per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

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

IF **ON SKIN:** Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

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

IF **IN EYES:** Flush with plenty of water. Call physician if irritation persists.

SEE BACK PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

ACCEPTED
MAY 12 1997
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 55146-64

EPA REG. No. 55146-64

Net Contents: 2 1/2 Gallons

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

An eye-flush container, designed specifically for flushing eyes, must be available at the WPS decontamination site for workers entering the area treated with copper hydroxide.

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally that residues in the treated areas may be highly irritating to their eyes and to take precautions such as refraining from rubbing their eyes and if they get residues in their eyes, they should immediately flush their eyes using the eye-flush container.

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 and shoes plus socks.

FROST INJURY PROTECTION: Bacterial Ice Nucleation Inhibitor: Application of CHAMP FORMULA 2 FLOWABLE made to all crops listed on this label at rates and stages of growth indicated below just prior to anticipated frost conditions will afford control of ice nucleating bacteria (Pseudomonas Syringae, Erwina Herbicola and Pseudomonas Fluorescens) and may thereafter provide protection against light frost. Use higher rates when bacterial infection is severe. Not recommended in those geographical areas where weather conditions favor severe frost.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

CHAMP FORMULA 2 FLOWABLE can be used with all types of spraying equipment. The volume per acre will differ depending on the specific crop and the equipment used. Use CHAMP FORMULA 2 FLOWABLE as per instructions on this label.

APPLYING SPRAY MIXTURE: The directions given under each crop are for applying dilute spray mixture unless otherwise shown. The amount of CHAMP FORMULA 2 FLOWABLE applied per acre in concentrate and aerial sprays should be the same as the amount applied per acre in dilute sprays. The required amount should be mixed with enough water to thoroughly cover the crop with spray mixture. The volume of water needed will depend upon the spray equipment used and the size of the crop being sprayed. Read the information below about applying dilute, concentrate, and aerial sprays.

APPLYING DILUTE HIGH-VOLUME SPRAYS: On vegetable crops use 25 to 100 gallons of spray mixture per acre; on fruit and nut trees use 250 to 800 gallons per acre. As much as 1500 gallons per acre may be needed for large trees.

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

APPLYING AERIAL SPRAYS: Use 3 to 30 gallons per acre.

CHEMIGATION: Apply this product only through sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. 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. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. For non-public water sprinkler chemigation systems, the system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must 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 motor stops, or in cases where there is no water

pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. For non-public water sprinkler chemigation systems, 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. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

It is recommended that the pesticide supply tank be equipped with a means for continuous agitation either by recirculation or a mechanical agitator. Charge the supply tank with the appropriate amount of water and add the pesticide slowly followed by any sticker-spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc. Observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in the mixtures. For fixed position irrigation systems such as center pivot, big gun, etc., the pesticide should be applied towards the end of the irrigation period. Exact timing will depend on the desired pesticide application rate and calibration of the system. For moving systems, the pesticide should be applied continuously. In all cases, thorough coverage of the crop should be achieved.

NOTE: IRRIGATION SYSTEMS AND ASSOCIATED PIPING SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY FLUSHED WITH CLEAN WATER FOLLOWING APPLICATION OF COPPER BASED FUNGICIDES. FLUSHING MUST BE DONE IN A MANNER WHICH WILL NOT WASH THE PRODUCT FROM THE FOLIAGE AND REDUCE DISEASE CONTROL.

No additional surfactants are needed. Add CHAMP FORMULA 2 FLOWABLE slowly to the spray tank followed by any sticker-spreaders, insecticides, nutrients etc. Observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures. The specific instructions given on this label are based on general applications and circumstances. The recommendations of the State Agricultural Extension Service should be closely followed as to timing, frequency and number of sprays per season.

NOTE: APPLICATION OF CHAMP FORMULA 2 FLOWABLE IN A LOW pH TANK MIX OR TO PLANT SURFACES WHICH HAVE A LOW pH CHEMICAL RESIDUE MAY ALSO RESULT IN CROP INJURY.

BERRIES, VINES AND HOPS

BLACKBERRIES

(Santiams, Logans, Boysens, Marions, Auroras, Cascades, Chehalems and Thornless Evergreens), Leaf and Cane Spot. Apply delayed dormant spray after training in spring at 2 2/3 pints per acre. Make fall spray application after harvest. Add 1 quart of crop oil per acre.

BLUEBERRIES

Bacterial Canker. Apply at 1/3 to 2/3 gallons per acre. Make first application before the Fall rains, preferably the first week in October and a second application four weeks later.(EXCEPT CALIFORNIA)

CRANBERRY
Upright Dieback. Apply at 2/3 gallons per acre as a prebloom application. A second application can be made 10 - 14 days days later if required.
Fruit Rot. Apply at 2/3 gallons per acre beginning in late bloom. One or two additional applications made at 10 to 14 day intervals may be required, depending on disease pressure.

CURRANTS & GOOSEBERRY
Leaf Spot. Make three applications at 5/6 gallons per acre, starting after harvest, before bloom and after petal fall.

GRAPES
Black Rot, Powdery Mildew and Downy Mildew. Apply 1 1/3 - 2 2/3 pints per acre. Begin application at bud break with additional applications made throughout the season depending upon disease severity. (NOTE: Slight to severe foliage injury may occur in copper-sensitive varieties such as Concord, Delaware, Niagara and Rosette. Either test for sensitivity or add 1/2 - 1 lbs. of hydrated lime per 1 1/3 pints of CHAMP FORMULA 2 FLOWABLE .)

HOPS
Downy Mildew. Apply 1 1/3 pints per acre as a fungicide crown treatment after pruning, but before training. After training, additional fungicide treatments are needed at about 10 day intervals. NOTE:Discontinue use 2 weeks before harvest.

RASPBERRIES
Leaf and Cane Spot. Apply at 2 2/3 pints per acre as a delayed dormant spray after training in the spring. Make a fall application after harvest. (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA)

STRAWBERRIES
Leaf Spot & Leaf Blight. Apply 1 1/3 to 2 pints per acre. Begin application when plants are established and continue on a weekly schedule throughout season. NOTE: Discontinue applications if signs of phytotoxicity appear.

FIELD CROPS

ALFALFA
Cercospora & Leptosphaerulina Leaf Spots. Apply 1 1/3 pints per acre 10 - 14 days before each harvest or earlier if disease threatens. NOTE: Spray injury may occur with sensitive varieties such as Lahontan.

PEANUTS
Cercospora Leaf Spot. Begin spraying 35 - 40 days after planting or when disease symptoms first appear. Apply at 1 to 2 pints per acre. Continue applications at 10 - 14 day intervals. One to two quarts of six pounds per gallon flowable sulfur may be added. Reduce spray interval to 7 days during humid weather. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

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SUGAR BEETS
Cercospora Leaf Spot. Start spray when disease threatens and continue for 4 to 5 applications. Spray every 10 - 14 days depending on weather conditions at 1 1/3 to 3 1/3 pints per acre depending on disease severity.

WHEAT & BARLEY
Septoria Leaf Blotch & Helminthosporum Spot Blotch. Apply 1 to 1 1/3 pints per acre. Make first application at early heading and follow with second application 10 days later or as necessary. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

ORNAMENTALS

LIVE OAK
Ball Moss (Texas and Florida). Apply at 1/2 gallon per 100 gallons of water, in spring after heavy rain, using 1.5 gallons of spray per foot of tree height. Make sure to wet tufts thoroughly. A second application may be required after 12 months. NOTE: CHAMP FORMULA 2 FLOWABLE may be injurous to ornamentals grown under live oaks.

PHILODENDRON
Bacterial Leaf Spot. Apply weekly before disease appears at 1/2 quart of CHAMP FORMULA 2 FLOWABLE per 100 gallons of water.

SYCAMORE
Anthracnose. Make two applications using 1 1/3 to 2 pints per 100 gallons as a full cover spray. Make first application at bud crack and second application 7 - 14 days later at 10% leaf expansion. For control of diseases on ornamentals in Greenhouses, Fields and Nurseries, apply CHAMP FORMULA 2 FLOWABLE at 2/3 pints per 100 gallons as a full cover spray beginning at first sign of disease. Repeat at intervals of 7 to 14 days (or shorter) depending on rainfall and disease severity.

ARALIA
Xanthomonas & Cercospora Leaf Spots, Alternaria

AZALEA
Cercospora Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight, Phytophthora Dieback & Powdery Mildew

BEGONIA
Xanthomonas Leaf Spot, Anthracnose

BULBS
(EASTER LILY, TULIP, GLADIOLUS), Botrytis Blight, Anthracnose

CARNATION
Alternaria Blight, Pseudomonas Leaf Spot & Botrytis Blight.

CHRYSANTHEMUM
Septoria Leaf Spot & Botrytis Blight

COTONEASTER
Botrytis Blight

EUONYMUS
Botrytis Blight, Anthracnose

IVY
Xanthomonas Leaf Spot

PACHYSANDRA
Volutella Leaf Blight

PERIWINKLE
Phomopsis Stem Blight

PYRACANTHA
Fireblight, Scab

ROSE
Powdery Mildew, Black Spot

YUCCA
(ADAMS NEEDLE) Cercospora & Septoria Leaf Spots
*On some varieties a discoloration may occur on foliage or blooms. To prevent residues on commercial plants, do not spray just before selling season.
NOTE: Phytotoxicity may occur on certain varieties. Apply on a few plants at the recommended rate and observe for a few days to see if phytotoxicity will occur. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, a preliminary trial is recommended to determine plant tolerance for plant species and varieties which are not listed above.

TREE CROPS

ALMONDS
Coryneum Blight (Stigmina carpophila), Blossom Brown Rot & Bacterial Blast (Pseudomonas). Use 2/3 to 1 gallon CHAMP FORMULA 2 FLOW- ABLE per acre as a dormant application before foliage buds swell. If frequent rainfall occurs, a second application should be made during the early bloom stage (popcorn)at 1/2-2/3 gal/A. NOTE: To avoid plant injury, do not use above rate after full bloom. For blast control in sprinkler irrigated orchards or where disease is severe, apply 2 - 4 CHAMP FORMULA 2 FLOWABLE sprays or as many as required, at 2/3 - 2 pints per acre at 2 week post bloom intervals or just before sprinkling. NOTE: In sensitive varieties, such as Peerless & Mission, slight leaf injury may occur from post bloom spray.

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APPLE

Anthracnose, European Canker, Pseudomonas. Apply before fall rains at 1 - 1 1/3 gallons per acre. NOTE: Use on yellow varieties may cause discoloration. To avoid, pick before spraying. Fireblight. Apply at 2/3 - 1 1/3 gallons per acre. Make application as a full cover spray between silver-tip and green-tip.

NOTE: Phytotoxicity may occur from late application. After green-tip apply at 2/3 pints per acre. Crown or Collar Rot. Mix 2 2/3 pints in 100 gallons of water. Apply 4 gallons of suspension as a drench on the lower trunk area of each tree. Apply either in early spring or in fall after harvest each year. NOTE: Do not use if soil pH is below 5.5 or copper toxicity may result.

APRICOTS

Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole) & Blossom Brown Rot. Apply at popcorn to full bloom using 2/3 to 1 gallon per acre. NOTE: To avoid spray injury, do not apply after bloom.

AVOCADOS

Scab. Apply when bloom buds begin to swell at 2/3 to 1 gallon per acre. Continue application at monthly intervals for 5 to 6 applications. Use higher rate when conditions favor disease.

CHERRY

Dead Bud (Pseudomonas syringae) & Coryneum Blight. Apply 2/3 - 1 gallon per acre in fall (before heavy fall rains) and again in winter. In orchards where the disease is severe, a spray should also be applied shortly after harvest. Brown Rot Blossom Blight. For adequate control apply 2/3 to 1 gallon per acre as a full cover spray at popcorn and full bloom.

CITRUS

Melanose, Scab, Pink Pitting. Apply 1/3-1 gallon per acre, depending on disease severity, as a pre-bloom and post-bloom spray. Greasy Spot. Apply 1/6 to 1/2 gallon per acre using higher rates when conditions favor disease. Brown Rot. Apply 1/3-2/3 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 1/3 to 1 pound of high quality lime per gallon of CHAMP FORMULA 2 FLOWABLE . Citrus Canker. (SUPPRESSION ONLY).

Apply 1 gallon 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 2/3 pints of CHAMP FORMULA 2 FLOWABLE with 1 gallon of water and paint trunks of trees from the soil surface to the lowest scaffold limbs. 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.

FILBERTS

Bacterial Blight. Apply 1 1/3 - 2 gallons per acre as a post-harvest spray. In seasons of heavy rainfall, apply another spray when three-fourths of the leaves have dropped. Add 1 pint of superior type oil per 100 gallons of water. Eastern Filbert Blight. Apply 1 1/3 - 2 gallons per acre in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage. Make initial application at budswell to budbreak. Additional applications should be made on 10-14 day intervals depending on disease severity or when conditions are conducive for disease development. Add 1 pint of superior type oil per 100 gallons of water.

KIWIFRUIT

Blossom Blight (Bud Rot), Leaf Spot (Phomopsis), Make two to three applications at 1 1/3-2 pints per acre during dormant season. Do not apply at time of or after leaf emergence.

MACADAMIA NUTS

Blossom Blight & Raceme Blight. Apply 3 to 6 pints per acre depending upon disease pressure in 50-300 gallons of water during peak raceme development and bloom periods. For aerial application apply 3 to 6 pints per acre in 10-30 gallons of water. (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA)

OLIVES

(California), Peacock Spot. Make first application at 2/3 to 1 gallon per acre before winter rains fall. A second application in early spring should be made if disease is severe.

PEACHES & NECTARINES

Leaf Curl, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole). Apply 2/3-1 1/3 gallons per acre after leaf fall as 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. Apply 2/3-1 gallon per acre as a full cover spray at pink bud. Application at this time affords some control of Leaf Curl and Coryneum Blight. Bacterial Spot. Apply 2/3 gallon per acre as a dormant spray. As a post-bloom spray, apply 2/3 pint per acre at first and second cover sprays. NOTE: Do not apply three weeks prior to harvest. Use only recommended rates. Spotting of leaves and defoliation may occur from use in cover sprays.

PEARS

Fireblight. Apply at 2/3 pint per acre at 5 day intervals throughout bloom period. Pseudomonas Blight. Apply before fall rains at a rate of 1 - 1 1/3 gallons per acre and again at dormant before spring growth starts. NOTE: excessive dosages may cause fruit russet.

PISTACHIO

Botrytis Blight, Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Blight, Septoria Leaf Blight, Late Blight (Alternaria alternata). Apply 1/3 - 2/3 gallons per acre beginning at bud swell. Repeat at 14-28 day intervals depending on disease conditions. If disease conditions are severe, use the high rate and the short spray interval.

MANGO
(Florida), Anthracnose. Apply monthly after fruit set until harvest at 2/3 - 5/6 gallons per acre.

PAPAYA
Anthracnose. Apply 1/4 to 5/6 gallons per acre beginning before disease is expected to appear. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals or at 5 to 7 day intervals during periods of heavy rainfall. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease. The addition of a suitable spreader-sticker may be desirable especially during periods of heavy rains.

VEGETABLE CROPS

BEANS
Bacterial Blight (Halo & Common). For protective sprays, apply first application when plants are six inches high. Apply on 7 -14 day schedule depending on local conditions. Use 2/3 to 2 pints per acre depending on disease severity.

BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUT & CAULIFLOWER
Downy Mildew. Apply 1/3-2/3 pints per acre at 7 day intervals. Use higher rate when conditions favor disease. NOTE: Reddening of older leaves may occur on Broccoli at the higher rate.

CABBAGE
Downy Mildew. Apply 1/3-2/3 pints per acre at 7 day intervals. Use higher rate when conditions favor disease. Black Rot (Xanthomonos) & Black Leaf Spot (Alternania). Apply 1 1/3 pints per acre 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. NOTE: Flecking of wrapper leaves may occur at the 1 1/3 pint rate.

CANTALOUPES, HONEYDEWS & MUSKMELONS
Downy Mildew. Apply at 1 1/3 pints per acre beginning when conditions are favorable for disease development and repeat at 5-7 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity.

CARROTS
Carrot Blight (Cercospora). When disease threatens apply 1 1/3 pints per acre at 7 to 14 day intervals depending on disease severity.

CELERY & CELERIAC
Early, Late & Bacterial Blights. Apply as soon as plants are first established in the field at 1 1/3 pints per acre, then every 5 -7 days depending on disease severity and weather.

CUCUMBERS
Angular Leaf Spot & Downy Mildew. Apply weekly once the plants begin to vine. Use at 1 to 1 1/3 pints per acre.

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EGGPLANT
Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis. Use 1 1/3 pints per acre before disease appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA)

ENDIVE, ESCAROLE
Downy Mildew. Apply 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre. Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat every 7-10 days as needed to suppress disease.

GINSENG
Alternaria Leaf & Stem Blight. CHAMP FORMULA 2 FLOWABLE may be applied at 1 3/4 pints per acre as a tankmix with two pounds Iprodione 50WP in 100 gallons of water per acre. Begin Iprodione-CHAMP FORMULA 2 FLOWABLE applications as soon as plants have emerged in spring. Applications should be repeated every seven days until plants become dormant in fall. Apply fungicides at least eight hours before rain, giving the fungicides time to dry on the plants. Use of a spreader-sticker is advised. NOTE: Alternaria Leaf & Stem Blight is most severe in humid conditions such as those found in the dense canopies of two-, three- and four-year old ginseng. Complete and thorough spray coverage is required for control.

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

ONION
Purple Blotch & Downy Mildew. Apply at 1 1/3 pints per acre when plants are 4 to 6 inches high and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

PARSLEY
Bacterial Blight (Pseudomonas) Begin applications when plants are first established in field. Apply at 2 pints per acre. Repeat at 5 - 7 day intervals depending on disease severity and environmental conditions.

PEAS
Powdery Mildew. Begin spray treatment when disease symptoms first appear. Use 1 to 2 pints per acre according to disease severity. Repeat applications at weekly intervals.

PEPPERS
Bacterial Spot. When disease threatens, apply 1 1/3 to 2 pints per acre in sufficient water for adequate coverage at 5 to 10 day intervals depending on disease severity.

POTATOES
Early & Late Blight. Apply at 3 to 10 day intervals starting when plants are 6 inches high. Apply 2/3 to 1 pint per acre in those locations where disease is light and up to 2 to 2 2/3 pints per acre where disease is severe. Colorado Potato Beetle. (SUPPRESSION) Application of CHAMP FORMULA 2 FLOWABLE at rates and timing recommended for control of early and late blight may provide suppression of the Colorado Potato Beetle.

PUMPKIN & SQUASH

Powdery Mildew. Begin application when plants are three weeks old or when first disease symptoms appear. Use at weekly intervals at 1 to 2 pints per acre depending on disease severity.

SPINACH

Anthracnose, Cercospora leafspot, Downy Mildew, White Rust. Apply 1 1/3 to 2 2/3 pints per acre. Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat every 7-10 days as needed to suppress disease.

TOMATOES

Early Blight. When disease threatens, apply 1 1/3 to 2 pints per acre at 7 - 10 day intervals, or as necessary. Bacterial Speck. Apply at 1 1/3 pints per acre at 10 - 30 day intervals beginning when the disease threatens. Use more frequent applications when disease pressure is high. Bacterial Spot, Anthracnose, Gray Leaf Mold & Septoria Leaf Spot. When disease threatens, apply 1 1/3 to 2 2/3 pints per acre at 7 - 10 day intervals, more frequently when disease is severe.

WATERMELON

Anthracnose & Downy Mildew. Apply as soon as plants become established and at weekly intervals thereafter. Anthracnose. Use at 1 1/3 pints per acre. Downy Mildew. Use at 1 to 2 pints per acre, according to disease severity.
Bacterial Fruit Blotch. Use at 2/3 - 1.5 pints per acre depending on disease severity.

SEED DRESSING

RICE

Water Mold & Seed Rot (Achlya spp., Pythium spp). Use at a rate of 2-4 fluid ounces for each 100 pounds of rice seed. For ease of handling and when using a seed treating machine, dilute with an equal amount of water. Maintain continuous agitation of the mixture throughout the operation. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station regarding specific recommendations for your area.

WHEAT & BARLEY

Bacterial Leaf Blight (Pseudomonas syringae), Bacterial Leaf Streak (Xanthomonas translucens), Common Bunt (Tilletia caries). Apply at the rate of 2 fluid ounces of formulated product per 100 pounds of seed. It should be diluted with equal parts of water before applying.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. 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 DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incinerate, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

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

4/23/97