


Natural
GUARD[®]
by Brand
ferti-lome[®]



Copper Soap Fungicide

Ready to Use

For Organic Gardening

For Roses, Fruits & Vegetables • Use For Early And Late Blight On Tomatoes
Controls Peach Leaf Curl • Can Be Used Up To The Day Of Harvest

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Copper Octanoate (Copper Soap)0.08%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:..... 99.92%

TOTAL:100.00%

metallic copper equivalent 0.017%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See Back Panel For Additional Precautionary Statements.

NET CONTENTS ONE QUART (32 FL. OZ. / 946ML)

Natural Guard® Brand by ferti•lome® Copper Soap Fungicide Ready-To-Use

FIRST AID

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

Manufactured under a license of W. Neudorff GmbH
KG, Germany • US Patent Number: 5,246,716



230 FM 87 • BONHAM, TEXAS 75418

EPA Reg. No. 67702-1-7401

EPA Est. No. 7401-TX-01

www.fertiilome.com

855-270-4776



PEEL FROM CORNER OF BOOKLET



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41719-0816-CL



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Caution: Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin or inhaled. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms and may contaminate water through runoff. Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water when disposing 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. Read and follow all applicable directions and precautions on this label before using.

Application Directions

Spray all plant surfaces (top and bottom of leaves) thoroughly with **NATURAL GUARD® BRAND BY ferti•lome® COPPER SOAP FUNGICIDE READY-TO-USE**. 22 fluid ounces will treat 7 square yards.

Begin treatment 2 weeks before disease normally appears or when disease first appears, and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals for as long as needed. Re-apply after rain.

To control **powdery mildews**, begin treatment 2 weeks before disease normally appears. Alternatively, begin treatment when disease first appears, and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals for as long as needed. Spray every 7 days when the amount of disease is increasing rapidly. If possible, time applications so that 12 hours of dry weather follow application. On plants that are very susceptible to powdery mildew, such as home-greenhouse-grown cucumber, it is best to spray the plants twice a week during the first 2 weeks after emergence, and weekly thereafter. On outdoor plants, re-apply after rain.

To control **downy mildews, leaf and fruit spots, blights, and rust**, begin treatment 2 weeks before disease normally appears or when weather forecasts predict a long period of wet weather. Alternatively, begin treatment when disease first appears, and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals for as long as needed. Spray all plant parts thoroughly. Re-apply following heavy rain. Apply every 7 days when the amount of disease is increasing rapidly. Sprays every 5 to 7 days should be used for preventing late blight on potatoes and tomatoes. If possible, time applications so that at least 12 hours of dry weather follows application.

To prevent **fruit rots**, spray **NATURAL GUARD® BRAND BY ferti•lome® COPPER SOAP FUNGICIDE READY-TO-USE** thoroughly onto flowers and fruit. Apply at the start of flowering and continue every 7 to 10 days until harvest. Fungicidal sprays are especially

warranted when weather forecasts predict a long period of wet weather. Re-apply after rain.

GRAPES

Note: Do not mix **NATURAL GUARD® BRAND BY ferti•lome® COPPER SOAP FUNGICIDE READY-TO-USE** with lime. Certain Vinifera and French Hybrid varieties may be sensitive to copper sprays resulting in marginal leaf burn. Before spraying these varieties, consult your State Experiment Station or make test sprays.

Downy Mildew, Black Rot, Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot, Powdery Mildew

Spray all plant surfaces thoroughly with **NATURAL GUARD® BRAND BY ferti•lome® COPPER SOAP FUNGICIDE READY-TO-USE**. For best control begin treatment when new growth reaches ½ inch and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals throughout the growing season.

Gray Mold (Fruit Rot)

Spray all plant surfaces thoroughly with **NATURAL GUARD® BRAND BY ferti•lome® COPPER SOAP FUNGICIDE READY-TO-USE**. For best control begin treatment at the end of bloom and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals.

PEACHES

Peach leaf curl

Spray all plant surfaces thoroughly with **NATURAL GUARD® BRAND BY ferti•lome® COPPER SOAP FUNGICIDE READY-TO-USE**. Can be used to control peach leaf curl. Apply as a dormant spray in late fall during a period of dry weather.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Spray all plant surfaces thoroughly with **NATURAL GUARD® BRAND BY ferti•lome® COPPER SOAP FUNGICIDE READY-TO-USE**. Begin treatment when new growth emerges and repeat every 7 to 10 days for as long as needed to control disease.

African Violet	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Botrytis blight, Leaf spot, Powdery mildew
Aluminum Plant	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Anthracnose, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight
Aralia	Anthracnose, Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot
Areca Palm	Leaf spot
Bird's Nest Fern	Bacterial leaf spot and blight
Boston Fern	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Botrytis blight, Rhizoctonia blight
Bromeliad	Anthracnose, Bacterial leaf spot and blight
Cactus	Leaf spot
Caladium	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Rhizoctonia blight
Chinese Evergreen	Anthracnose, Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight, Soft rot
Corn Plant	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Botrytis blight, Leaf spot

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS *Continued*

Croton	Anthrachnose, Bacterial leaf spot and blight
Devils Ivy	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Rhizoctonia blight
Dieffenbachia	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight
Dracaena	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Botrytis blight, Leaf spot
Dwarf Schefflera	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot
Earthstar	Anthrachnose
English Ivy	Anthrachnose, Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Botrytis blight, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight
Euphorbia	Rhizoctonia blight
Fishtail Palm	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot
Grape ivy	Anthrachnose, Botrytis blight, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew, Rhizoctonia blight
India-rubber tree	Leaf spot, Botrytis blight
Japanese fatsia	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight
Ladyfinger palm	Leaf spot
Lipstick vine	Botrytis blight, Leaf spot
Nepthytis	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight
Nerve plant	Rhizoctonia blight
Norfolk Island pine	Colletotrichum needle blight
Oyster plant	Leaf spot
Peperomia	Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight
Philodendron	Anthrachnose, Botrytis blight, Leaf spot
Pothos	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Rhizoctonia blight
Prayer plant	Leaf spot
Rattlesnake plant	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot
Schefflera	Anthrachnose, Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight
Sedum	Leaf spot
Snake plant	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot
Spathe flower	Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight
Staghorn fern	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Rhizoctonia blight

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS *Continued*

Swiss cheese plant	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Anthracnose, Rhizoctonia blight, Soft rot
Tailflower	Anthracnose, Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight, Soft rot
Ti plant	Anthracnose, Leaf spot
Um plant	Anthracnose, Bacterial leaf spot and blight
Various palms	Leaf spot
Wax plant	Botrytis blight, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight
Weeping fig	Leaf spot
Yucca	Leaf spot
Zebra plant	Botrytis blight, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight

NATURAL GUARD® BRAND BY ferti•lome® COPPER SOAP FUNGICIDE READY-TO-USE may cause some copper toxicity on some plant species. Before spraying a specific plant species, consult your State Experiment Station or make a test spray.

ROSES

Blackspot, Downy Mildew, Gray Mold, Leafspots, Powdery Mildew, Rust

Spray all plant surfaces thoroughly with **NATURAL GUARD® BRAND BY ferti•lome® COPPER SOAP FUNGICIDE READY-TO-USE**. Begin treatment when new spring growth emerges and repeat every 7 to 10 days for as long as needed to control disease. **NATURAL GUARD® BRAND BY ferti•lome® COPPER SOAP FUNGICIDE READY-TO-USE** may cause some copper toxicity on some roses. Copper toxicity appears as purple spots.

NATURAL GUARD® BRAND BY ferti•lome® COPPER SOAP FUNGICIDE READY-TO-USE decomposes to form soluble copper, and fatty acid, both of which can be used by microbes and plants.

Fixed copper is one of the oldest fungicides and bactericides, used to control a wide range of plant diseases. **NATURAL GUARD® BRAND BY ferti•lome® COPPER SOAP FUNGICIDE READY-TO-USE** is a patented, fixed copper fungicide, made by combining a soluble copper fertilizer with a fatty acid. The copper and the fatty acid combine to form a copper salt of the fatty acid, known technically as a true soap. The copper soap fungicide controls many common diseases using low concentrations of copper. The net result is an excellent vegetable, fruit and ornamental fungicide. **NATURAL GUARD® BRAND BY ferti•lome® COPPER SOAP FUNGICIDE READY-TO-USE** is suited for use in domestic circumstances, both indoors and outdoors.

A wide range of bacteria and fungi attack plants, however, they generally only cause a few types of diseases. When using **NATURAL GUARD® BRAND BY ferti•lome® COPPER**

SOAP FUNGICIDE READY-TO-USE, it is important to identify the type of disease in order to use the best method of disease control.

Powdery mildews tend to occur on the upper leaf surfaces, as though a white powder was sprinkled onto the plant. Powdery mildews can form a dense, white, cottony mass, making the whole leaf appear white. They are also commonly found on stems. Powdery mildews rarely kill plants. Most fungal diseases require water to infect plants. Powdery mildews are unique in that they do not require water for infection. Hence, under home greenhouse conditions, powdery mildews can become severe. Shade and dense plantings also promote powdery mildew.

Downy mildews tend to occur on the lower leaf surfaces. Downy mildews are much finer than powdery mildews, and appear as fine white cotton, similar to duck down. Downy mildews can rapidly kill plant leaves during wet, cool weather, but are inhibited by hot dry weather. White rust is caused by fungi related to the downy mildews and occurs as small white blisters, full of white powder, that appear on plant leaves. The white powder is rust spores.

Leaf and fruit spots are small brown or black spots on the leaf or fruit. They commonly occur on many of the plants grown around the home and in the garden. These spots can be caused by a range of fungi and bacteria. Leaf and fruit spots are commonly caused by fungi belonging to the following genera: *Alternaria*, *Cercospora*, *Colletotrichum*, *Cylindrosporium*, *Gloeosporium*, *Glomerella*, *Gnomonia*, *Marssonina*, *Mycosphaerella* (*Didymella*), *Phomopsis*, *Phyllosticta*, *Septoria*, and *Sphaceloma*. Spots on leaves and fruit can expand and grow together. Leaf spot pathogens require water to infect plants. During wet weather, spots can develop into a blight, rapidly, killing leaves, flowers and stems.

Rusts are small orange blisters that appear on plant leaves, that are full of orange powder. The orange powder is rust spores. Towards the end of the season, black spores are often produced.

Fruit rots appear as soft, rotten areas on the fruit. Often the causal fungus can be seen growing and producing spores on the surface of the rotting area. Rots are often caused by fungi belonging to the following genera: *Aspergillus*, *Botrytis*, *Monilinia*, *Mucor*, *Penicillium*, *Rhizopus* and *Sclerotinia*.

NATURAL GUARD® BRAND BY ferti•lome® COPPER SOAP FUNGICIDE READY-TO-USE controls diseases of a wide range of plants listed on this label, including many vegetables, fruit and ornamentals. As with most fungicides, **NATURAL GUARD® BRAND BY ferti•lome® COPPER SOAP FUNGICIDE READY-TO-USE** acts to protect plants from infection. Therefore, it is important to have **NATURAL GUARD® BRAND BY ferti•lome® COPPER SOAP FUNGICIDE READY-TO-USE** on the leaf, flower or fruit before the pathogen is able to cause an infection.

Powdery mildews commonly occur on the following plants: Bean, Beet, Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Cantaloupe, Chard, Chicory, Chive, Cucumber, Currant, Endive, Gooseberry, Hop, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Lilac, Pea, Pumpkin, Rose, Rutabaga, Spinach, Squash, Strawberry, Turnip, and Zucchini.

Downy mildews commonly occur on the following plants: Bean, Beet, Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Cantaloupe, Chard, Chicory, Chive, Corn, Cucumber, Endive, Garlic, Hop, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lettuce, Onion, Pea, Pumpkin, Rutabaga, Shallot, Spinach, Squash, Sunflower, Tobacco, Turnip, and Zucchini.

White rusts commonly occur on the following plants: Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Chard, Kale, Kohlrabi, Spinach, Sunflower, and Turnip.

Leaf and fruit spots commonly occur on:

QUINCE: Anthracnose, Cedar Apple Rust, Coryneum Blight, Flyspeck, Quince Rust, Scab, Sooty Blotch

BEAN, PEA: Anthracnose, Ascochyta leaf and pod spot, Bacterial blights (halo, common and brown spot)

BEET, CHARD, SPINACH: Cercospora leaf spot

CARROTS: Alternaria leaf blight, Bacterial leaf blight, Cercospora leaf blight

CELERY AND CELERIAC: Bacterial leaf spot, Cercospora (early) blight, Septoria (late) blight

CORN: Southern leaf blight, Cercospora leaf spot

CABBAGE AND RELATED PLANTS: Alternaria blight, Bacterial leaf spot

CUCUMBERS, CANTALOUPE, SQUASH, PUMPKIN, ZUCCHINI: Alternaria blight, scab, Angular leaf spot, Anthracnose, Scab, Ulocladium leaf spot

CURRENT AND GOOSEBERRY: Anthracnose, Phyllosticta and Septoria leaf spots

GINSENG: Alternaria blight, Botrytis blight, Phytophthora mildew

HOP: Anthracnose, Cercospora leaf spot

LETTUCE, CHICORY, ENDIVE: Septoria leaf spot

ONION, GARLIC, LEEK, SHALLOT, CHIVES: Botrytis leaf blight, Neck rot and Bacterial soft rot

PARSLEY: Leaf scorch, Leaf spot

STRAWBERRY: Angular leaf spot, Leaf scorch, Mycosphaerella leaf spot, Phomopsis blight, Septoria leaf spots

TOMATO, POTATO, EGGPLANT, PEPPER: Anthracnose, Bacterial speck, Bacterial spot, Cercospora leaf spot, Early blight, Gray mold, Late blight, Leaf mold, Septoria leaf spot

Rusts are commonly found on Roses and Currants.

Fruit rots commonly occur on Strawberries, Raspberries, and other fruit.

NATURAL GUARD® BRAND BY ferti•lome® COPPER SOAP FUNGICIDE READY-TO-USE may cause some copper toxicity on some plant species. On roses, copper toxicity appears as purple spots. **NATURAL GUARD® BRAND BY ferti•lome® COPPER SOAP FUNGICIDE READY-TO-USE** with lime. Certain apple and Vinifera and French Hybrid grape varieties may be sensitive to copper sprays.

Cultural Method to Assist in Reducing Plant Disease

Several common sense techniques can also be used to reduce plant disease. These include:

- Inspect the plants often for signs of disease or insect pests. Take appropriate measures when warranted.
- Promote healthy plant growth, but do not over fertilize.
- Do not grow the same types of plants in the same location in successive years.
- Control weed species around the garden that are related to the plant species that you are growing. Weeds are a source of plant pathogens.
- Space plants to ensure good airflow and drying after rain. Also, water plants in the morning to minimize the time that the plants are wet. Wet leaves, flowers and fruit promote infections by plant pathogens.
- Prune plants during dry weather to reduce wound infections.
- At the end of the growing season remove and compost all garden refuse. Garden refuse can act as a source of plant pathogens.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage

Store this product in its original container and keep in a secure storage area out of reach of children and domestic animals. Store in a secure place, away from open fire or flame. Keep container closed and reseal after use. Product may be damaged by freezing. Do not store product below 40°F (4°C). If spilled, use absorbent materials and dispose of in an approved manner.

Pesticide Disposal and Container Handling

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

If empty: Place in trash or offer for recycling if available.

If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

NOTICE TO BUYER

To the extent consistent with applicable law, seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on this label and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on this label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to use of this product contrary to label directions, or under abnormal use conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer assumes all risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, seller makes no other warranties, either expressed or implied.