

# CuPRO<sup>®</sup> 5000

Fungicide/Bactericide  
Dry Flowable

SPECIMEN



## Active Ingredient:

Copper Hydroxide (CAS No. 20427-59-2)* .....	61.3%
Other Ingredients: .....	38.7%
<b>TOTAL:</b> .....	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Metallic Copper (Cu<sup>2+</sup>) Equivalent is 40% by weight

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.)

Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary statements and Directions for Use.

**Notice:** Read the entire label before using. Use only according to label directions. **Before buying or using this product, read *Warranty Disclaimer* and *Misuse* statements inside label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

CuPRO is a registered trademark of SePRO Corporation.  
Manufactured for: SePRO Corporation  
11550 North Meridian Street, Suite 600, Carmel, IN 46032 U.S.A. EPA Reg. No. 80289-2-67690 FPL20170504

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

## DANGER / PELIGRO

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

### FIRST AID

<b>If in eyes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li><li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>If swallowed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li><li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li><li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li></ul>
<b>If inhaled</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Move person to fresh air.</li><li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate use of gastric lavage. 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 **INFOTRAC** toll free at **1-800-535-5053**.

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) *continued*

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

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- shoes plus socks
- goggles or faceshield
- chemical-resistant gloves such as Natural Rubber.

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

## USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

## 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 washwater 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, adults, children or pets, 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 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, 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 intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard. For at least seven days following the application of copper-containing products in greenhouses:

- At least one 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 that is located with the decontamination supplies and
  - how to operate the eye flush container or eye flush station.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 48 hours without required PPE. 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
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles or faceshield)

## 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.

Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

*continued*

## PRODUCT INSTRUCTIONS

CuPRO 5000 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 CuPRO 5000 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 ensure optimum performance from CuPRO 5000. 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 CuPRO 5000 label for specific rates and timing of application by crop. **Where application rates and intervals are provided in a range (e.g. 4 to 12 pounds and 7 to 10 days), the higher rates and shorter spray intervals are recommended when rainfall is heavy and/or disease pressure is high. Use the higher rates for large mature tree crops.**

## SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

- CuPRO 5000 **should not be applied** in a spray solution having pH of less than 6.5 as phytotoxicity may occur.
- Do not tank mix CuPRO 5000 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 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 CuPRO 5000 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 directed on this label or by a state/local expert, it is advisable to test for compatibility and potential crop injury prior to full scale commercial utilization of a new tank mix; otherwise, do not tank mix.
- 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 CuPRO 5000 slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. DO NOT PREMIX OR SLURRY CuPRO 5000. 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 the most stringent precautions and limitations on the label of all products in mixture.

## FROST INJURY PROTECTION (Bacterial Ice Nucleation Inhibitor)

Application of CuPRO 5000 made to all crops listed on this label at the rates and stages of growth indicated on the 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.

## CROP USES

ORNAMENTALS: Specified as listed.

MINIMUM RECOMMENDED SPRAY VOLUME (GALLON PER ACRE) WHEN APPLYING CUPRO 5000			
USE	AERIAL (gal/ acre)	Dilute	Concentrate
Ornamentals	10	100	50

## USE DIRECTIONS

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.

## 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 CuPRO 5000 as a thorough cover spray at rates ranging from 3 to 5 pounds per acre. Begin applications in the spring at the initiation of new growth and repeat at 2 to 4 week intervals. Use the higher rates when disease pressure is severe or when environmental conditions favor disease development. **There is a maximum single application rate of 2 pounds of Cu2+/A with a maximum annual rate is 20 pounds of Cu2+/A with a minimum retreatment interval of 7 days.**

\*Except California

CuPRO 5000 is recommended for use on the listed conifers for control of the following diseases:

Crop	Latin Name	Disease
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Rhabdocone Needlecast
Fir*	<i>Abies</i> spp.	Needlecasts
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Anthracocone, Phomopsis Twig Dieback*
Leyland Cypress*	<i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Cercospora Needle Blight
Pine*	<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Needlecasts
Spruce*	<i>Picea</i> spp.	Needlecasts

**Lichens\*:** To control lichens on any of the conifers above, apply 12 to 20 pounds of CuPRO 5000 per acre as a dormant application before new growth emerges in the spring. The addition of a non-ionic 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 CuPRO 5000 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 5 pounds per acre of CuPRO 5000. When new growth is present, apply as a thorough cover spray at rates ranging from 1.5 to 2 pounds per acre of CuPRO 5000. **One and a half (1½) level tablespoons of CuPRO 5000 per 1000 square feet is equivalent to 2 pounds per acre.** Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals; use the higher rates and shorter spray intervals during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist.

Unless otherwise noted, the maximum single application rate is 2 pounds of Cu2+ per acre and the maximum annual rate is 20 pounds of Cu2+ per acre. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.

CuPRO 5000 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 CuPRO 5000 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 CuPRO 5000. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not CuPRO 5000 can be safely used on ornamental or nursery plants not listed on this label. The user should determine if CuPRO 5000 can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the directed rates to the plants in question, (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.

continued

CROP	SCIENTIFIC NAME	DISEASE
Aglaonema*	<i>Aglaonema</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Althea (Rose of Sharon)	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Andromeda, Japanese*	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Leaf Spots, Twig Blight
Aralia	<i>Dizygotheca elegantissima</i>	Alternaria, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja</i> spp.	Alternaria Twig Blight, Cercospora Leaf Blight
Aster*	<i>Aster</i> spp.	Downy Mildew, Leaf Spots
Azalea <sup>1</sup>	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Botrytis Blight, Bud Blight*, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Phytophthora Dieback, Powdery Mildew, Twig Blight*
Beech*	<i>Fagus</i> spp.	Leaf Spots
Begonia	<i>Begonia semperflorens</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot ( <i>Erwinia</i> spp., <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp., <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.)
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Anthracoese, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Boxwood*	<i>Buxus</i> spp.	Leaf Spots
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i> , <i>C. sasanqua</i>	Anthracoese, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Camphor Tree	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	<i>Pseudomonas</i> Leaf Spot
Canna	<i>Canna</i> spp.	<i>Pseudomonas</i> Leaf Spot
Carnation <sup>1</sup>	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.	Alternaria Blight, Botrytis Blight, <i>Pseudomonas</i> Leaf Spot
Cedar*	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.	Tip Blight
Cherry, Nanking*	<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Chinese Tallow Tree	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot ( <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp., <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.)
Chrysanthemum <sup>1</sup>	<i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i>	Botrytis Blight, <i>Pseudomonas</i> Leaf Spot, Septoria Leaf Spot
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.	Botrytis Blight
Crabapple*	<i>Malus</i> spp.	Fire Blight
Cypress*	<i>Cupressus</i> spp.	Twig Blight
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Delphinium*	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Leaf Spots
Dianthus	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.	Bacterial Soft Rot, Bacterial Spot
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Anthracoese
Dogwood, Kousa*	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Fungal Leaf Spot
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Rhabdocline Needlecast
Dracaena*	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Dumb Cane*	<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Dusty Miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot ( <i>Pseudomonas cichorii</i> )
Echinacea	<i>Echinacea</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot ( <i>Pseudomonas cichorii</i> )
Elm, Chinese	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus</i> spp.	Anthracoese, Botrytis Blight
Fern, Boston*	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Fern, Holly	<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	<i>Pseudomonas</i> Leaf Spot
Fig, Weeping*	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Filbert (Ornamental)*	<i>Corylus</i> spp.	Filbert Blight
Fir*	<i>Abies</i> spp.	Needlecasts
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Bud Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Gladiola	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Anthracoese, Bacterial Leaf Blight, Botrytis Gray Mold
Golden Rain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Grape Ivy*	<i>Cissus</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Hawthorn*	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Fire Blight
Hibiscus <sup>4</sup>	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Holly*	<i>Ilex</i> spp.	Bacterial Blight, Leaf Spots
Honeylocust*	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Honeysuckle, Tatarian*	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Impatiens	<i>Impatiens sallerana</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Indian Hawthorn <sup>5</sup>	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Anthracoese, Entomosporium Leaf Spot
Iris <sup>6*</sup>	<i>Iris</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Ivy (English, Algerian) <sup>1</sup>	<i>Hedera helix</i> , <i>H. canariensis</i>	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Ixora	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Anthracoese, Phomopsis Twig Dieback*
Lantana	<i>Lantana camera</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Leyland Cypress*	<i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Cercospora Needle Blight
Lilac	<i>Syringa</i> spp.	Cercospora Leaf Spot, <i>Pseudomonas</i> Blight*
Lily, Easter <sup>2</sup>	<i>Lilium longiflorum</i>	Botrytis Blight
Linden*	<i>Tilia</i> spp.	Anthracoese, Leaf Blight
Loblolly Bay	<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i>	Anthracoese
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Colletotrichum spp., Entomosporium maculata
Magnolia (Southern)	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Algal Leaf Spot, Anthracoese, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Magnolia (Sweet Bay)	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Anthracoese
Magnolia (Oriental)	<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Mandevilla	<i>Mandevilla</i> spp.	Anthracoese
Maple*	<i>Acer</i> spp.	<i>Pseudomonas</i> Leaf Blight, Tar Leaf Spot
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Leaf Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Flower Rot
Mountain-Ash*	<i>Sorbus</i> spp.	Fire Blight
Mulberry, Contorted*	<i>Morus bombycis</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Mulberry, Weeping	<i>Morus alba</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Narcissus*	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.	Leaf Blight

continued

CROP	SCIENTIFIC NAME	DISEASE
Nepthytis	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Oak*	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	Leaf Spots
Oak, Laurel	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Algal Leaf Spot ( <i>Cephaleuros virescens</i> )
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot, Fungal Leaf Spot
Oregon Grapeholly*	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Leaf Spots
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra procumbens</i>	Canker*, Leaf Spots, Twig Blight*, Volutella Leaf Blight
Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix canaries</i>	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Palm, European Fan	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Palm, Parlor*	<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Palm, Queen	<i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i>	Exosporium Leaf Spot, Phytophthora Bud Rot
Palm, Washingtonia	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Peach (Flowering) <sup>3*</sup>	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Bacterial Blast, Brown Rot, Fire Blight
Pear (Flowering)	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Fire Blight, Leaf Spot
Pentas (Egyptian Star)	<i>Pentas</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot ( <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.*, <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.)
Peony	<i>Paeonia</i> spp.	Botrytis Blight
Periwinkle	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> , <i>Vinca</i> spp.	Phomopsis Stem Blight
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron selloum</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Phlox	<i>Phlox</i> spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot
Photinia (Red Tip)	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i> , <i>P. glabra</i>	Anthracoese, Entomosporium Leaf Spot
Pine*	<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Needlecasts
Pistachio	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Anthracoese
Plantain Lily <sup>6</sup>	<i>Hosta</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Plum (Flowering) <sup>3*</sup>	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Bacterial Blast, Bacterial Leaf Spot, Brown Rot, Fire Blight
Pothos*	<i>Scindapsus</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Powder Puff Plant	<i>Calliandra</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.	Fire Blight, Scab
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Alternaria Flower Spot
Rose <sup>1</sup>	<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Black Spot, Powdery Mildew
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Anthracoese, Dieback, Downy Mildew
Spathe Flower*	<i>Spathiphyllum</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Spirea*	<i>Spiraea</i> spp.	Fire Blight
Spruce*	<i>Picea</i> spp.	Needlecasts
Sycamore	<i>Platanus</i> spp.	Anthracoese, Leaf Spots*
Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.	Anthracoese, Botrytis Blight
Umbrella Tree*	<i>Schefflera</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Verbena	<i>Verbena</i> spp.	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> , <i>V. plicatum</i> , <i>V. suspensum</i>	Anthracoese
Viola (Pansy, Violet)	<i>Viola</i> spp.	Downy Mildew
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	Anthracoese
Yew*	<i>Taxus</i> spp.	Needle Blight
Yucca (Adam's Needle)	<i>Yucca</i> spp.	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Septoria Leaf Spot
Zinnia*	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.	Leaf Spots

\* Except California

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

<sup>2</sup> Apply CuPRO 5000 at 4.5 to 6.25 pounds per acre. The maximum single application rate is 2.5 pounds of Cu<sup>2+</sup> per acre. The maximum amount of metallic copper which may be applied in a 12 month period is 75 pounds of Cu<sup>2+</sup> per acre. Do not apply any additional copper pesticide to this land for 36 months.

<sup>3</sup> Apply dormant through bloom only.

<sup>4</sup> Hibiscus - Do not apply to plants in flower.

<sup>5</sup> For Indian Hawthorne use 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

<sup>6</sup> Some cultivars may be sensitive to CuPRO 5000.

**NOTE:** Phytotoxicity may depend on varietal differences. If unfamiliar with the use of CuPRO 5000, apply the directed 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 CuPRO 5000 in early spring when trees are dormant. Apply 9 to 12 pounds of CuPRO 5000 in 100 gallons of water, using 1½ gallons of spray per foot of tree height. Be sure to thoroughly wet ball moss tufts, Spanish moss or lichens. The addition of a non-ionic surfactant will improve control. A second application may be required after 12 months.

**NOTE:** CuPRO 5000 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 pounds

of CuPRO 5000 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

## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

### Droplet Size

Apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

### Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph), and there are no sensitive areas within 250 feet downwind.

### Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

### Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of copper compounds. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

## Equipment

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

## Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications

- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- The release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety.
- When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath must be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the up and downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

## Additional Requirements for Ground Boom Application

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

## Chemigation Requirements

- Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

## Requirements for 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, back flow preventor (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow 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.
- 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.
- 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 favor drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

## Requirements for Sprinkler Chemigation

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

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed through storage or disposal.  
Pesticide Storage: Store under well-vented, cool and dry storage conditions. Do not store under moist conditions.  
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.  
Container Type: This is a nonrefillable, non-rigid container (bag). Do not reuse or refill this container.  
Container Disposal: Empty the package completely. 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.

**Warranty Disclaimer:** SePRO Corporation warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the product label. Testing and research have also determined that this product is reasonably fit for the uses described on the product label. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SePRO Corporation makes no other express or implied warranty of fitness or merchantability nor any other express or implied warranty and any such warranties are expressly disclaimed.

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