80289-3 3/17/2008 1/16

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

MAR 17 2008

Mr. Mel Graben
Regulatory and Technical Manager
Isagro USA, Inc.
430 Davis Drive, Suite 240
Morrisville, NC 27560

SUBJECT: Application for Amended Label for Badge® SC
EPA Reg. No. 80289-3
Your Submission Dated January 8, 2008

Dear Mr. Graben:

The labeling referred to the abovementioned application, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended is acceptable. Note that certain aspects of this label are not in harmony with the RED for copper products, and will have to be brought into compliance to keep the product registered under the reregistration process.

A stamped copy of the Label for Badge® SC is enclosed for your records. Submit one copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment which shows the exact fruit picture stated on page 1.

Contact Bob Tomerlin of my staff at 703-305-0598 (tomerlin.bob@epa.gov) or me at 703-308-9443 (kish.tony@epa.gov) if you have any questions regarding this action.

Sincerely,

Tony Kish
Product Manager, Team 22
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Enclosure: Stamped Label

Badge® SC

ACCEPTED

MAR 17 2008

80289-3

SUSPENSION CONCENTRATE
Fungicide/Bactericide
For Agricultural Use

(Insert fruit picture)

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
Copper Oxychloride*	17.6%
Copper Hydroxide*	16.4%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	66. 0%
TOTAL:	100.0%

*Metallic Copper Equivalent 20% w/w or 2.27 Pounds Metallic Copper per Gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See Label for Additional Precautions and Directions for Use

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if unable 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 ON SKIN	• 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.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. **For Chemical Emergency Spill Leak Fire Exposure or Accident Call CHEMTREC Day or Night** **Domestic North America 800-424-9300 International 703-527-3883 (collect calls accepted)**	

EPA Registration No.: 80289-3

EPA Establishment No.: 79558-ITA-1

ISAGRO USA

Manufactured by Isagro SpA for:
Isagro USA, Inc.
430 Davis Drive, Suite 240, Morrisville, NC 27560

NET CONTENTS: 2½ GALLONS

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin eyes or clothing.
PPE: Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes and gloves. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

User Safety

Requirements: Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

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 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 without required PPE.

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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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides 40 CFR part 170. The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.
Keep unprotected persons out of treated area until sprays have dried.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

BADGE SC may be applied as an aerial, ground dilute or ground concentrate spray unless specifically directed otherwise in the specific crop use directions.

The per acre use rate of BADGE SC is applicable for both dilute and concentrate spraying. Depending upon the equipment used and the specific crop, the spray volume applied per acre will differ. Refer to Minimum Recommended Spray Volume Table. Complete spray coverage is essential to assure optimum performance from BADGE SC. When treating by aerial application or with low volume application equipment, unless you have had specific previous experience, it is advisable to test for compatibility and tolerance to crop injury prior to full scale commercial utilization.

Consult the BADGE SC label for specific rates and timing of application by crop. **Where application rates and intervals are provided in a range (e.g. 8 to 24 pints and 7 to 10 days), the higher rates and shorter spray intervals are recommended when rainfall is heavy and/or disease pressure high. Use the higher rates for large mature tree crops.**

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

•BADGE SC **should not be applied** in a spray solution having a pH of less than 6.5 as phytotoxicity may occur.

•Do not tank mix BADGE SC with **Aliette®** fungicide for use on any registered crops or ornamentals unless appropriate precautions have been taken to buffer the spray solution because severe phytotoxicity may result. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed label dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

•This product may be reactive on masonry and metal surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.

•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 BADGE SC resulting in possible phytotoxicity or loss of effectiveness.

•Agricultural chemicals may perform in an unpredictable manner when tank mixed, especially where several products are involved. Reduced effect on pests or crop injury may occur. Unless recommended on this label or by a state/local expert, it is advisable to test for compatibility and potential crop injury prior to commercial use of a new tank mix; otherwise tank mixing should not be undertaken.

•It must be determined if proper application equipment is available and if waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Agricultural chemicals are often reactive with the materials used in the construction of application equipment such as aluminum, rubber and some synthetic materials. This factor should be taken into consideration when selecting proper application equipment. It is necessary that all application equipment be thoroughly flushed with clean water after each day's use.

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

•Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, traveler, big gun, or plastic pipe solid set system(s) which contain no aluminum parts or components. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

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

•When mixing, fill the spray tank one-half full with water. Add BADGE SC slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. **DO NOT PREMIX or SLURRY** BADGE SC. Spreaders, stickers, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank or contact your chemical supplier. Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of all products used in mixtures

FROST INJURY PROTECTION (Bacterial Ice Nucleation Inhibitor)

Application of BADGE SC made to all crops listed on this label at the rates and stages of growth indicated, 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.

RECOMMENDED CROP USES

CITRUS: Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Orange, Pummelo, Tangelo and Tangerine.

FIELD CROPS: Alfalfa, Barley, Oats, Peanut, Potato, Sugar Beet and Wheat.

SMALL FRUITS: Blackberry, Blueberry*, Cranberry, Currant, Gooseberry, Raspberry and Strawberry.

TREE CROPS: Almond, Apple, Apricot, Avocado, Banana, Cacao, Cherry, Coffee, Filbert, Mango, Nectarine, Olive, Peach, Pear, Pecan, Pistachio, Plum, Prune, Quince and Walnut.

VEGETABLES: Bean, Beet, Beet Greens, Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage, Cantaloupe, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celeriac, Celery, Cucumber, Eggplant, Greens (Collard, Mustard and Turnip), Honeydew, Muskmelon, Onion/Garlic, Pea, Pepper, Pumpkin, Spinach, Squash, Tomato, Watercress and Watermelon.

VINES: Grape, Hops and Kiwi.

MISCELLANEOUS: Atemoya, Carambola, Chives, Dill, Douglas Fir, Ginseng, Guava, Litchi, Live Oak, Macadamia, Mamey Sapote, Papaya, Parsley, Passion Fruit, Pecan, Sugar Apple and Sycamore.

GREENHOUSE AND SHADEHOUSE CROPS: BADGE SC may be used in greenhouses and shadehouses to control diseases on any crop on this label where physiology allows greenhouse or shadehouse culture. While specific directions are presented for Citrus, Cucumber, Eggplant, Pepper, and Tomato; general use may occur for any crop on this label where physiology allows greenhouse or shadehouse culture.

ORNAMENTALS: Specified as listed.

*Except California

MINIMUM RECOMMENDED SPRAY VOLUME (GALLONS PER ACRE) WHEN APPLYING BADGE SC

USE	AERIAL	DILUTE	CONCENTRATE
Vegetables	3	20	–
Field Crops	3	20	–
Small Fruits	5	150	50
Vines	5	150	50
Tree Crops	10	400	50
Miscellaneous crops	10	150	50
Citrus	10	800	100*
Ornamentals	10	100	50

*When using pesticide application equipment such as Curtec® or other similar sprayers which are capable of obtaining thorough coverage at low volumes, applications as low as 20 gallons per acre of spray volume may be used. The following specific instructions are based on general application procedures. The recommendations of your local State Agricultural Extension Service should be closely followed as to timing, frequency and number of sprays per season.

CITRUS

BADGE SC 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. BADGE SC per acre rates in these mixes must not exceed the maximum recommended labeled rates for disease control. Adding foliar nutritionals or other products to spray mixtures containing BADGE SC and applying to citrus during the postbloom period when young fruit are present may result in spray burn.

DISEASE	PINTS PER ACRE	COMMENTS
Algal Spot, Melanose, Scab	3-11	Apply as prebloom and postbloom sprays. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Greasy Spot, Pink Pitting	1-5	Apply in summer on expanded new flush. Repeat on subsequent flushes where disease pressure is severe. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Alternaria Brown Spot	3-7	On susceptible varieties apply 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 21 day schedule. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Phytophthora Brown Rot, Septoria Spot	3-7	Begin application in fall before or just after the first rain and continue as needed. For brown rot only, apply to skirts of trees to a height of at least 4 feet. For control of septoria spot or where fruit have already been infected with brown rot, apply to entire tree. Apply also to bare ground 1 foot beyond skirt. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development. **NOTE:** In California, in areas subject to copper injury, add 1/3 to 1 pound of high quality lime per 2 pints of BADGE SC.
Phytophthora Foot Rot	1	Mix with 1 quart of water, Tre-Hold® or latex paint. 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 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)	2-11	Spray 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.

NOTE: Phytotoxicity may occur on young tender flush when BADGE SC is applied to citrus seedlings grown in greenhouses or shadehouses.

CITRUS (FIELD NURSERY GROWN)

To control Melanose, Scab, Pink Pitting, Greasy Spot, Brown Rot and for suppression of Citrus Canker, apply 6 to 12 PINTS PER ACRE. Apply BADGE SC at 28 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.

FIELD CROPS

CROP	DISEASE	PINTS PER ACRE	COMMENTS
Alfalfa	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Leptosphaerulina Leaf Spot	1.5	Apply 10 to 14 days before each harvest or earlier if disease threatens. **NOTE:** Spray injury may occur with sensitive varieties such as Lahontan.
Peanut	Cercospora Leaf Spot	1-2.5	Begin spraying at 35 to 40 days after planting or when disease symptoms first appear and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Reduce sprays to 7 day intervals during humid weather. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development. Flowable sulfur may be added.

Potato	Early Blight, Late Blight	1-3	Apply 1 to 2.5 pints at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed starting when plants are 2 to 6 inches high in locations where disease is light. Apply up to 3 pints per acre when disease is more severe. Under conditions of severe disease, control with BADGE SC will be improved by tank mixing with other compatible fungicides registered for use on potatoes. Read and follow all label instructions of tank mix partners. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Sugar Beet	Cercospora Leaf Spot	1-4	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development. Addition of a spreader/sticker is recommended.
Wheat, Barley, Oats	Helminthosporium Spot Blotch, Septoria Leaf Blotch	1-1.8	Make first application at early heading and follow with second spray 10 days later. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.

SMALL FRUITS

CROP	DISEASE	PINTS PER ACRE	COMMENTS
Blackberry, (Aurora, Boysen, Cascade, Chehalem, Logan, Marion, Santiam, Thornless Evergreen)	Anthracnose, Cane Spot, Leaf Spot, Pseudomonas Blight, Purple Blotch, Yellow Rust	3.5	Make fall application after harvest. Apply delayed dormant spray after pruning/training in the spring. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil may be added.
	Anthracnose, Cane Spot, Leaf Spot, Purple Blotch, Yellow Rust	1.5	Apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil may be added. **NOTE:** Crop injury may occur if applied to foliage under certain environmental conditions such as hot or prolonged moist periods. Discontinue application if signs of crop injury appear.
Blueberry*	Bacterial Canker	3-7	Make first application before rain falls and a second application 4 weeks later. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
	Fruit Rot, Phomopsis Twig Blight	2-4	Dormant Application: Begin Applications when bloom buds begin to swell. Make additional applications at 10 to 14 day intervals or as needed before blooms open. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Cranberry	Fruit Rot	7	Make first application in late bloom. Apply one or two additional applications at 10 to 14 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.
	Rose Bloom	7	Apply three sprays on 10 to 14 day schedule or as needed as soon as symptoms are observed.
	Bacterial Stem Canker	7	Apply postharvest and again in spring at bud swell. Apply one or two additional applications at 10 to 14 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.
	Leaf Blight, Red Leaf Spot, Stem Blight, Tip Blight *(Monilinia)*	7	Apply delayed dormant spray in the spring. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals or as needed through prebloom.
Currant, Gooseberry	Anthracnose, Leaf Spot	9	Make initial application after first leaves have expanded. Continue on a 10 to 14 day schedule or as needed during wet conditions in the spring. Make an additional application after harvest.
Raspberry	Anthracnose, Cane Spot, Leaf Spot, Pseudomonas Blight, Purple Blotch, Yellow Rust	2 – 3.5	Make fall application after harvest. Apply delayed dormant spray after training in the spring. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil may be added
	Anthracnose, Cane Spot, Leaf Spot, Purple Blotch, Yellow Rust	1-1.8	Apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil may be added. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development. **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.

Strawberry	Angular Leaf Spot, *(Xanthomonas)*, Leaf Blight, Leaf Scorch, Leaf Spot	1-2.5	Begin application when plants are established and continue on a weekly schedule throughout the season. Apply in at least 20 gallons of water. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development. **NOTE:** Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear.

*Except California

TREE CROPS

CROP	DISEASE	PINTS PER ACRE	COMMENTS
Almond, Apricot, Cherry, Plum, Prune	Bacterial Blast *(Pseudomonas)*, Bacterial Canker, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)	5-14	Make first application before fall rains and a second at late dormant. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil may be added. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development. For cherries: Where disease is severe, an additional application shortly after harvest may be required. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
			Almond only: For bacterial blast control in sprinkler irrigated orchards or where disease is severe, apply 1.5 pints per acre postbloom at 2 week intervals or as needed or just before sprinkling. **NOTE:** Foliar injury may occur from postbloom sprays on almonds, especially on NePlus varieties.
	Blossom Brown Rot, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)	5-7 (Almond) 5-11(all others)	Apply during early bloom. Do not apply after full bloom or injury may occur. Use the higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
	Black Knot (Plum)*	3-7	Make an application at bud swell up to early bloom for early season disease suppression. Apply before full bloom. Use the higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. **NOTE:** To avoid plant injury, do not use after full bloom. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
	Cherry Leaf Spot* (Sour Cherries Only)	4-7	Apply at petal fall as well as one to two times after petal fall. Use the lower rates where disease infection is light and use the higher rates for a dormant application or where disease infection is moderate to heavy. Do not apply to sweet cherry or the English Morello variety as severe injury will result. The addition of 1 to 3 pounds of hydrated lime per 2 pints of BADGE SC may reduce crop injury. **NOTE:** Moderate to severe injury such as leaf spotting and defoliation may occur from postbloom applications.
Apple	Anthracnose, Blossom Blast, European Canker *(Nectria)*, Shoot Blast *(Pseudomonas)*	7-14	Apply before fall rains. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease development. **NOTE:** Use on yellow varieties may cause discoloration. To avoid discoloration, pick before spraying.
	Apple Scab*, Fire Blight	5-14	Make application between silver-tip and green-tip. Apply as a full-cover spray for early season disease suppression. **NOTE:** Moderate to severe crop injury may occur from late application; discontinue use when green-tip reaches ½ inch.
	Apple Scab* Fire Blight*	1-3 1-1.5	Extended spray schedule where fruit finish is not a concern: Continued application may be made at 5 to 7 day intervals or as needed between ½ inch green-tip and first cover spray. **NOTE:** Moderate to severe crop injury may result from this extended spray schedule. It is not intended for fresh market apples or fresh apples where fruit finish is a concern as it is likely to cause fruit russetting. The addition of 1 to 3 pounds of hydrated lime per pound of BADGE SC may reduce crop injury.
	Collar Rot, Crown Rot	3	Mix in 100 gallons of water. Apply 4 gallons of suspension as a drench on the lower trunk area of each tree. Apply in early spring or in fall after harvest for best results. Do not apply to foliage or fruit. **NOTE:** Do not use if soil pH is below 5.5 since copper toxicity may result.
Avocado	Anthracnose, Blotch, Scab	5-11	Apply when bloom buds begin to swell and continue application at monthly intervals for five to six applications. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Banana	Sigatoka (Black and Yellow)	1	Apply by air in 3 gallons of water. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil may be added. Apply on a 14 day schedule or as needed throughout the wet season. Apply at 21 day intervals or as needed during dry periods.

	Black Pitting	3	Mix in 100 gallons of water. Apply to the fruit stem and the basal portion of the leaf crown. Apply during the first and second weeks after fruit emergence.
Cacao	Black Pod	1-8	Begin applications at the start of the rainy season and continue while infection conditions persist. Apply 3 to 7 pints at 14 to 21 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity. For drier areas, make two to four applications using 4.5 to 6.5 pints per acre according to disease incidence and planting density. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Coffee	Coffee Berry Disease *(Colletotrichum coffeanum)*	5-7	Apply first spray after flowering and before onset of long rains and then at 21 to 28 day intervals until picking. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.
	Bacterial Blight *(Pseudomonas syringae)*	5-7	Begin spray program before the onset of long rainy periods and continue throughout the rainy season at 14 to 21 day intervals or as needed. The critical time of spraying to control this disease is just before, during and after flowering(s) especially when coinciding with wet weather. Use the higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
	Leaf Rust *(Hemileia vastatrix)*	1-3	Apply before the onset of rain and then at 21 day intervals or as needed while the rains continue. Use the higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
	Iron Spot *(Cercospora coffeicola)*, Pink Disease *(Corticium salmonicolor)*	1.5	Use concentrate or dilute spray. Begin treatment at the start of wet season and continue at monthly intervals for three applications.
Filbert	Bacterial Blight	11-22	Apply as a postharvest spray. In seasons of heavy rainfall apply a second spray when three-fourths of the leaves have dropped. Use the higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil may be added.
	Eastern Filbert Blight	11-22	Apply as a dilute spray in adequate water for thorough coverage. Make applications starting at bud swell to bud break and continue at 2 week intervals or as needed until early May. Thorough coverage is essential. Use the higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil may be added.
Mango	Anthracnose	5-9	Apply monthly after fruit set until harvest. Use the higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
Olive	Olive Knot, Peacock Spot	5-11	Make first application prior to winter rains. A second application in early spring should be made if disease is severe. Apply the higher rates for heavy disease pressure or when conditions favor disease development.
Peach, Nectarine	Bacterial Blast *(Pseudomonas)*, Bacterial Canker, Bacterial Spot, *(Xanthomonas)*, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Leaf Curl	5-14	Make first application before fall rains and a second at late dormant. For peach leaf curl, late dormant application must be made before leaf buds swell. Use the higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil may be added.
	Blossom Brown Rot, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Leaf Curl	5-11	Full cover spray at pink bud. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
	Bacterial Spot	0.9	Postbloom application applied at first and second cover sprays. **NOTE: Do not spray 3 weeks prior to harvest. Use only recommended rates. Spotting of leaves and defoliation may occur from use in cover sprays.**
Pear	Fire Blight	0.9	Apply at 5 day intervals or as needed throughout the bloom period. **NOTE**: Russetting may occur in copper sensitive varieties. Excessive dosages may cause fruit russet on any variety.
	Blossom Blast *(Pseudomonas)*	6-14	Apply before fall rains and again during dormancy before spring growth starts. Use the higher rates when disease pressure is high or when conditions favor disease development.

Pecan	Kernel Rot, Shuck Rot (*Phytophthora cactorum*), Zonate Leaf Spot (*Cristulariella pyramidalis)*	1-3	For disease suppression, apply in sufficient water to ensure complete spray coverage at 2 to 4 week intervals or as needed starting at kernel growth and continue until shucks open. Use the higher rates and shorter spray intervals if frequent rainfall occurs.
	Ball Moss*, Spanish Moss*	5-7	Apply in 100 gallons of water in the spring when ball moss is actively growing, using 1 ½ gallons of spray per foot of tree height. Make sure to wet ball moss tufts thoroughly. The addition of a nonionic surfactant will improve control. A second application may be required after 12 months.
Pistachio	Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Blight, Botrytis Blight, Late Blight (*Alternaria alternata*), Septoria Leaf Blight	3-7	Make initial application at bud swell and repeat on a 14 to 28 day schedule or as needed. If disease conditions are severe, use the higher rates and shorter spray intervals.
Quince	Fire Blight	0.9	Apply at 5 day intervals or as needed throughout the bloom period. Apply in adequate water for thorough coverage.
Walnut	Walnut Blight	5-11	Apply first spray at early prebloom prior to or when catkins are partially expanded. Make additional applications during bloom and early nutlet stage or as needed when frequent rainfall or extended periods of moisture occur. Thorough coverage of catkins, leaves and nutlets is essential for effective control. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.**NOTE:** Adequate control may not be obtained when copper tolerant species of Xanthomonas bacterial are present.

** Except California*

VEGETABLES

CROP	DISEASE	PINTS PER ACRE	COMMENTS
Bean (Dry, Green)	Brown Spot, Common Blight, Halo Blight	1-2	For protective sprays, make first application when plants are 6 inches high; repeat on a 7 to 14 day schedule or as needed depending on environmental conditions. Use the higher rates for more severe disease pressure.
Beet (Table Beet, Beet Greens)	Cercospora Leaf Spot	1-4	Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Carrot	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Cercospora Leaf Spot	1-1.8	Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Celery, Celeriac	Bacterial Blight, Cercospora Early Blight, Septoria Late Blight	1-1.8	Begin applications as soon as plants are first established in the field, repeating at 5 to 7 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity and environmental conditions. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Crucifers (Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Collard Greens, Mustard Greens, Turnip Greens)	Black Leaf Spot (*Alternaria)*, Black Rot (*Xanthomonas)*, Downy Mildew	1-1.8	Apply at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed. Begin application after transplants are set in the field or shortly after emergence of field seeded crops or when conditions favor disease development. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development. **NOTE:** Reddening of older leaves may occur on broccoli and a flecking of wrapper leaves may occur on cabbage.
Cucurbits (Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Honeydew, Pumpkin, Squash, Muskmelon, Watermelon)	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Downy Mildew, Gummy Stem Blight, Powdery Mildew, Watermelon Bacterial Fruit Blotch (Suppression)	1-2.5	Begin applications prior to disease development and continue while conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat sprays at 5 to7 day intervals or as needed. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development. **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	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	Bacterial Blight, Downy Mildew, Purple Blotch	1.5	Begin when plants are 4 to 6 inches high and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity. Can cause phytotoxicity to leaves.
Pea	Powdery Mildew	1-2.5	Begin applications when disease symptoms first appear and repeat at weekly intervals or as needed. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Pepper	Anthracnose, Bacterial Spot, Cercospora Leaf Spot	1-2.5	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Spinach	Anthracnose, Blue Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot, White Rust	1-2.5	Begin application when disease first appears or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease. **NOTE:** Flecking may occur on spinach leaves.
Tomato	Anthracnose, Bacterial Speck, Bacterial Spot, Early Blight, Gray Leaf Mold, Late Blight, Septoria Leaf Spot	1.5-3.5	Begin application when disease first threatens and repeat at 5 to 10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development
Watercress	Cercospora Leaf Spot	1.8	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field, repeating at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity. Do not exceed four applications per crop. Apply using ground spray equipment at no less than 50 gallons of spray solution per acre.

VINES

CROP	DISEASE	PINTS PER ACRE	COMMENTS
Grape	Black Rot, Downy Mildew, Phomopsis, Powdery Mildew	1-3.5	Begin applications at bud break with subsequent applications throughout the season depending on disease severity. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development. **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 pounds of hydrated lime per pound of BADGE SC
Hops	Downy Mildew	1.8	Make crown treatment after pruning, but before training. After training, additional treatments are needed at about 10 day intervals. **NOTE:** Discontinue use 2 weeks before harvest
Kiwi	*Erwinia herbicola, Pseudomonas fluorescens, Pseudomonas syringae*	7	Apply in 200 gallons of water per acre. Make applications on a monthly basis. A maximum of three applications may be made.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS

CROP	DISEASE	PINTS PER ACRE	COMMENTS
Atemoya	Anthracnose	2-4	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use the higher rates for severe disease.
Carambola	Anthracnose	5-7	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use the higher rates for severe disease.
Chives	Downy Mildew	1.8	Begin applications when plants are established in the field. Repeat applications every 7 to 10 days or as needed depending on disease conditions.
Dill	Phoma Leaf Spot, Rhizoctonia Foliage Blight	1.5-2.5	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed depending upon disease severity and environmental conditions. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.

Ginseng	Alternaria Leaf Blight, Stem Blight	2-3.5	Use as a tank mix with 2 pounds Rovral® 50W in 100 gallons of water. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates should be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Begin BADGE SC –Rovral applications as soon as plants have emerged in spring. Application should be repeated every 7 days as needed until plants become dormant in fall. Apply fungicides at least 8 hours before rain. Use of a spreader-sticker or sticker is advised. **NOTE:** Alternaria Leaf and Stem Blight is most severe in humid conditions such as those found in the dense canopies of 2 to 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.
Guava	Anthracnose, Red Algae	2-4	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use the higher rates for severe disease pressure.
Litchi	Anthracnose	2-4	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use the higher rates for severe disease pressure.
Macadamia	Anthracnose	5-8	Initiate sprays at first sign of flowering and repeat on weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use the higher rates for severe disease pressure.
	Phytophthora Blight *(P. capsici)*, Raceme Blight *(Botrytis cinerea)*	4-5.5	Apply during raceme development and bloom periods. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Mamey Sapote	Algal Leaf Spot, Anthracnose	5-7	Apply when conditions favor disease development. Repeat on 14 to 30 day schedule or as needed as disease severity and environmental conditions dictate. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Papaya	Anthracnose	3-9	Apply before disease appears. Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals under light disease pressure and 5 to 7 day intervals or as needed under heavy disease pressure. The addition of an approved spreader is desirable. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Parsley	Bacterial Blight *(Pseudomonas sp.)*	2.8	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field and repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity and environmental conditions.
Passion Fruit	Anthracnose	5-8	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Sugar Apple (*Annona*)	Anthracnose	8-16	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Sycamore	Anthracnose	1.5-2.5	Apply as a full cover spray in 100 gallons of water or sufficient volume for thorough coverage. Make first application at bud crack and second application 7 to 10 days later at 10% leaf expansion. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.

GREENHOUSE AND SHADEHOUSE CROPS

Notice to User: BADGE SC may be used in greenhouses and shadehouses to control disease on crops which appear on this label and specific instructions have been developed for the crops listed. The grower should bear in mind that the sensitivity of crops grown in greenhouses and shadehouses differs greatly from crops grown under field conditions. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not BADGE SC can be used safely on all greenhouse and shadehouse grown crops. The user should determine if BADGE SC can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, i.e., foliage, fruit, etc., and observe for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use.

Apply BADGE SC according to specific rates given for those crops in pounds per acre. **One and a half (1 ½) level tablespoons of BADGE SC per 1000 square feet is equivalent to 2 pints per acre**. BADGE SC should be applied in adequate water for thorough coverage of plant parts. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed; use shorter spray intervals during periods when severe disease conditions persist.

CROP	DISEASE	RATE PER 1000 Sq. Ft.	COMMENTS

Citrus (Nonbearing Nursery)	Brown Rot, Citrus Canker, Greasy Spot, Melanose, Pink Pitting, Scab	3 TBSP	Begin applications when conditions favor disease development. Repeat sprays at 30 day intervals or as needed depending on level of severity.
Cucumber	Angular Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew	1 – 2.5 TBSP	Apply weekly when plants begin to vine. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Eggplant	Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis	1.5 TBSP	Begin applications prior to development of disease symptoms. Repeat sprays at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.
Pepper	Bacterial Spot	1.5 – 2.5 TBSP	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 5 to 10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Tomato	Anthracnose, Bacterial Speck, Bacterial Spot, Early Blight, Gray Leaf Mold, Late Blight, Septoria Leaf Spot	1.5 – 3 TBSP	Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 5 to 10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.

CONIFERS

For use on conifers, including Douglas Fir, Fir*, Juniper, Leyland Cypress*, Pine* and Spruce*, in Christmas tree plantings, forest stands and silviculture nurseries.

For control of foliar diseases, apply BADGE SC as a thorough cover spray at rates ranging from 3 to 6 pints per acre. Begin applications in the spring at the initiation of new growth and repeat at 2 to 4 week intervals or as needed. Use the higher rates when disease pressure is severe or when environmental conditions favor disease development.

BADGE SC is recommended for use on the listed conifers for control of the following diseases:

CROP	LATIN NAME	DISEASE
Douglas Fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	Rhabdocline Needlecast
Fir*	*Abies* spp.	Needlecasts
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.	Anthracnose, Phomopsis Twig Dieback*
Leyland Cypress*	*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	Cercospora Needle Blight
Pine*	*Pinus* spp.	Needlecasts
Spruce*	*Picea* spp.	Needlecasts

Lichens*: To control lichens on any of the conifers above, apply 12 to 20 pints of BADGE SC per acre as a dormant application before new growth emerges in the spring. The addition of a nonionic surfactant (NIS) will improve control. A second application may be required after 12 months. **NOTE:** Do not buffer or combine with emulsifiable concentrate insecticides.

*Except California

ORNAMENTALS

Use BADGE SC for control of bacterial and fungal diseases of foliage, flowers and stems on ornamentals in greenhouses, shadehouses, outdoor nurseries, and outdoor landscape plantings.

For ornamental crops in dormancy, apply as a thorough cover spray at rates ranging from 1.5 to 6 pints per acre of BADGE SC. When new growth is present, apply as a thorough cover spray at rates ranging from 1.5 to 2 pints per acre of BADGE SC. **One and a half (1 ½) level tablespoons of BADGE SC per 1000 square feet is equivalent to 2 pints per acre.** Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed; use the higher rates and shorter spray intervals during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist.

BADGE SC may be used alone or in combination with other fungicides registered for use on ornamentals as a maintenance spray. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates should be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Notice to User: Plant sensitivities to BADGE SC have been found to be acceptable for the specific genera and species listed on this label under the conditions tested. However, phytotoxicity may occur. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants and the wide range of growing conditions, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to BADGE SC. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not BADGE SC can be safely used on ornamental or nursery plants not listed on this label. The user should determine if BADGE SC can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, i.e. bedding plants, foliage, etc., and observe for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use.

NOTE: This product may be reactive on masonry and metal surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.

CROP	SCIENTIFIC NAME	DISEASE
Aglaonema*	*Aglaonema* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot

Althea (Rose of Sharon)	*Hibiscus syriacus*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Andromeda, Japanese*	*Pieris japonica*	Leaf Spots, Twig Blight
Aralia	*Dizygotheca elegantissima*	Alternaria, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Arborvitae	*Thuja* spp.	Alternaria Twig Blight, Cercospora Leaf Blight
Aster*	*Aster* spp.	Downy Mildew, Leaf Spots
Azalea 1/	*Rhododendron* spp.	Botrytis Blight, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Phytophthora Dieback, Powdery Mildew
Beech*	*Fagus* spp.	Leaf Spots
Begonia	*Begonia semperflorens*	Bacterial Leaf Spot (*Erwinia* spp., *Pseudomonas* spp., *Xanthomonas* spp.)
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Boxwood*	*Buxus* spp.	Leaf Spots
Camellia	*Camellia japonica, C. sasanqua*	Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Camphor Tree	*Cinnamomum camphora*	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Canna	*Canna* spp.	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Carnation 1/	*Dianthus* spp.	Alternaria Blight, Botrytis Blight, Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Cedar*	*Cedrus* spp.	Tip Blight
Cherry, Nanking*	*Prumas tomentosa*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Chinese Tallow Tree	*Sapium sebiferum*	Bacterial Leaf Spot (*Pseudomonas* spp., *Xanthomonas* spp.)
Chrysanthemum 1/	*Chrysanthemum morifolium*	Botrytis Blight, Pseudomonas Leaf Spot, Septoria Leaf Spot
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster* spp.	Botrytis Blight
Crabapple*	*Malus* spp.	Fire Blight
Cypress*	*Cupressus* spp.	Twig Blight
Dahlia	*Dahlia pinnata*	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Delphinium*	*Delphinium* spp.	Leaf Spots
Dianthus	*Dianthus* spp.	Bacterial Soft Rot, Bacterial Spot
Dogwood, Flowering	*Cornus florida*	Anthracnose
Dogwood, Kousa*	*Cornus kousa*	Fungal Leaf Spot
Douglas Fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	Rhabdocline Needlecast
Dracaena*	*Dracaena marginata*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Dumb Cane*	*Dieffenbachia* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Dusty Miller	*Senecio cineraria*	Bacterial Leaf Spot (*Pseudomonas cichorii)*
Echinacea	*Echinacea* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot (*Pseudomonas cichorii)*
Elm,Chinese	*Ulmus parvifolia*	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Euonymus	*Euonymus* spp.	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight
Fern, Boston*	*Nephrolepis exaltata*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Fern, Holly	*Crytomium falcatum*	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Fig, Weeping*	*Ficus benjamina*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Filbert (Ornamental)*	*Corylus* spp.	Filbert Blight
Fir*	*Abies* spp.	Needlecasts
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Bud Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Geranium	*Pelargonium* spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Gladiola	*Gladiolus* spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Blight, Botrytis Gray Mold
Golden Rain Tree	*Koelreuteria paniculata*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Grape Ivy*	*Cissus* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Hawthorn*	*Crataegus* spp.	Fire Blight
Hibiscus 4/	*Hibiscus* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Holly*	*Ilex* spp.	Bacterial Blight, Leaf Spots
Honeylocust*	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Honeysuckle, Tatarian*	*Lonicera tatarica*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Impatiens	*Impatiens sallerana*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Indian Hawthorn 5/	*Raphiolepis indica*	Anthracnose, Entomosporium Leaf Spot
Iris 6/*	*Iris* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Ivy (English, Algerian) 1/	*Hedera helix, H. canariensis*	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Ixora	*Ixora coccinea*	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.	Anthracnose, Phomopsis Twig Dieback*
Lantana	*Lantana camera*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Leyland Cypress*	*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	Cercospora Needle Blight
Lilac	*Syringa* spp.	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Pseudomonas Blight*
Lily, Easter 2/	*Lilium longiflorum*	Botrytis Blight

Linden*	*Tilia* spp.	Anthracnose, Leaf Blight
Loblolly Bay	*Gordonia lasianthus*	Anthracnose
Loquat	*Eriobotrya japonica*	*Colletotrichum* spp., *Entomosporium maculata*
Magnolia (Southern)	*Magnolia grandiflora*	Algal Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Magnolia (Sweet Bay)	*Magnolia virginiana*	Anthracnose
Magnolia (Oriental)	*Magnolia soulangiana*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Mandevilla	*Mandevilla* spp.	Anthracnose
Maple*	*Acer* spp.	Pseudomonas Leaf Blight
Marigold	*Tagetes* spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Leaf Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Flower Rot
Mountain-Ash*	*Sorbus* spp.	Fire Blight
Mulberry, Contorted*	*Morus bombycis*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Mulberry, Weeping	*Morus alba*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Narcissus*	*Narcissus* spp.	Leaf Blight
Nephthytis*	*Syngonium podophyllum*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Oak*	*Quercus* spp.	Leaf Spots
Oak, Laurel	*Quercus laurifolia*	Algal Leaf Spot (*Cephaleuros virescens*)
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*	Bacterial Leaf Spot, Fungal Leaf Spot
Oregon Grapeholly*	*Mahonia acquifolium*	Leaf Spots
Pachysandra	*Pachysandra procumbens*	Volutella Leaf Blight
Palm, Date	*Phoenix canariensis*	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Palm, European Fan	*Chamaerops humilis*	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Palm, Parlor*	*Chamaedorea elegans*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Palm, Queen	*Arecastrum romanzoffianum*	Exosporium Leaf Spot, Phytophthora Bud Rot
Palm, Washingtonia	*Washingtonia robusta*	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Peach (Flowering) 3/*	*Prunus* spp.	Bacterial Blast, Brown Rot, Fire Blight
Pear (Flowering)	*Pyrus calleryana*	Fire Blight, Leaf Spot
Pentas (Egyptian Star)	*Pentas* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot (*Pseudomonas* spp.*, *Xanthomonas* spp.)
Peony	*Paeonia* spp.	Botrytis Blight
Periwinkle	*Catharanthus roseus, Vinca* spp.	Phomopsis Stem Blight
Philodendron	*Philodendron selloum*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Phlox	*Phlox* spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot
Photinia (Red Tip)	*Photinia x fraseri, P. glabra*	Anthracnose, Entomosporium Leaf Spot
Pine*	*Pinus* spp.	Needlecasts
Pistachio	*Pistacia chinensis*	Anthracnose
Plantain Lily 6/	*Hosta* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Plum (Flowering) 3/*	*Prunus* spp.	Bacterial Blast. Brown Rot, Fire Blight
Pothos*	*Scindapsus* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Powder Puff Plant	*Calliandra* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Pyracantha	*Pyracantha* spp.	Fire Blight, Scab
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* spp.	Alternaria Flower Spot
Rose 1/	*Rosa* spp.	Black Spot, Powdery Mildew
Snapdragon	*Antirrhinum majus*	Anthracnose, Dieback, Downy Mildew
Spathe Flower*	*Spathiphyllum* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Spirea*	*Spiraea* spp.	Fire Blight
Spruce*	*Picea* spp	Needlecasts
Sycamore	*Platanus* spp.	Anthracnose, Leaf Spots*
Tulip	*Tulipa* spp.	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight
Umbrella Tree*	*Schefflera* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Verbena	*Verbena* spp.	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Viburnum	*Viburnum odoratissimum, V. suspensum, V. plicatum*	Anthracnose
Viola (Pansy, Violet)	*Viola* spp.	Downy Mildew
Willow	*Salix* spp.	Anthracnose
Yew*	*Taxus* spp.	Needle Blight
Yucca (Adam's Needle)	*Yucca* spp.	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Septoria Leaf Spot
Zinnia*	*Zinnia* spp.	Leaf Spots

*Except California

1/ Can cause discoloration of foliage and/or blooms on some varieties. To prevent residues on commercial plants, do not spray immediately before selling season.

2/ Apply BADGE SC at 4.5 to 7.5 pints per acre.

3/ Apply dormant through bloom only.

4/ Hibiscus - Do not apply to plants in flower.
5/ For Indian Hawthorne use 3 to 6 pints per acre.
6/ Some cultivars may be sensitive to BADGE SC.

NOTE: Phytotoxicity may depend on varietal differences. If unfamiliar with the use of BADGE SC, apply the recommended rate to a few plants and observe after 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity.

Control of Ball Moss*, Spanish Moss* and Lichens* on Ornamentals and Shade Trees: Apply BADGE SC in early spring when trees are dormant. Apply 9 to 12 pints of BADGE SC in 100 gallons of water, using 1 ½ gallons of spray per foot of tree height. Be sure to thoroughly wet ball moss tufts, Spanish moss or lichens. The addition of a nonionic surfactant will improve control. A second application may be required after 12 months.

NOTE: BADGE SC may be injurious to some ornamental plants growing beneath the trees. This product may be reactive on masonry and metal surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.

Cold Storage Protection for Dormant Rootstock*: To protect bare-root nursery trees from Phytophthora Crown Rot and Botrytis, use 4 to 6 pints of BADGE SC per 100 gallons of water. Apply as a dip or spray to the roots and lower stems of dormant rootstock prior to placing in cold storage. Do not apply to rootstock less than 2 years old.

*Except California

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE
Store in original container in a cool, dry place.

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

CONTAINER TYPE
This is a nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL
Empty the package completely and triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying with water to be used for application. Then dispose of the empty container according to state and local regulations. Place in trash or offer for recycling if available or return it to the Seller, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

TRIPLE RINSING INSTRUCTIONS
Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container one-fourth 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.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire label before using this product, including this Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once unopened for a refund of the purchase price.

This Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described below, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.
TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ISAGRO MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Buyers and Users of this product must be aware that there are inherent unintended risks associated to the use of this product, independent from the control of Isagro. These risks include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, soil factors, moisture conditions, diseases, irrigation practices, condition of the crop at the time of application, materials which are present in the tank mix with this product or prior to the application of it, cultural practices or the manner of use or application, all risks which are impossible to eliminate. The Buyers and Users should be aware that these

factors may cause: ineffectiveness of the product, reduction of harvested yield of the crop (entirely or partially), crop injury or injury to non-target crops or plants or to rotational crops caused by carryover in the soil, resistance of the target diseases to this product. Therefore additional care, treatment and expense are required to take the crop to harvest.

If the Buyer does not agree with the acceptance of these risks, then THE PRODUCT SHOULD NOT BE APPLIED. To the extent consistent with applicable law, by applying this product the Buyer acknowledges and accepts these inherent unintended risks and AGREES THAT ALL SUCH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE APPLICATION AND USE ARE ASSUMED BY THE BUYER.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, in no event shall ISAGRO or Seller be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product (including claims based in contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise). To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the User or Buyer and the exclusive Liability of Isagro or Seller shall be the return of the purchase price of the product, or at the election of Isagro or Seller, the replacement of the product.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, this Company does not warrant any product reformulated or repackaged from this product except in accordance with this Company's stewardship requirements and with express written permission from this Company.

Isagro or its Seller must have prompt notice (within 7 days of observation) of any claim so that an immediate inspection of Buyer's or User's growing crops can be made. To the extent consistent with applicable law, if Buyer and User do not notify Isagro or Seller of any claims, in proper time, it shall be barred from obtaining any remedy.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, by applying this product the Buyers and Users are deemed to have accepted the terms of this Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified by any verbal or written agreement.