



# LIQUI-COP

## Copper Fungicidal Garden Spray

Controls Many Diseases Attacking Citrus, Fruits, Nuts, Vegetables and Ornamentals

FOR HOMEOWNER USE ONLY

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Copper Ammonium Complex\* ..... 31.4%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS** ..... 68.6%

**TOTAL** ..... 100.0%

\* Metallic Copper Equivalent, 8.0%  
Contains 0.784 lbs. Copper per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 54705-7

EPA Est. No. 48498-CA-1

Manufactured for:

**LAWN AND GARDEN PRODUCTS, INC.**

P. O. Box 35000 • Fresno, CA 93745 • (559) 499-2100  
www.montereylawnandgarden.com

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
CAUTION**

**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 - 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 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 - 20 minutes.</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 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 the 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 by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>  |

**HOT LINE NUMBER**

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378 for emergency medical treatment information.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

**CAUTION:** Causes skin and eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. May cause skin sensitization reactions in certain individuals. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical resistant gloves and shoes plus socks when applying this product. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Keep unprotected persons, children and pets out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING.

The control of fungal disease is based on prevention, including keeping garden and border areas clean, destroying leaves in the fall, and applying fungicides either before or at the onset of disease. Plant surfaces must be completely covered with fungicide to successfully prevent infection. Repeat applications may be needed for adequate control. Use the highest rate indicated during conditions of severe disease pressure, such as wet or humid weather. The lower rate is suitable for general preventive applications.

**MIXING AND SPRAYING DIRECTIONS**

Fill spray tank half full of water. Add recommended amount of LIQUI-COP. Add balance of water.

Using either a hose-end or pressurized hand sprayer, apply at the rate of one gallon mixed spray solution to 200 sq. ft. of garden area or up to two gallons mixed spray solution to a large tree. Thoroughly wet foliage to the point of runoff, taking care to cover all plant surfaces. Agitate the container of mixed spray solution regularly during application to maintain an adequate suspension.

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

**FRUITS AND NUTS**

| Crop                      | Disease Controlled  | Rate/1 Gal. Water | Instructions   |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| ALMONDS                   | Brown Rot   | 3 - 4 Tbsp.       | Apply at delayed dormant* bud swell stage.   |
|                           | Shot Hole   | 3 - 4 Tbsp.       | Apply at leaf fall to protect buds and shoots from infection during rainy periods. Reapply every 3 to 4 weeks up until late bud swell (the period in Spring before buds begin to open). Do not apply after full bloom. |
| APPLES                    | Anthracnose   | 3 - 4 tsp.        | Apply before fall rains. Use on yellow varieties may cause discoloration. To avoid, pick before spraying.  |
|                           | Apple Scab (Black Spot)<br>Bacterial Canker<br>Blossom and Shoot Blast                | 3 - 4 Tbsp.       | Apply post-harvest before fall rains.  |
|                           | Crown or Collar Rot   | 1 Tbsp.           | Apply as a drench on lower trunk either in spring or in late fall after harvest. Do not use if soil pH is below 5.5 since copper toxicity may result.  |
|                           | Fireblight  | 2 - 4 tsp.        | Make application when buds are silvery but before most have turned green. Phytotoxicity may occur from late applications. Discontinue use when green-tip is 1/2 inch.  |
| APRICOTS                  | Brown Rot Blossom Blight  | 3 - 4 Tbsp.       | Apply when buds show red color until brown bud jackets have fallen.  |
|                           | Shot Hole   | 3 - 4 Tbsp.       | Apply in late fall or early winter before winter rains or snow. Repeat in late winter or early spring before buds break. Do not apply after full bloom.  |
| AVOCADOS                  | Anthracnose   | 3 Tbsp.           | Begin application when the flower buds begin to swell and continue at monthly intervals until August.  |
| BANANAS                   | Sigatoka  | 2 tsp.            | Apply every 3-4 weeks.   |
|                           | Black Pitting   | 1 1/4 - 3 Tbsp.   | Apply directly to the fruit stem and include the basal portion of the leaf crown. Apply during the first and second weeks after fruit emergence.   |
| BLUEBERRIES               | Bacterial Canker<br>Cane Canker   | 3 - 4 tsp.        | Apply before fall rains and again 4 weeks later. In the spring during wet weather, apply at 10-14 day intervals beginning at leaf emergence.   |
| CANE BERRIES              | Anthracnose<br>Leaf and Cane Spot<br>Purple Blotch<br>Yellow Rust                     | 2 tsp.            | Apply when leaf buds open. Repeat when flower buds show white and continue at 10-14 day intervals.   |
|                           | Anthracnose<br>Bacterial Blight<br>Leaf and Cane Spot<br>Purple Blotch<br>Yellow Rust | 4 tsp.            | Apply in the fall after harvest.   |
| CHERRIES                  | Deadbud<br>Coryneum Blight  | 1 1/2 tsp.        | Apply in October (before heavy fall rains) and again in January. Where disease is severe, another application should be applied in August.   |
|                           | Brown Rot Blossom Blight  | 2 - 3 tsp.        | Apply as a full cover spray at popcorn stage and at full bloom.  |
| CITRUS                    | Greasy Spot<br>Melanose<br>Pink Pitting<br>Scab                                       | 3/4 - 1 tsp.      | Apply as a pre-bloom and post bloom sprays.  |
|                           | Brown Rot   | 2 - 6 tsp.        | Begin applications in the fall before or just after heavy rains.   |
| COCOA                     | Black Pot Rot   | 2 - 3 tsp.        | Apply on a 14-21 day schedule in high rainfall areas.  |
| COFFEE                    | Iron Spot<br>Pink Disease   | 1 - 3 Tbsp.       | Apply 3 applications at monthly intervals at the beginning of the wet season.  |
|                           | Bacterial Blight<br>Berry Spot<br>Leaf Rust<br>Leaf Spot                              | 1 1/4 - 3 Tbsp.   | Apply as locally recommended, usually at 3-4 week intervals depending upon disease severity and rainfall conditions.   |
| CRANBERRIES               | Fruit Rot   | 3 Tbsp.           | Apply at late bloom. One or two additional applications made at 10-14 day intervals may be required.   |
| CURRANTS,<br>GOOSEBERRIES | Anthracnose<br>Leaf Spot (Cane Blight)  | 1 1/2 - 2 Tbsp.   | Make 3 applications starting after harvest, before bloom and after petal fall.   |

\* Delayed Dormant — The period just before blossom buds break open.

## FRUITS AND NUTS (Continued)

| Crop                  | Disease Controlled  | Rate/1 Gal. Water | Instructions   |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| FILBERTS              | Bacterial Blight  | 3 - 4 Tbsp.       | Apply after harvest in late August or early September. In seasons of heavy rainfall, apply again when 3/4 of the leaves have dropped.  |
|                       | Eastern Filbert Blight  | 3 - 4 Tbsp.       | Apply after harvest before heavy rains begin. The next application should be made in late February or early March, followed by another application 1 month later.  |
| GRAPES                | Anthraxnose<br>Black Rot<br>Downy Mildew<br>Powdery Mildew                                | 2 tsp.            | Make first application when new shoots are 6-8 inches long and repeat at 4 to 10 day intervals. <b>NOTICE:</b> Slight to severe foliage injury may occur on copper sensitive varieties such as Concord, Delaware, Niagara and Rosetti.                                 |
| HOPS                  | Downy Mildew  | 2 tsp.            | Apply as needed at 10 day intervals. Begin with crown treatment (after pruning but before training) and continue until 2 weeks before harvest.   |
| KIWI                  | <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i><br><i>Erwinia herbicola</i><br><i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> | 3 Tbsp.           | Make applications on a monthly basis. A maximum of 3 applications may be made.   |
| LIMES                 | Greasy Spot   | 3 Tbsp.           | Apply in June and continue at monthly intervals through August.  |
| MANGOS                | Anthraxnose   | 3 Tbsp.           | Apply weekly from the time the flowers are 2 inches in length until all fruits are set and monthly thereafter until August.  |
| OLIVES                | Peacock Spot  | 3 - 4 Tbsp.       | Make first application before winter rains fall. A second application should be made in early spring if disease is severe.   |
| PEACHES<br>NECTARINES | Bacterial Spot  | 2 tsp.            | Apply as dormant spray and/or use ¼ tsp. as a post bloom spray. Apply twice during the season, but do not use later than 3 weeks prior to harvest. Do not use at rates above those recommended.<br><b>NOTICE:</b> Slight loss of leaves may occur from post bloom use. |
|                       | Blossom Brown Rot   | 3 - 4 Tbsp.       | Apply as a dormant or delayed dormant* spray. Do not apply at or after full bloom.   |
|                       | Leaf Curl   | 3 - 4 Tbsp.       | Apply at leaf fall. Clean up and destroy fallen leaves.  |
|                       | Shot Hole   | 3 - 4 Tbsp.       | Apply at leaf fall to protect buds and shoots from infection during rainy periods. Reapply every 3 to 4 weeks up until late bud swell. Do not apply after full bloom.  |
| PEARS<br>QUINCE       | Fire Blight   | 1 tsp.            | Apply at 5 to 7 day intervals throughout bloom period. Excessive dosages may discolor fruit surface. DO NOT use on d'Anjou, Comice, or Seckel varieties.   |
|                       | Blossom Blast   | 3 - 4 Tbsp.       | Apply as a dormant spray. Apply only at bud break to control primary infection.  |
| PECANS                | Shuck and Kernel Rot<br>Zonate Leaf Spot  | 1 - 3 Tbsp.       | For suppression, apply in sufficient water to ensure complete spray coverage at 2-4 week intervals starting at kernel growth and continuing until shucks open. Use the higher rate and shorter interval if frequent rainfall occurs.                                   |
| PISTACHIOS            | Alternaria Late Blight  | 3 - 4 Tbsp.       | Apply at 50% and full bloom followed by up to 3 applications at 30 day intervals.  |
|                       | Botrytis Blight<br>Botryospheria Panicle<br>Shoot Blight<br>Septoria Leaf Blight          | 3 - 4 Tbsp.       | Make initial application at bud swell and repeat on a 14-28 day schedule as dictated by disease conditions. If disease conditions are severe, use the higher rate and shorter interval.  |
| PLUMS<br>PRUNES       | Brown Rot Blossom Blight<br>Shot Hole   | 3 - 4 Tbsp.       | Apply as a dormant spray before heavy rains begin. For brown rot, apply at early green bud to full popcorn stages.   |
|                       | Bacterial Blast<br>Bacterial Canker   | 3 - 4 Tbsp.       | Apply at dormant to early pink stage. Where disease is severe, apply 1 tsp. per gallon of water at 2 week intervals post-bloom. Slight leaf injury may occur.  |
| STRAWBERRIES          | Leaf Spot<br>Scorch   | 1 - 2 tsp.        | Spray at 7 to 10 day intervals from the time new growth starts until harvest.  |
| WALNUTS               | Walnut Blight   | 3 - 4 Tbsp.       | Make first application at early pre-bloom. Make second application at late pre-bloom. Make additional applications if disease conditions persist.  |

## VEGETABLES

| Crop   | Disease Controlled                 | Rate/1 Gal. Water | Instructions   |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| BEANS, PEAS,<br>LENTILS<br>(Succulent and Dry) | Bacterial Blight (Halo and Common) | 1 - 3 tsp.        | Apply when plants are 3 to 5 inches high and before diseases appear. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or at 5 to 7 day intervals under conditions of severe disease pressure. |
| BEETS  | Cercospora Leaf Spot               | 2 - 3 tsp.        | Apply when disease appears making 3 to 6 sprays at 10 to 14 day intervals. Apply more frequently under severe disease pressure.  |

## VEGETABLES (Continued)

| Crop  | Disease Controlled  | Rate/1 Gal. Water | Instructions  |
|---|---|-------------------|---|
| BROCCOLI<br>BRUSSELS<br>SPROUTS<br>CABBAGE<br>CAULIFLOWER<br>GREENS (Collard,<br>Mustard and<br>Turnip) | Blackleaf Spot<br>Black Rot   | 2 tsp.            | Begin applications after transplants are set in the garden, or shortly after the emergence of seedlings, or when conditions favor disease development. Continue at 7 to 10 day intervals.<br><b>NOTICE:</b> A slight reddening of older leaves may occur on broccoli and a slight flecking of outer leaves may occur on cabbage at this rate. |
|   | Downy Mildew<br>(Cabbage only)  | 1 - 2 tsp.        | Begin applications after transplants are set in the garden, or shortly after the emergence of seedlings, or when conditions favor disease development. Continue at 7 day intervals.   |
| CANTALOUPE<br>MELONS<br>CUCUMBERS<br>SQUASH   | Alternaria Leaf Spot<br>Angular Leaf Spot<br>Anthraxnose<br>Downy Mildew<br>Gummy Stem Blight<br>Powdery Mildew<br>Watermelon Bacterial<br>Fruit Blotch | 2 - 3 tsp.        | Apply when disease appears and repeat at 7 - 10 day intervals.  |
| CARROTS   | Early Blight<br>Late Blight   | 2 - 3 tsp.        | Apply when plants are 6' high. Make 3 to 5 applications at 7 to 10 day intervals.   |
| CELERY  | Bacterial Blight<br>Early Blight<br>Late Blight   | 2 - 3 tsp.        | Apply on first appearance of disease. Make 4 to 7 applications at 7 day intervals.  |
| CORN (Sweet)  | Bacterial Rot<br>Bacterial Stripe<br>Bacterial Wilt<br>Leaf Blight<br>Stalk Rot   | 2 tsp.            | Apply when disease first appears and repeat as necessary.   |
| EGGPLANT  | Alternaria Blight<br>Anthraxnose<br>Phomopsis   | 2 tsp.            | Apply before disease appears and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.   |
| ONIONS  | Downy Mildew<br>Purple Blotch   | 2 tsp.            | Apply when plants are 4 to 6 inches high and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.   |
| PEPPERS   | Bacterial Spot<br>Cercospora Leaf Spot  | 1½ - 3 tsp.       | Make first application upon emergence of seedlings or immediately after transplanting. Apply at 7 to 10 day intervals. When disease is severe, apply at 4 to 5 day intervals. Disease control is critical during fruiting.  |
| POTATOES  | Early Blight<br>Late Blight   | 1½ - 2 tsp.       | Apply at first appearance of disease at 7 to 10 day intervals.  |
| SPINACH   | Anthraxnose<br>Cercospora Leaf Spot<br>Downy Mildew   | 1½ tsp.           | Begin when disease first appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.  |
| TOMATOES  | Bacterial Speck<br>Bacterial Spot<br>Early Blight<br>Late Blight  | 1 - 3 tsp.        | Begin applications upon emergence of seedlings or immediately after transplanting. Apply at 7 to 10 day intervals. When disease is severe, apply at 4 to 5 day intervals. Complete coverage is essential for disease control.   |

## MISCELLANEOUS

| Crop        | Disease Controlled                                | Rate/1 Gal. Water | Instructions  |
|-------------|---|-------------------|---|
| ATAMOYA     | Anthraxnose                                       | 1 Tbsp.           | Apply just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest.  |
| CARAMBOLA   | Anthraxnose                                       | 1 Tbsp.           | Apply just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest.  |
| CHIVES      | Downy Mildew                                      | 2 tsp.            | Apply when plants are first established and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals depending upon disease severity.  |
| DILL        | Phyoma Leaf Spot<br>Rhizoctonia Foliage<br>Blight | 1 Tbsp.           | Apply when plants are first established and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals depending upon disease severity.  |
| DOUGLAS FIR | Rhabdocline Needlecast                            | 2 tsp.            | Apply at bud break and repeat at 3 to 4 week intervals.   |
| GINSENG     | Alternaria Leaf<br>Stem Blight                    | 1 Tbsp.           | Apply as soon as plants have emerged in spring making sure to thoroughly cover the stems with spray. Repeat every 7 days until plants become dormant in fall. |
| GUAVA       | Anthraxnose<br>Red Algae                          | 1 Tbsp.           | Apply just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest.  |
| LITCHI      | Anthraxnose                                       | 1 Tbsp.           | Apply just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest.  |

## MISCELLANEOUS (Continued)

| Crop                    | Disease Controlled                   | Rate/1 Gal. Water | Instructions   |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| LIVE OAK                | Ball moss                            | 2 Tbsp.           | Apply in spring when ball moss is actively growing. Make sure to wet ball moss tufts thoroughly. A second application may be necessary after 12 months. NOTE: LIQUI-COP may be injurious to ornamentals grown under Live Oaks. |
| MACADAMIA               | Anthracnose                          | 2 Tbsp.           | Apply at first sign of flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest.  |
|                         | Phytophthora Blight<br>Raceme Blight | 1 - 3 Tbsp.       | Apply during raceme development and bloom periods.   |
| MAMEYSAPOTE             | Anthracnose<br>Algal Leaf Spot       | 2 Tbsp.           | Apply when conditions favor disease. Repeat on a 14 to 30 day schedule as necessary.   |
| PAPAYA                  | Anthracnose                          | 1½ - 3 Tbsp.      | Apply before disease appears and repeat on a 10 to 14 day interval. Apply at 5 to 7 day intervals during periods of heavy rainfall. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.  |
| PARSLEY                 | Bacterial Blight                     | 1 Tbsp.           | Apply when plants are first established and repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals.  |
| PASSION FRUIT           | Anthracnose                          | 3 Tbsp.           | Apply just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest.   |
| SUGAR APPLE<br>(Annona) | Anthracnose                          | 3 - 4 Tbsp.       | Apply just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest.   |
| SYCAMORE                | Anthracnose                          | 2 - 3 tsp.        | Apply as a full coverage spray at bud crack with a second application 7 to 10 days later.  |

## ORNAMENTALS

Apply as a thorough coverage spray using 3 tablespoons per 1 gallon of water. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7-14 day intervals as needed. Use shorter interval during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist.

Notice to User: Plant sensitivities to LIQUI-COP have been found acceptable in specific genera and species listed on this label; however, it is impossible to know sensitivities under all conditions and phytotoxicity may occur. Due to the large numbers of species and varieties of ornamentals, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to LIQUI-COP. Neither the manufacturer or seller recommends use upon species not listed on the label nor has it been determined that LIQUI-COP can safely be used on ornamental plants not listed on this label.

| Crop                                   | Disease Controlled  |
|--|---|
| Althaea (Rose of Sharon)               | Bacterial leaf spot   |
| Aralia                                 | Xanthomonas leaf spot, Cercospora leaf spot, Alternaria                     |
| Arborvitae                             | Alternaria twig blight, Cercospora leaf blight                              |
| Azalea <sup>(1)</sup>                  | Cercospora leaf spot, Botrytis blight, Phytophthora dieback, Powdery mildew |
| Begonia                                | Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas sp., Erwinia sp., Pseudomonas sp.)         |
| Bougainvillea                          | Anthracnose, Bacterial leaf spot  |
| Bulbs (Tulip, Gladiolus)               | Anthracnose, Botrytis blight  |
| Camellia                               | Anthracnose, Bacterial leaf spot  |
| Camphor tree                           | Pseudomonas leaf spot   |
| Canna                                  | Pseudomonas leaf spot   |
| Carnation <sup>(1)</sup>               | Alternaria blight, Pseudomonas leaf spot, Botrytis blight                   |
| Chinese tallow tree                    | Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas sp., Pseudomonas sp.)                      |
| Chrysanthemum <sup>(1)</sup>           | Septoria leaf spot, Botrytis blight   |
| Cotoneaster                            | Botrytis blight   |
| Dahlia                                 | Alternaria leaf spot, Botrytis gray mold, Cercospora leaf spot              |
| Date palm                              | Pestalotia leaf spot  |
| Dianthus                               | Bacterial spot, Bacterial soft rot  |
| Dogwood                                | Anthracnose   |
| Dusty miller                           | Bacterial leaf spot (Pseudomonas cichorii)                                  |
| Easter lily                            | Botrytis blight   |
| Echinacea                              | Bacterial leaf spot (Pseudomonas cichorii)                                  |
| Elm "Drake"                            | Xanthomonas leaf spot   |
| Euonymus                               | Botrytis blight, Anthracnose  |
| European fan palm                      | Pestalotia leaf spot  |
| Gardenia                               | Alternaria leaf spot, Botrytis bud rot, Cercospora leaf spot                |
| Geranium                               | Alternaria leaf spot, Botrytis gray mold, Cercospora leaf spot              |
| Gladiolus                              | Alternaria leaf spot, Botrytis gray mold, Bacterial leaf blight             |
| Goldenrain tree                        | Bacterial leaf spot   |
| Hibiscus                               | Bacterial leaf spot   |
| Holly fern                             | Pseudomonas leaf spot   |
| Impatiens                              | Bacterial leaf spot   |
| India hawthorn                         | Anthracnose, Entomosporium leaf spot  |
| Ivy (English, Algerian) <sup>(1)</sup> | Xanthomonas leaf spot   |
| Ixora                                  | Xanthomonas leaf spot   |
| Juniper (Eastern red cedar)            | Anthracnose   |
| Lantana                                | Bacterial leaf spot   |
| Lilac                                  | Cercospora leaf spot  |
| Loblolly bay                           | Anthracnose   |
| Loquat                                 | Entomosporium maculata, Colletotrichum sp.                                  |

<sup>(1)</sup> Discoloration of foliage and/or blooms has been noted on some varieties.

## ORNAMENTALS (Continued)

| Crop                   | Disease Controlled   |
|------------------------|--|
| Magnolia (Saucer)      | Bacterial leaf spot  |
| Magnolia (Southern)    | Algal leaf spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial leaf spot                        |
| Magnolia (Sweet bay)   | Anthracnose  |
| Mandevillas            | Anthracnose  |
| Marigold               | Alternaria leaf spot, Botrytis leaf and flower rot, Cercospora leaf spot |
| Mulberry, weeping      | Bacterial leaf spot  |
| Oak, laurel            | Algal leaf spot (Cephalosporium virescens)                               |
| Oleander               | Bacterial leaf spot, Fungal leaf spot                                    |
| Pachysandra            | Voluella leaf blight   |
| Pansy                  | Downy mildew   |
| Pear (Flowering)       | Fireblight, Leaf spot  |
| Pentas (Egyptian star) | Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas sp.)                                    |
| Peony                  | Botrytis blight  |
| Periwinkle             | Phomopsis stem blight  |
| Philodendron           | Bacterial leaf spot  |
| Phlox                  | Alternaria leaf spot   |
| Photinia               | Anthracnose, Entomosporium   |
| Pistachio              | Anthracnose  |
| Plantain lily          | Bacterial leaf spot  |
| Powder puff plant      | Bacterial leaf spot  |
| Pyracantha             | Fireblight, scab   |
| Queen palm             | Exosporium leaf spot, Phytophthora bud rot                               |
| Rhododendron           | Alternaria flower spot   |
| Rose <sup>(1)</sup>    | Powdery mildew, Black spot   |
| Verbena                | Xanthomonas leaf spot  |
| Viburnum               | Anthracnose  |
| Washingtonia palm      | Pestalotia leaf spot   |
| Weeping willow         | Anthracnose  |
| Yucca (Adam's needle)  | Cercospora leaf spot, Septoria leaf spot                                 |

<sup>(1)</sup> Discoloration of foliage and/or blooms has been noted on some varieties.

## ALGAE CONTROL FOR ORNAMENTAL LAWNS AND TURF

To control algae in ornamental lawns and turf, apply 1 pint of LIQUI-COP in 5 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet. LIQUI-COP may be used alone or in combination with other registered fungicides as a maintenance spray. Observe all precautions and limitations on the label of each product used in tank mixes.

NOTE: Phytotoxicity may occur depending upon varietal differences. Apply the recommended rate to a small area and observe for 7 to 10 days for signs of injury. If phytotoxicity occurs, discontinue use. Do not apply in a spray solution with a pH of less than 6.5.

## FROST PROTECTION

Bacterial Ice Nucleation Inhibitor — Application of LIQUI-COP to all Use Sites listed on this label at rates indicated, just prior to anticipated frost conditions, will sustain control of ice nucleating bacteria (*Pseudomonas syringae*, *Erwinia herbicola* and *Pseudomonas fluorescens*) and may therefore provide protection against light frost.

NOTE: Not recommended for those geographic areas where weather conditions favor severe frost.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**STORAGE:** Store unused pesticide in original container only, in cool, dry area out of reach of children and animals, preferably in a locked storage area. KEEP FROM FREEZING. Do not store in areas where temperatures frequently exceed 100°F. After use, replace cap on pesticide container. Rinse hose-end unit outdoors in clear water.

**DISPOSAL:** If empty: Do not reuse this container. Place in trash or offer for recycling if available. If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency or 1-800-CLEANUP for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

## CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

Lawn and Garden Products, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated when used in accordance with the use directions under normal conditions. Lawn and Garden Products, Inc. neither makes, nor authorizes any agent or representative to make, any other warranties, express or implied, including fitness or merchantability.

The directions for use of this product are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Plant injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as timing and method of application, weather and plant conditions, presence of other materials, or other influencing factors, all of which are beyond the control of Lawn and Garden Products, Inc. and Seller. Buyer and user acknowledge and assume all risks and liability resulting from the handling, storage and use of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. In no case shall Lawn and Garden Products, Inc. or the Seller be liable for consequential, special, indirect, or incidental damages or losses resulting from the handling or use of this product. The foregoing is a condition of sale by Lawn and Garden Products, Inc. and is accepted as such by the Buyer.