

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION-AVISO: Causes moderate eye injury. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with eyes, or skin and clothing. Protective clothing, including goggles, should be worn. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

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

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

IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or poison control center. Drink one or two glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate use of gastric lavage.

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 allow rinsate from cleaning of equipment or disposed material to enter surface or ground water.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incinerator, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

Hi-Yield®



COPPER FUNGICIDE

For Homeowner Use On Listed Fruits, Vegetables and Ornamentals

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Copper Hydroxide	23.00%
INERT INGREDIENTS:77.00%
TOTAL100.00%

(Metallic Copper Equivalent 15%) (2.4 Pounds Copper Hydroxide per Gallon)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/AVISO

See Attached Booklet For Additional Precautionary Statements

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

(If you do not understand this label, find someone to read it to you in detail.)

NET CONTENTS 16 FL. OZS. (One Pint)

CROP	DISEASE	AMOUNT	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Lettuce, Endive, Escarole	Downy Mildew	1½–2½ teaspoons per gallon	Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat every 7–10 days as needed to suppress disease.
Cantaloupe, Honeydew, Muskmelon	Downy Mildew	2½ teaspoons per gallon	Begin application when conditions are favorable for disease development and repeat at 5–7 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity.
Carrot	Cercospora Leaf Spot	2½ teaspoons per gallon	Begin application when disease first threatens and repeat at 7–14 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity.
Celery	Cercospora Early Blight, Septoria Late Blight & Bacterial Blight	2½ teaspoons per gallon	Begin applications as soon as plants are first established in the field, repeating at 5–7 day intervals depending on disease severity and environmental conditions.
Cucumber	Angular Leaf Spot and Downy Mildew	2–2½ teaspoons per gallon	Apply weekly when plants begin to vine.
Eggplant (Except CA)	Alternaria Blight Anthracnose & Phomopsis	2½ teaspoons per gallon	Begin applications prior to development of disease symptoms. Repeat sprays at 7–10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.
Onion	Purple Blotch & Downy Mildew	2½ teaspoons per gallon	Begin when plants are 4–6" high and repeat at 7–10 day intervals as needed depending upon disease pressure.
Peas	Powdery Mildew	2–4 teaspoons per gallon	Begin applications when disease symptoms first appear and repeat at weekly intervals as needed. Use higher rate for more severe disease.
Peppers	Bacterial Spot	2½–4 teaspoons per gallon	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 5–10 day intervals as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rates for severe disease.

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CROP	DISEASE	AMOUNT	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Pumpkin, Squash	Powdery Mildew	2–4 teaspoons per gallon	Begin application when plants are 3 weeks old or when disease symptoms first appear and repeat at 7 day intervals as needed to maintain control. Use the higher rates if disease is heavy or when conditions are favorable.
Spinach	Downy Mildew	2–4 teaspoons per gallon	Apply at 7–10 day intervals. Use short interval and higher rates when conditions favor disease. NOTE: Flecking may occur on Spinach leaves.
Tomato	Early & Late Blight	2½–4 teaspoons per gallon	Begin when disease first threatens and repeat at 7–10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rate for severe disease.
	Bacterial Speck	2½ teaspoons per gallon	Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 10–30 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.
	Bacterial Spot, Anthracnose, Gray Leaf Mold Septoria Leaf Spot	2½–5½ teaspoons per gallon	Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 7–10 days or as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rate for severe disease.
Watermelon	Anthracnose	2½ teaspoons per gallon	Apply as soon as plants become established in the field, repeating at 7–14 day intervals depending on disease severity and environmental conditions. Do not exceed 4 applications per crop.
	Downy Mildew	2–4 teaspoons	Apply as soon as plants become established in the field and repeat at weekly intervals as needed depending upon disease severity.
VINES			
Grape	Black Rot, Powdery Mildew Downy Mildew	1½ teaspoons per gallon	Begin application at bud break with subsequent applications throughout the season depending upon disease severity. NOTE: Foliage injury may occur on copper sensitive varieties such as Concord, Delaware, Niagara and Rosettes. Either test for sensitivity or add 1 teaspoon of hydrated lime per pound of Hi-Yield® Copper Fungicide.

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CROP	DISEASE	AMOUNT	USE INSTRUCTIONS
MISCELLANEOUS			
Douglas Fir	Rhabdocline Needlecast	4 teaspoons per gallon	Begin application at bud break and repeat at 3–4 week intervals. Apply in a tank mix with another registered pesticide if moderate to severe disease pressure is present.
Live Oak	Ball Moss	12 teaspoons	Apply in the Spring when Ball Moss is actively growing, using 1.5 gallons of spray per foot of tree height. Make sure to wet Ball Moss tufts thoroughly. A second application may be required after 12 months. NOTE: Hi-Yield® Copper Fungicide may be injurious to ornamentals grown under Live Oaks. 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.
Macadamia	Anthracnose	11 teaspoons per gallon	Initiate sprays at first sign of flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
	Phytophthora Blight (<i>P. capsici</i>), Raceme Blight (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	9–11 teaspoons per gallon	Apply during raceme development and bloom periods. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
Sugar Apple (<i>Annona</i>)	Anthracnose	22 teaspoons per gallon	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
Sycamore	Anthracnose	4–6 teaspoons per gallon	Apply as a full cover spray. Apply in sufficient water to provide thorough coverage. Make first application at bud break and second application 7–10 days later at 10% leaf expansion.

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TURFGRASS

To control Algae in turfgrass, apply 2 pints of Hi-Yield® Copper Fungicide per 1,000 square feet in 5 gallons of water. Hi-Yield® Copper Fungicide 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 — PHYTOXICITY may occur depending upon varietal differences. Apply the recommended rate to a small area and observe for 7 to 10 days for sign of injury. If phytotoxicity occurs, discontinue use. Do not apply in spray solutions with a pH of less than 6.5.

ORNAMENTALS

NOTICE TO USER: Plant sensitivities to Hi-Yield® Copper Fungicide have been found to be acceptable in specific genera and species listed on this label under conditions tested; however, phytotoxicity may occur with varying conditions. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to Hi-Yield® Copper Fungicide. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not Hi-Yield® Copper Fungicide can be safely used on ornamentals or nursery plants not listed on this label or under all conditions. The user should determine if Hi-Yield® Copper Fungicide can be used safely prior to use. In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, i.e., bedding plants, foliage, etc., and observe for 7–10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to widespread use. Use Hi-Yield® Copper Fungicide on container, bench or bed-grown ornamentals in green-houses or outdoors for control of bacterial and fungal diseases of foliage, flowers and stems.

For Control Of Disease On Ornamentals—Apply as a thorough coverage spray using 1½ teaspoons of Hi-Yield® Copper Fungicide per 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.

Hi-Yield® Copper Fungicide may be used as a maintenance spray. Hi-Yield® Copper Fungicide may be used alone or in combination with other fungicides such the dithiocarbamates.

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Distributed by
Voluntary Purchasing Groups, Inc.
Bonham, Texas 75418
EPA Reg. No. 1812-338-7401
EPA Est. No. 7401-TX-1



READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT
IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Proper protective clothing includes: long-sleeve shirt, long trousers, rubber boots, hat, gloves, and protective eyewear (goggles or face shield) suitable for contact type product.

USE INSTRUCTIONS

When selecting a Copper Fungicide use rate do not apply less than the label recommended minimum amount. Under heavy disease pressure or when conditions favor such, use the higher rate and shorter spray intervals specified for each crop. In addition, use the higher rates for large mature tree crops. Complete spray coverage is essential to assure optimum performance. When treating, 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. 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 Copper Fungicide resulting in possible phytotoxicity or loss of effectiveness.

When mixing, fill spray tank one-half full with water. Add Copper Fungicide slowly to tank while agitating and continue filling with water. Spreaders, stickers, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use a compatibility jar test.

NOTE: Copper Fungicide SHOULD NOT BE APPLIED in a spray solution having a pH of less than 6.5 as phytotoxicity may occur. Applying Copper Fungicide in a spray solution having a pH greater than 9.0 may result in reduced level of disease control.

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CROP	DISEASE	AMOUNT	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Blackberry (Santiams, Logans, Boysens, Marions, Auroras, Cascades, Chehalems, & Thornless Evergreens)	Leaf and Cane Spot	5½ teaspoons per gallon	Apply delayed dormant spray after training in the Spring. Make Fall application after harvest. Add ¼ teaspoon dormant oil per gallon.
Cranberry	Fruit Rot	10½ teaspoons per gallon	Make first application in late bloom. One or two additional applications at 10 to 14-day intervals may be required depending upon disease severity.
Currant, Gooseberry	Leaf Spot	13½ teaspoons per gallon	Make three applications starting after harvest followed by application before bloom and after petal fall.
Raspberry, (Except CA)	Leaf and Cane Spot	5½ teaspoons per gallon	Apply delayed dormant spray after training in the Spring. Make Fall application after harvest. Add ¼ teaspoon dormant oil per gallon.
Strawberry	Leaf Spot and Leaf Blight	2½–4 teaspoons per gallon	Begin application when plants are established and continue on a weekly schedule throughout season. NOTE: Discontinue application if signs of crop injury appear.
Almond	Coryneum Blight, Blossom Brown Rot	2½–4 teaspoons per gallon	Dormant application: Apply before foliage buds begin to swell. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
	Bacterial Blast (Pseudomonas)	2½–4 teaspoons per gallon	Early Bloom (Popcorn) Applications: Apply before full bloom. Use higher rate when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. NOTE: To avoid plant injury, do not use above rate after full bloom. Apply at dormant to early pink bud.
		4–5½ teaspoons per gallon	NOTE: Injury may occur from post-bloom sprays, especially on Neplus varieties.

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CROP	DISEASE	AMOUNT	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Apple	Anthracnose, European Canker, Blossom and Shoot Blast (<i>Pseudomonas</i>)	4–5½ teaspoons per gallon	Apply before Fall rains. Use higher rates under severe disease conditions. NOTE: Use on yellow varieties may cause discoloration. To avoid, pick before spraying.
	Fireblight	2½–5½ teaspoons per gallon	Make application between silver-tip and green-tip. Apply as a full cover spray. NOTE: Crop injury may occur from late application, discontinue use when green tip reaches ½ inch.
	Crown or Collar Blight	5½ teaspoons per gallon	Apply as a drench on the lower trunk area of each tree. Apply either in early Spring or in late Fall after harvest. NOTE: Do not use if soil pH is below 5.5 since copper toxicity may result.
Apricot	Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Blossom Brown Rot	2½–4 teaspoons per gallon	Apply at popcorn to full bloom and use higher rates when conditions favor disease. NOTE: Applications applied after bloom will result in crop injury.
Avocado	Scab	2½–4 teaspoons per gallon	Apply when bloom buds begin to swell and continue application at monthly intervals for 5–6 applications. Use higher rate when conditions favor disease.
Cherry	Dead Bud (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>), Coryneum Blight	8 teaspoons per gallon	Make first application in Fall before heavy rains and a second at late dormant. In orchards where the disease is severe, a spray should also be applied shortly after harvest. Add 1 teaspoon of superior-type oil per gallon of water as a dilute spray.
	Brown Rot, Blossom Blight	2½–4 teaspoons per gallon	Apply a full cover spray at popcorn stage and a second application at full bloom.

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CROP	DISEASE	AMOUNT	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Mango (FL)	Anthracnose	2½ teaspoons per gallon	Apply monthly after fruit set until harvest.
Peach, Nectarine	Leaf Curl, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)	2½–5½ teaspoons per gallon	Apply at leaf fall. Use the highest rate when rainfall is very heavy and disease pressure is high. May be used with agricultural spray oil.
	Brown Rot, Blossom Blight	2½–4 teaspoons per gallon	Full cover spray at pink bud. Application at this time affords some control of Leaf Curl and Coryneum Blight.
	Bacterial Spot	½ teaspoon per gallon	Post bloom application applied at first and second cover sprays.
	Bacterial Spot	2½ teaspoons per gallon	Apply as a dormant spray. 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	½ teaspoon per gallon	Apply at 5 day intervals throughout the bloom period.
	Pseudomonas Blight	4–5½ teaspoons per gallon	Apply before Fall rains and again during dormancy before Spring growth starts. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high or when conditions are favorable for development. NOTE: Excessive dosage may cause fruit russet.
Pecan	Shuck & Kernal Rot (<i>Phytophthora cactorum</i>) and Zonate Leafspot (<i>Cristulariella pyramidalis</i>)	4–8 teaspoons per gallon	For suppression, apply in sufficient water to ensure complete spray coverage at 2–4 week intervals starting at kernal growth and continuing until shucks open. Use the higher rate and shorter interval if frequent rainfall occurs.

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CROP	DISEASE
Aralia	Xanthomonas and Cercospora Leaf Spots, Alternaria
Azalea*	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight, Phytophthora Dieback, Powdery Mildew
Begonia	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Bulbs (Easter Lily**, Tulip, Gladiolus)	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight
Carnation*	Alternaria Blight, Pseudomonas Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight
Chrysanthemum*	Septoria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight
Cotoneaster	Botrytis Blight
Euonymus	Botrytis Blight, Anthracnose
Ivy*	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Pachysandra	Voluetella Leaf Blight
Rose*	Powdery Mildew, Black Spot
Yucca (Adams Needle)	Cercospora and Septoria Leaf Spot

*Discoloration of foliage and/or blooms have been noted on some varieties. To prevent residues on commercial plants, do not spray just before selling season.

**For Easter Lilies use from 4-10 teaspoons per gallon.

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

Voluntary Purchasing Groups, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Voluntary Purchasing Groups, Inc. In no case shall Voluntary Purchasing Groups, Inc. be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. Voluntary Purchasing Groups, Inc. makes no warranties of Merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose nor any other express or implied warranty except as stated above.

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CROP	DISEASE	AMOUNT	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Plum, Prune	Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)	2½–5½ teaspoons per gallon	Apply as a dormant spray. Use the higher rate when rainfall is heavy and/or disease pressure is high.
	Brown Rot, Blossom Blight	2½–4 teaspoons per gallon	Apply full cover application at pink, red or early white bud stage. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is heavy or when conditions are favorable for development.
Walnut	Walnut Blight	2½–4 teaspoons per gallon	Apply first application spray at early pre-bloom prior to or when catkins are partially expanded. Make additional applications during bloom and early nutlet stage or as needed if frequent rainfall occurs.
VEGETABLES			
Beans (Dry & Green)	Brown Spot Halo Blight, Common Blight	1½–4 teaspoons per gallon	Use the higher rate for more severe disease. For protective sprays, make first application when plants are 6" high; repeat on a 7–14 day schedule depending upon local conditions.
Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Collards	Black Rot (<i>Xanthomonas</i>) & Black Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i>)	2½ teaspoons per gallon	Apply at 7–10 day intervals. For control of disease of these crops, begin application after transplants are set in the field, or shortly after emergence of field seeded crops or when conditions favor disease development.
	Downy Mildew	¾–1½ teaspoon per gallon	Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. NOTE: Reddening of older leaves may occur on Broccoli and a flecking of wrapper leaves may occur on Cabbage.

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