
For Flowers, Fruits & Vegetables
Monterey
Monterey
Liquid Copper Fungicide
RTU
for organic gardening
• Ready-to-Use
• Control Listed Plant Diseases
Powdery Mildew • Rusts • Black Spot
Leaf & Fruit Spot • Downy Mildew
Fruit Rot • Late Blight • Peach Leaf Curl
• Use in Homes, Home Gardens and Home Greenhouses
OMRI LISTED
For Organic Use
Active Ingredient:
Copper Octanoate (Copper Soap).....0.08%
Other Ingredients: 99.92%
Total: 100.00%
Metallic Copper Equivalent.....0.017%
EPA Reg. No. 67702-1-54705 EPA Est. No. 48498-CA-1
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION See Attached Booklet for Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use
NET CONTENTS: 1 QT/32 FL OZ/946mL (NEU-051410N) 1015 (01)

Monterey
Liquid Copper Fungicide RTU

- **Dormant and Growing Season Liquid Copper Fungicide**
- **Can Be Used Up to Day of Harvest**

FOR ORGANIC GARDENING

OMRI LISTED
For Organic Use

Monterey

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NET CONTENTS: 1 QUART / 32 FL OZ / 946 mL

(NEU-051410N) 1015(01)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-10 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	• 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	• 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	• 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.	

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 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 washwaters.

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.

When using Monterey Liquid Copper Fungicide RTU 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 is 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, Marssonia, 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*.

Monterey Liquid Copper Fungicide RTU controls diseases of a wide range of plants listed on this label, including many vegetables, fruit and ornamentals. As with most fungicides, Monterey Liquid Copper Fungicide RTU acts to protect plants from infection. Therefore, it is important to have Monterey Liquid Copper Fungicide RTU 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, Cercosopora 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

  CURRANT 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 leaf 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.

Application Directions

Using the provided hand-pump sprayer, spray all plant surfaces (top and bottom of leaves) thoroughly with Monterey Liquid Copper Fungicide RTU. One quart will treat 10 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 in 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 mildew, 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 Monterey Liquid Copper Fungicide RTU 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 Monterey Liquid Copper Fungicide RTU 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 Monterey Liquid Copper Fungicide RTU. 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 Monterey Liquid Copper Fungicide RTU. For best control, begin treatment at the end of bloom and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals.

PEACHES

Peach leaf curl – Spray all surfaces thoroughly with Monterey Liquid Copper Fungicide RTU. 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 Monterey Liquid Copper Fungicide RTU. 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
Croton – Anthracnose, 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 – Anthracnose
English ivy – Anthracnose, Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Botrytis blight, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight
Euphorbia – Rhizoctonia bight
Fishtail palm – Bacterial leaf spot and bight, Leaf spot
Grape ivy – Anthracnose, 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
Nephthytis – 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 – Anthracnose, 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 – Anthracnose, 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

Swiss cheese plant – Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Anthracnose, Rhizoctonia blight, Soft rot
Tallflower – Anthracnose, Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight, Soft rot
Ti plant – Anthracnose, Leaf spot
Urn 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

Monterey Liquid Copper Fungicide RTU 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 Monterey Liquid Copper Fungicide RTU. Begin treatment when new spring growth emerges and repeat every 7 to 10 days for as long as needed to control disease. Monterey Liquid Copper Fungicide RTU may cause some copper toxicity on some roses. Copper toxicity appears as purple spots.

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 the 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.

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