

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Cop-IT™ Fungicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 93 g/L COPPER (Cu) present
as COPPER AMMONIUM ACETATE COMPLEX

GROUP M1 FUNGICIDE

A copper fungicide / bactericide solution for the control of various diseases of fruit & vegetables as per the Directions For Use Table.
IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USE

CONTENTS:

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT:

DO NOT contaminate streams, river or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. All containers containing the concentrated product must be sealed properly once opened to prevent loss of ammonia and possible formation of crystals.

Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS:

May irritate eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wash hands after use.

FIRST AID:

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone 13 11 26.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).

LIMITED WARRANTY:

The use of this material being beyond our control and involving elements of risk to human beings, animals and vegetation, we do not make any warranty, express or implied, as to the effects of such use, when this product is not used in accordance with the directions as stated on this label.

APVMA Approval Number 63940/500-1000/0409

DOM:

BN:

Cop-IT™ is a trademark of Agspec Australia Pty Ltd



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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CROP	DISEASE	RATE (by high volume sprayer > 500 L/ha)	RATE (by air or ultra low volume sprayer < 500 L/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
VEGETABLES				
BEANS	Common blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i>)	500 mL/100L water	2.5 L/ha ^①	Apply at the first sign of infection or as a preventative spray. Repeat every 7 - 14 days depending on the disease pressure. Spray immediately after heavy rains, hail or dust storms
	Bacterial brown spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i>)			Apply within 21 days of emergence and repeat every 10 - 14 days depending on the disease pressure.
	Chocolate spot (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Uromyces</i> spp.)			Spray at first sign of infection. Repeat every 10 - 14 days while conditions allow infection.
	Halo blight (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>phaseolicola</i>)	500-750 mL/100L water	2.5 - 2.9 L/ha ^①	Apply every 10 -14 days from the time the crop is 15- 30 cm high, while conditions allow infection. Use the higher rate when conditions are highly favourable for infection.
	^① AERIAL APPLICATION: Apply in 40 L water in a preventative program as for ground applications.			
BRASSICAS (including broccoli, brussel sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, chinese cabbage, collards, kale, kohlrabi, mustard, rape, turnip)	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora parasitica</i>) Black rot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>campestris</i>) Peppery leaf spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>maculicola</i>) Ring spot (<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i>)	500 mL/ 100L water	2.5 L/ha	Begin spraying from the seedling stage until maturity. Spray every 10 - 14 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure. Do not use on copper sensitive varieties

CAPSICUMS	Bacterial spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i>) Bacterial canker (<i>Corynebacterium michiganense</i> pv. <i>michiganense</i>)	500 mL / 100 L water	2.5 L/ha	SEED BEDS: Apply every 7 days during wet weather. FIELD CROPS: Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 7 - 14 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure. Use the shortest interval when conditions are highly favourable for infection. These applications will reduce the spread of bacterial canker but they will not control seed or soil-borne infection.
CARROTS	Leaf spot (<i>Alternaria</i> , <i>Septoria</i> , <i>Cercospora</i>)	500 mL / 100 L water	2.5 L/ha	Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 10 - 14 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure.
CELERY	Leaf spot (<i>Septoria apiicola</i>) Bacterial soft rot (<i>Erwinia carotovora</i> pv. <i>carotovora</i>)	500 mL / 100 L water	2.5 L/ha	Spray every 7 - 14 days. Use the shortest interval when weather conditions favour disease (i.e. cool and wet weather).
CUCURBITS (including cucumbers, melons, pumpkin, squash, watermelon, zucchini, etc)	Downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)	400 mL / 100 L water	2.5 L/ha	Spray at early vining stage or when infestation is expected. Only use as a preventative spray. After the disease has established itself, a systemic fungicide must be used. Do not spray when plants are under stress, i.e. hot, dry conditions.
	Angular leaf spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>lachrymans</i>) Bacterial leaf spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>cucurbitae</i>)	500 mL / 100 L water		Spray at first sign of disease and repeat every 7 - 10 days.
LETTUCE	Downy mildew (<i>Bremia lactucae</i>) Bacterial leaf spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vitians</i>) Anthrachnose (<i>Microdochium panattonianum</i>)	300 mL / 100 L water	1 L/ha Maximum	Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 7 - 10 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure. This product predisposes lettuce to frost damage. Lettuce should not be treated with this product if frosts are likely since crop damage may occur. Do not use on copper sensitive varieties.

ONIONS	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>)	500 mL/100L water	2.5 L/ha	Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 10 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure.
PARSNIPS	Leaf spot (<i>Septoria</i> spp.)	500 mL/100L water	2.5 L/ha	Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 10 - 14 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure.
PEAS	Ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.) Bacterial blight (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>pisii</i>)	500 mL/100L water	2.5 L/ha*	Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 10 - 14 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure. *AERIAL APPLICATION: Apply in 40 L water in a preventative program as for ground applications.
POTATOES	Early blight / Target spot (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	500 mL/100L water	2.5 L/ha	Apply from crop emergence to maturity at 7-10 days intervals while conditions favour development of this disease. Depending on plant size, apply in high enough water volume to ensure good coverage. Ensure that both upper and lower surfaces are treated.
	Late blight / Irish blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	500 mL plus 200 g mancozeb / 100 L water	2.5 L/ha plus 1 kg/ha mancozeb	
	Early & Late blight	-	2.5 L/ha	
RED BEET	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora farinosa</i>) Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i>)	500 mL / 100 L water	2.5 L/ha	Apply every 10- 14 days, from the seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.
RHUBARB	Crown rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	500 mL / 100 L water	-	Dip rhubarb crowns before planting.
	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora jaapiana</i>)	500 mL / 100 L water	2.5 L/ha	Spray at 14 day intervals, from the seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.
SILVER BEET	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora farinosa</i>)	500 mL / 100 L water	2.5 L/ha	Begin spraying from the seedling stage until maturity and repeat every 10- 14 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure. Do not use on copper sensitive varieties.

SPINACH	Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora farinosa</i>)	500 mL / 100 L water	2.5 L/ha	Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 10- 14 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure.
TOMATOES	Bacterial spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris pv. vesicatoria</i>) Bacterial speck (<i>Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato</i>) Bacterial canker (<i>Clavibacter michiganensis pv. michiganensis</i>)	500 mL / 100 L water	2.5 L/ha	Apply as a preventative spray at 7 - 10 day intervals. Depending on plant size, apply spray at a high enough volume to ensure good coverage. Ensure that both the upper and lower surfaces are treated. The shortest interval should be used when conditions are very favourable for infection, i.e. during wet weather and when inoculum levels are high. These applications will reduce the spread of bacterial canker but they will not control seed or soil borne infection.
	Early blight / Target spot (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Septoria leaf spot (<i>Septoria</i> spp.)			Start application shortly after transplant when plants are 15 cm high and before symptoms appear. Apply every 7- 10 days depending on weather conditions favourable for development of the disease. Depending on plant size, apply spray at a high enough volume to ensure good coverage. Ensure that both the upper and lower surfaces are treated. The shortest interval should be used when conditions are highly favourable for infection, i.e. during wet weather and when inoculum levels are high.
	Late blight / Irish blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)			Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 10 - 14 days.
Tomato seedlings	Bacterial speck (<i>Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato</i>)	500 mL/100L water	-	Spray seedlings at weekly intervals with a hollow cone spray. Ensure that both the upper and lower surfaces are treated.

FRUIT				
BANANAS	Yellow sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>) (QLD, NSW, WA, NT only)	500 mL/100L water plus 300 - 600 mL/ha Flexextend	2.5 L/ha	Spray monthly from December to May when weather conditions favour disease. Ensure good coverage.
	Phytophthora stem canker (NSW, WA only)	<i>Stem Application:</i> 250 mL/L water or 250 mL/L water based paint	-	Mix to a smooth consistency. Apply only to pseudostems wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to 5 per season until natural healing has commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments in a season.
STRAWBERRIES	Leaf spot (<i>Mycosphaerella fragariae</i>) Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) (VIC, SA, TAS. WA only)	500 mL / 100 L water	2.5 L/ha	Spray when plants are established and repeat every 7 - 10 days throughout the season. Discontinue application if signs of phytotoxicity appear (reddening of the leaf veins or new growth inhibition). Early in the season, alternating with Spin# Flo will assist in reducing the development of grey mould.

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
OTHER CROPS			
ORNAMENTALS	Bacterial leaf spot	500 mL / 100 L water	Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 7 - 10 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure. Do not use on copper sensitive varieties. Small scale evaluations consisting of 2 sprays at a 14 day interval should be applied first to test for phytotoxicity.
	Downy mildew	750 mL / 100 L water	
TOBACCO SEED BEDS	Wildfire Angular leaf spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae pv. tabaci</i>) (QLD, NSW & VIC only)	1 L / 100 L water	Apply every 7 days
	Algae (QLD, WA only)		Apply when algae first appears

TREE AND VINE CROPS			
RATE			CRITICAL COMMENTS
In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Application section.			For all uses in this table: Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.
CROP	DISEASE	RATE	
APPLES	Black spot (scab) <i>(Venturia inaequalis)</i>	500 mL/100 L water	Apply at green tip. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. Do not use a concentration factor greater than 2. <i>NOTE:</i> Crop injury (russetting) may occur from late application. Discontinue use when green tip on the earliest developing buds reaches 1 cm. Before applying to recently introduced varieties, ascertain their tolerance of copper sprays from relevant authorities.
APRICOTS	Shothole <i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus)</i>	500 mL/100 L water	Spray at bud swell prior to earliest signs of leaf/bud movement. Spray at least one post harvest application. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. Do not use a concentration factor greater than 2.
	Bacterial gummosis <i>(Pseudomonas syringae)</i>	625 mL/100 L water	<i>Autumn:</i> Apply at 25 - 50% leaf fall. Apply again at 90 - 100% leaf fall. <i>Winter:</i> Apply in mid-winter. <i>Spring:</i> Apply at first sign of bud movement. Repeat application 7 - 10 days later.
		500 mL/ 100 L water (NSW only)	Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. Do not use a concentration factor greater than 2.
		325 mL/100 L water (NSW, VIC, SA, WA only)	Apply 1 week after petal fall. Repeat application 7 - 10 days later. These sprays control the high leaf population of the bacteria in mid to late spring. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. Do not use a concentration factor greater than 2.
AVOCADOES	Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum gloeosporioides)</i>	500 mL/100 L water	Spray every 4 weeks from the end of flowering to harvest During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days. Start using Copper Count-N preferably during low infestation and preferably as a last spray in a spray program. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. Do not use a concentration factor greater than 3.
	Cercospora spot <i>(Pseudocercospora purpurea)</i>		
	Sooty blotch <i>(Akaropeltopsis sp.)</i> (QLD, NSW, VIC, SA, WA only)		
	Phytophthora stem canker	Stem Application: 250 mL/L water or 250 mL/L water based paint	Mix to a smooth consistency. Apply only to stems of trees wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 per season until natural healing has commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments in a season.

CHERRIES	Shot hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	500 mL/100 L water	Spray when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING . Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. Do not use a concentration factor greater than 2.
	Bacterial gummosis / canker (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>)	625 mL /100 L water (VIC, TAS, SA, WA only)	<i>Autumn</i> : Apply at 25 - 50% leaf fall. Apply again at 90 - 100% leaf fall. <i>Winter</i> Apply in mid-winter. <i>Spring</i> : Apply at first sign of bud movement.
		500 mL/100 L water (NSW only)	Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. Do not use a concentration factor greater than 2.
		325 mL/100 L water (NSW, VIC, SA, WA only)	Apply 1 week after petal fall. Repeat application 7 - 10 days later. These sprays control the high leaf population of the bacteria in mid to late spring. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. Do not use a concentration factor greater than 2.
CITRUS	Black spot (<i>Guignardia citricarpa</i>) Melanose (<i>Diaporthe citri</i>) Smoky blotch (<i>Gloeodes pomigena</i>) Scab (<i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i>)	500 - 750 mL /100 L water plus 300 - 600 mL/ha Flextend	Apply at petal fall. Apply the higher rate in coastal districts. Apply as a dilute spray only.
	Phytophthora stem canker	Stem Application: 250 mL/L water or 250 mL/L water based paint	Mix to a smooth consistency. Apply only to stems of trees wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 per season until natural healing has commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments in a season.
KIWIFRUIT	Phytophthora stem canker	Stem Application: 250 mL/L water or 250 mL/L water based paint	Spray only to stems of vines wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 sprays per season until natural healing has commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 sprays in a season.
LYCHEES (LITCHIS)	Parasitic algae (<i>Cephaleuros virescens</i>) (QLD, NSW, only)	1 L /100 L water plus 300 - 600 mL/ha Flextend	Spray affected trunk and limbs until runoff occurs. Apply monthly during the wet season. Apply as a dilute spray only.
	Lychee pepper spot (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>)	500 mL/ 100 L water	Spray every 4 weeks from the end of flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days. Apply as a dilute spray only.

LYCHEES (LITCHIS) (Cont)	Phytophthora stem canker	Stem Application: 250 mL/L water or 250 mL/L water based paint	Spray only to stems of trees wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 sprays per season until natural healing has commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 sprays in a season.
MANGOES	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> , <i>C. acutatum</i>), (NSW, QLD, SA, WA, NT ONLY)	750 mL/100 L water	Spray every 4 weeks from end of flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days. Use in rotation with alternate chemistry. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. Do not use a concentration factor greater than 3.
	Bacterial black spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>mangiferaeindicae</i>)	500 mL/100 L water	Apply at 2 -4 week intervals from just after fruit set until harvest. The product is especially suited for application as the last two sprays at the end of a spray program to minimise visible residues. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. Do not use a concentration factor greater than 3.
NECTARINES	Shothole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	500 mL/100 L water	Spray when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. Do not use a concentration factor greater than 2.
	Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>)		CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL. Spray when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. For a given variety, the time of bud opening will vary from year to year, depending on the weather, and in any year, it will vary between varieties. Thus, the bud development of each variety in the orchard should be monitored each year to determine the correct time of application. Blocks containing more than one variety may need to be treated more than once, to treat each variety at the correct time. Where leaf curl is or is likely to be a severe problem based on previous experience, the following program should be followed: 1. AUTUMN - apply at leaf fall. 2. Apply at the FIRST SIGN of BUD SWELL and REPEAT ONE WEEK LATER. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. Do not use a concentration factor greater than 2.
	Phytophthora stem canker	Stem Application: 250 mL/L water or 250 mL/L water based paint	Spray only to stems of trees wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 sprays per season until natural healing has commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 sprays in a season.

PASSIONFRUIT	Phytophthora stem canker	Stem Application: 250 mL/L water or 250 mL/L water based paint	Spray only to stems of trees wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 sprays per season until natural healing has commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 sprays in a season.
PEACHES	Shothole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	500 mL/ 100 L water	Spray when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. Do not use a concentration factor greater than 2.
	Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>)		CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL. Spray when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. For a given variety, the time of bud opening will vary from year to year, depending on the weather, and in any year, it will vary between varieties. Thus, the bud development of each variety in the orchard should be monitored each year to determine the correct time of application. Blocks containing more than one variety may need to be treated more than once, to treat each variety at the correct time. Where leaf curl is or is likely to be a severe problem based on previous experience, the following program should be followed: 1. AUTUMN - apply at leaf fall. 2. Apply at the FIRST SIGN of BUD SWELL and REPEAT ONE WEEK LATER. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. Do not use a concentration factor greater than 2.
	Phytophthora stem canker	Stem Application: 250 mL/L water or 250 mL/L water based paint	Spray only to stems of trees wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 sprays per season until natural healing has commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 sprays in a season.
PEARS	Black spot (scab) (<i>Venturia pirina</i>)	500 mL/100 L water	Apply at green tip. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. Do not use a concentration factor greater than 2. NOTE: Crop injury (russetting) may occur from late application. Discontinue use when green tip on the earliest developing buds reaches 1 cm. Before applying to recently introduced varieties, ascertain their tolerance of copper sprays from relevant authorities.

PLUMS	Shothole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	500 mL/100 L water	Spray when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. Do not use a concentration factor greater than 2.
	Phytophthora stem canker	Stem Application: 250 mL/L water or 250 mL/L water based paint	Spray only to stems of trees wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 sprays per season until natural healing has commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 sprays in a season.
TROPICAL FRUIT	Phytophthora stem canker	Stem Application: 250 mL/L water or 250 mL/L water based paint	Apply only to stems of trees wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 per season until natural healing has commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments in a season.
VINES Wine grapes & table grapes	Downy mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Uncinula necator</i>)	500 mL/100 L water	Apply when shoots are 10 cm long and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals or as necessary while weather conditions favour infection. Use the higher rate when conditions are highly favourable for infection. Leaf damage may occur on copper sensitive varieties. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. Do not use a concentration factor greater than 3. Withholding Period: Do not harvest for 4 weeks after application for wine grapes. Withholding Period: Do not harvest for 1 day after application for table grapes.
NUTS			
ALMONDS	Shothole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	500 mL/100 L water	Spray when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. Do not use a concentration factor greater than 2.
	Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>)		CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL. Spray when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. For a given variety, the time of bud opening will vary from year to year, depending on the weather, and in any year, it will vary between varieties. Thus, the bud development of each variety in the orchard should be monitored each year to determine the correct time of application. Blocks containing more than one variety may need to be treated more than once, to treat each variety at the correct time, Where leaf curl is or is likely to be a severe problem based on previous experience, the following program should be followed: 1. AUTUMN - apply at leaf fall. 2. Apply at the FIRST SIGN of BUD SWELL and REPEAT ONE WEEK

			LATER. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. Do not use a concentration factor greater than 2.
MACADAMIAS	Phytophthora stem canker (QLD, WA only)	Stem Application: 250 mL / L water or 250 mL / L water based paint	Mix to a smooth consistency. Apply only to stems of trees wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 per season until natural healing has commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments in a season.
	Husk spot (<i>Pseudocercospora</i> sp.) (QLD, NSW, WA, NT only)	500 mL / 100 L water	Good spray penetration of foliage is essential. Apply from nut set (late September) to December. Apply at least 3 sprays at 3 - 4 week intervals. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. Do not use a concentration factor greater than 2.
PECANS	Phytophthora stem canker	Stem Application: 250 mL / L water or 250 mL / L water based paint	Apply only to stems of trees wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 per season until natural healing has commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments in a season.
WALNUTS	Walnut blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>juglandis</i>)	750 mL / 100 L water plus 300 mL/ha Flexend	Spray a minimum of three sprays at 7 - 10 day intervals, commencing when the catkins are partially opened. Further sprays may be necessary if conditions allow infection. Apply as a dilute spray only.

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Cop-IT is to be used as a preventative spray, generally applied before or at the **first sign of disease**. Many diseases infect plants - 2 weeks before symptoms appear, so applications should preferably start before symptoms appear.

Mixing

Fill the spray tank to three quarters of the required volume of water. Add any tank-mix products to the spray tank first and check pH. The stability and efficacy of Cop-IT is pH dependent. DO NOT apply in a spray solution having a pH of < 6.0 as phytotoxicity may occur.

If pH > 7.0, adjust to pH 6 - 7 with a suitable buffer/acidifier. DO NOT use with phosphate buffer/acidifier.

Then, slowly pour Cop-IT into the spray tank, with the agitation system actively running. Thoroughly mix and top-up to the required volume with water. Formation of an aquagel is normal, but will not clog nozzles.

Important

It is essential that Cop-IT be kept agitated throughout the entire mixing and spraying operation. Cop-IT must be applied within one hour of the product being diluted with water, therefore mix only the amount that can be used.

All containers containing the concentrated product must be sealed properly once opened to prevent the loss of ammonia and the possible formation of crystals.

Adjuvants

The addition of a sticker-spreader such as Flextend is recommended, especially when applying Cop-IT to Brassicas, faba beans, peas and onions, irrespective of the method of application. Use of oils and wetting agents is not recommended as these may enhance uptake of copper and increase phytotoxicity.

Application

In common with other non-systemic/preventative fungicides, application of Cop-IT should aim to thoroughly cover all plant surfaces. DO NOT apply in water volumes resulting in application rates of less than 2.5 L Cop-IT/ha unless otherwise specified.

Continuous agitation of the spray solution is necessary or setting of the aquagel may occur. Good by-pass agitation is adequate.

Compatibility

The stability and efficacy of Cop-IT is pH dependant and should not be mixed with acidifying agents unless required to decrease the pH when it is higher than 7 (see Mixing section).

Cop-IT is compatible with a wide range of wettable powder, water dispersible granule, suspension concentrate and emulsifiable concentrate formulations of commonly used fungicides, insecticides and miticides, Mixtures with more than one of the above products are not recommended. Such mixtures may be ineffective or may cause serious damage. Cop-IT may NOT be compatible with some foliar fertilizers (primarily because of pH) and a test should be conducted before use. Cop-IT should not be mixed with Ca-EDTA, Bavistin* or Thiovit* Jet (at higher rates only).

Contact Agspec for latest compatibility information.

Special Instructions for tree and Vine Crops

Dilute Spraying

- Use sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of run-off and matched to the crop being sprayed.
- Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy. Apply sufficient water to cover the crop to the point of run-off. Avoid excessive run-off.
- The required water volume may be determined by applying different test volumes, using different settings on the sprayer, from industry guidelines or expert advice.

- Add the amount of product specified in the Directions for Use table for each 100 L of water. Spray to the point of runoff.
- The required dilute spray volume will change and the sprayer set up and operation may also need to be changed as the crop grows.
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Concentrate Spraying

- Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of run-off) and matched to the crop being sprayed.
- Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume.
- Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (See Dilute Spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate.
- The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

Example Only

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: e.g. 1500 L/ha
 2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: e.g. 500 L/ha
 3. The concentration factor in this example is 3 X (i.e. 1500 L 500 L = 3)
 4. If the dilute label rate is 500 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 500, i.e. 1500 mL/100 L of concentrate spray
- The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100 L of water and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows.
 - Do not use a concentration factor higher than that specified in the Critical Comments and the following table.

Crop	Maximum Concentration Factor
Almonds & Macadamias	2 times
Deciduous Fruit	2 times
Avocados & Mangoes	3 times
Vines	3 times
Citrus, Lychees & Walnuts	Dilute application only

- For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.