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KALMOR™

Fungicide/Bactericide

Dry Flowable

Active Ingredient:	By Weight
Copper Hydroxide* (CAS No. 20427-59-2)	46.1%
Inert Ingredients:	53.9%
Total:	100.0%

(*Metallic Copper Equivalent 30%)

OMRI LISTED
For Organic Use

EPA Reg. No. 91411-11-59807 **EPA Est. No. 91411-TX-001**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Manufactured for:
OHP INC
5151 MCCRIMMON PKWY STE 275
MORRISVILLE NC 27560-5425
(800) 356-4647

984900
ESL031218 REV012523

Net Contents:
2.5 Pounds (1.13 kg)

ohp Partners with solutions

FIRST AID

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 do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF IN EYES: 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: 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact **1-800-356-4647** for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls: When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and may contaminate water through runoff. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in waters adjacent to treated areas. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours without required PPE.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

For Greenhouse Uses ONLY:

The 48 hour restricted entry interval (REI) may be reduced to 24 hour REI, provided that the following conditions are met: For at least seven days following the application of copper-containing products in greenhouses:

- at least one container or station designed specifically for flushing eyes is available in operating condition with the WPS-required decontamination supplies for workers entering the area treated with copper-containing products,
- workers are informed orally, in a manner they can understand:
  - that residues in the treated area may be highly irritating to the eyes,
  - that they should take precautions, such as refraining from rubbing their eyes, to keep the residues out of their eyes,
  - that if they do get residues in their eyes, they should immediately flush their eyes with the eye flush container or eye flush station that is located with the decontamination supplies, and
  - how to operate the eye flush container or eye flush station.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides 40 CFR Part 170. The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

KALMOR may be applied as an aerial, ground dilute or ground concentrate spray unless specifically directed otherwise in the specific crop use directions.

The per acre use rate of **KALMOR** is applicable for both dilute and concentrate spraying. Depending upon the equipment used and the specific crop, the spray volume applied per acre will differ. Refer to **Minimum Recommended Spray Volume** table. Complete spray coverage is essential to assure optimum performance from **KALMOR**. When treating by aerial application or with low volume application equipment, 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.

Consult the **KALMOR** label for specific rates and timing of application by crop. Where application rates and intervals are provided in a range (e.g., 4 to 12 pounds and 7 to 10 days), use the higher rates and shorter spray intervals when rainfall is heavy and/or disease pressure is high. Use the higher rates for large mature tree crops.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for **KALMOR** is 0-days unless noted.

- If **KALMOR** is applied in a spray solution having a pH of less than 6.5, phytotoxicity may occur.
- Do not tank mix **KALMOR** with "Aliette" fungicide for use on any registered crops unless appropriate precautions have been taken to buffer the spray solution because severe phytotoxicity may result. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed label dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.
- This product may be reactive on masonry and metal surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.
- 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 **KALMOR** resulting in possible phytotoxicity or loss of effectiveness.
- Agricultural chemicals may perform in an unpredictable manner when tank mixed, especially where several products are involved. Reduced effect on pests or crop injury may occur. Unless recommended on this label or by a state/local expert, it is advisable to test for compatibility and potential crop injury prior to commercial use of a new tank mix.
- It must be determined if proper application equipment is available and if waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Agricultural chemicals are often reactive with the materials used in the construction of application equipment, such as aluminum, rubber and some synthetic materials. This factor should be taken into consideration when selecting proper application equipment. It is necessary that all application equipment be thoroughly flushed with clean water after each day's use.
- Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, traveler, big gun, or plastic pipe solid set system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. In California, do not apply in systems which contain aluminum parts or components.
- While volume is important in obtaining full spray coverage, often factors such as foliage density, environmental conditions and sprayer calibration have a greater impact. Always be sure that sprayers are calibrated to spray equipment manufacturer's specifications and environmental conditions are within those recommended by State and local regulatory authorities.
- When mixing, fill the spray tank one-half full with water. Add **KALMOR** slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Spreaders, stickers, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank or contact your chemical supplier. Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of all products used in mixtures.

CROP CLASSIFICATION

CITRUS: Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Orange, Pummelo, Tangelo and Tangerine.

CONIFERS: Douglas Fir, Fir, Juniper, Leyland Cypress, Pine and Spruce.

SMALL FRUITS: Blackberry, Blueberry, Cranberry, Currant, Gooseberry, Raspberry and Strawberry.

TREE CROPS: Almond, Apple, Apricot, Avocado, Banana/Plantain, Cacao, Cherry, Coffee, Filbert, Mango, Nectarine, Olive, Peach, Pear, Pecan, Pistachio, Plum, Prune, Quince and Walnut.

VEGETABLES: Bean, Beet, Beet Greens, Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cantaloupe, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celeriac, Celery, Cucumber, Eggplant, Greens (Collard, Mustard and Turnip), Honeydew, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce†, Muskmelon, Okra, Onion/Garlic/Leek, Pea, Pepper, Pumpkin, Spinach, Squash, Tomato, Watercress and Watermelon.

VINES: Grape, Hops and Kiwi.

MISCELLANEOUS: Atemoya, Carambola, Chives, Dill, Ginseng, Guava, Litchi, Live Oak*, Macadamia, Mamey Sapote, Papaya, Parsley, Passion Fruit, Sugar Apple and Sycamore.

GREENHOUSE AND SHADEHOUSE CROPS: KALMOR may be used in greenhouses and shadehouses to control diseases on any crop on this label where physiology allows greenhouse or shadehouse culture. While specific directions are presented for Citrus, Cucumber, Eggplant, Pepper and Tomato; general use may occur for any crop on this label where physiology allows greenhouse or shadehouse culture. Consequently; injuries arising from the use of **KALMOR** on these types of greenhouse and shadehouse crops are the responsibility of the user.

TURF (non-residential)

ORNAMENTALS

*Not registered for use in California.

†Not registered for use in California and Arizona.

Minimum Recommended Spray Volume (Gallons Per Acre) When Applying KALMOR Ground			
	Aerial	**Dilute**	**Concentrate**
Citrus	10	800	100**
Conifers	10	100	30
Ornamentals	10	100	50
Small Fruits	5	150	50
Tree Crops	10	400	50
Vegetables	3	20	3
Vines	5	150	50
Miscellaneous	10	150	50

**Pesticide application equipment such as "Curtec" or other similar sprayers which are capable of obtaining thorough coverage at low volumes may be used at as low as 20 gallons per acre of spray volume.

The following specific instructions are based on general application procedures. The recommendations of the State Agricultural Extension Service should be closely followed as to timing, frequency and number of sprays per season.

CITRUS (Field Nursery Grown)

To control Melanose, Scab, Pink Pitting, Greasy Spot, Brown Rot and for suppression of Citrus Canker, apply 1.75 to 3.5 pounds of **KALMOR** per acre. Apply **KALMOR** at 28 day intervals if needed depending on disease severity.

SMALL FRUITS CROPS		
Disease	**Application Rate/Acre**	**Maximum Annual Rate/Acre**
Blackberry (Aurora, Boysen, Cascade, Chehalem, Logan, Marion, Santiam, Thornless Evergreen)		
Anthracnose, Cane Spot, Leaf Spot, Pseudomonas Blight, Purple Blotch, Yellow Rust	1.75 lb.	33.3 lb.
Use Instructions: Make fall application after harvest. Apply delayed dormant spray after pruning/training in the spring. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil may be added.		
Anthracnose, Cane Spot, Leaf Spot, Purple Blotch, Yellow Rust	0.75 lb.	33.3 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. Repeat on a 7-day interval if needed. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil may be added. **NOTE:** Crop injury may occur if applied to foliage under certain environmental conditions such as hot or prolonged moist periods. Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear.		
Blueberry		
Bacterial Canker	1.75 - 3.5 lb.	28 lb.
Use Instructions: Make first application before fall rains and a second application 4 weeks later. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.		
Fruit Rot, Phomopsis Twig Blight	1.0 - 2.25 lb.	28 lb.
Use Instructions: Dormant Application: Begin applications when bloom buds begin to swell. Make additional applications at 7- to 14-day intervals if needed before blooms open.		
Cranberry		
Fruit Rot	3.5 lb.	42 lb.
Use Instructions: Make first application in late bloom. Apply one or two additional applications at 7- to 14-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity.		
Rose Bloom	3.5 lb.	42 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply three sprays on 7 to 14 day schedule if needed as soon as symptoms are observed.		
Bacterial Stem Canker	3.5 lb.	42 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply post-harvest and again in spring at bud swell. Apply one or two additional applications at 7- to 14-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity.		
Leaf Blight, Red Leaf Spot, Stem Blight, Tip Blight *(Monilinia)*	3.5 lb.	42 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply delayed dormant spray in the spring. Repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals if needed through pre-bloom.		
Currant, Gooseberry		
Anthracnose, Leaf Spot	4.25 lb.	53.3 lb.
Use Instructions: Make initial application after first leaves have expanded. Continue on a 10 to 14 day schedule if needed during wet conditions in the spring. Make an additional application after harvest.		

(continued)

SMALL FRUITS CROPS *(continued)*		
Disease	**Application Rate/Acre**	**Maximum Annual Rate/Acre**
Raspberry		
Anthracnose, Cane Spot, Leaf Spot, Pseudomonas Blight, Purple Blotch, Yellow Rust	1.75 lb.	33.3 lb.
Use Instructions: Make fall application after harvest. Apply delayed dormant spray after training in the spring. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil may be added.		
Anthracnose, Cane Spot, Leaf Spot, Purple Blotch, Yellow Rust	0.75 lb.	33.3 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. Repeat on a 7-day interval if needed. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil may be added. **NOTE:** Crop injury may occur if applied to foliage under certain environmental conditions such as hot or prolonged moist periods. Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear.		
Strawberry		
Angular Leaf Spot *(Xanthomonas)*, Leaf Blight, Leaf Scorch, Leaf Spot	0.75 - 1.25 lb.	27.3 lb.
Use Instructions: Begin application when plants are established and continue on a weekly schedule throughout the season. Apply in at least 20 gallons of water. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease. **NOTE:** Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear.		

TREE CROPS		
Disease	**Application Rate/Acre**	**Maximum Annual Rate/Acre**
Almond Only		
Bacterial Blast	0.5 lb.	60 lb.
Use Instructions: For bacterial blast control in sprinkler irrigated orchards or where disease is severe, apply 0.5 pounds per acre post-bloom at 2 week intervals if needed or just before sprinkling.		
Almond, Apricot, Cherry, Plum, Prune		
Bacterial Blast *(Pseudomonas)*, Bacterial Canker, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)	3.5 - 7.0 lb.	60 lb.
Use Instructions: Make first application before fall rains and a second at late dormant. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease. Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil may be added. For Cherries: Where disease is severe, an additional application shortly after harvest may be required. **NOTE:** Foliar injury may occur from post-bloom sprays on almonds, especially on NePlus varieties.		
Blossom Brown Rot, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)	2.5 - 3.5 lb. (Almond) 3.5 - 5.0 lb. (All Others)	60 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply during early bloom. Do not apply after full bloom or injury may occur. Use the higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. Minimum retreatment interval is 5 days.		
Black Knot (Plum)	1.75 - 3.5 lb.	60 lb.
Use Instructions: Make an application at bud swell up to early bloom for early season disease suppression. Apply before full bloom. Minimum retreatment interval is 5 days. Use the higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. **NOTE:** To avoid plant injury, do not use after full bloom.		

(continued)

TREE CROPS *(continued)*		
Disease	**Application Rate/Acre**	**Maximum Annual Rate/Acre**
Almond, Apricot, Cherry, Plum, Prune *(continued)*		
Cherry Leaf Spot (Sour Cherries Only)	2.25 - 3.5 lb.	60 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply at petal fall as well as 1 to 2 times after petal fall. Use the lower rates where disease infection is light and use the higher rates for a dormant application or where disease infection is moderate to heavy. Minimum retreatment interval is 5 days. Do not apply to sweet cherry or the English Morello variety as severe injury will result. The addition of 1 to 3 pounds of hydrated lime per pound of **KALMOR** may reduce crop injury. **NOTE:** Moderate to severe injury such as leaf spotting and defoliation may occur from post-bloom applications.		
Apple		
Anthracnose, Blossom Blast, European Canker *(Nectria)*, Shoot Blast *(Pseudomonas)*	5.25 - 7.0 lb.	53.3 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply before fall rains. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease. **NOTE:** Use on yellow varieties may cause discoloration. To avoid discoloration, pick before spraying.		
Apple Scab, Fire Blight	3.5 - 7.0 lb.	53.3 lb.
Use Instructions: Make application between silver-tip and green-tip. Apply as a full cover spray for early season disease suppression. **NOTE:** Moderate to severe crop injury may occur from late application; discontinue use when green-tip reaches 1/2 inch.		
Apple Scab	0.75 - 1.75 lb.	53.3 lb.
Fire Blight	0.5 - 0.75 lb.	
Use Instructions: Extended spray schedule where fruit finish is not a concern. Continued applications may be made at 5- to 7-day intervals if needed between 1/2 inch green-tip and first cover spray. **NOTE:** Moderate to severe crop injury may result from this extended spray schedule. It is not intended for fresh market apples or for apples where fruit finish is a concern as it is likely to cause fruit russetting. The addition of 1 to 3 pounds of hydrated lime per pound of **KALMOR** may reduce crop injury.		
Collar Rot, Crown Rot	1.75 lb.	53.3 lb.
Use Instructions: Mix in 100 gallons of water. Apply 4 gallons of suspension as a drench on the lower trunk area of each tree. Apply in early spring or in fall after harvest for best results. Do not apply to foliage or fruit. **NOTE:** Do not use if soil pH is below 5.5 since copper toxicity may result.		
Avocado		
Anthracnose, Blotch, Scab	3.5 - 5.25 lb.	63 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply when bloom buds begin to swell and continue application at 14- to 30-day intervals for five to six applications. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.		
Banana, Plantain		
Sigatoka (Black and Yellow)	0.75 lb.	63 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply at 7- to 14-day intervals if needed.		
Black Pitting	1.75 lb.	63 lb.
Use Instructions: Mix in 100 gallons of water. Apply to the fruit stem and the basal portion of the leaf crown. Apply during the first and second weeks after fruit emergence.		

(continued)

TREE CROPS *(continued)*		
Disease	**Application Rate/Acre**	**Maximum Annual Rate/Acre**
Cacao		
Black Pod	0.75 - 3.75 lb.	52.5 lb.
Use Instructions: Begin applications at the start of the rainy season and continue while infection conditions persist. Apply 0.75 to 2.0 pounds at 14- to 21-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity. For drier areas, make two to four applications using 2.5 to 3.75 pounds per acre according to disease incidence and planting density.		
Coffee		
Coffee Berry Disease *(Colletotrichum coffeanum)*	2.5 - 3.5 lb.	42 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply first spray after flowering and before onset of long rains and then at 14- to 28-day intervals if needed until picking. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.		
Bacterial Blight *(Pseudomonas syringae)*	2.5 - 3.5 lb.	42 lb.
Use Instructions: Begin spray program before the onset of long rainy periods and continue throughout the rainy season at 14 to 21 day intervals if needed. The critical time for spraying to control this disease is just before, during and after flowering(s), especially when coinciding with wet weather. Use the higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.		
Leaf Rust *(Hemileia vastatrix)*	0.75 - 1.75 lb.	42 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply before the onset of rain and then at 14- to 21-day intervals if needed while the rains continue. Use the higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.		
Iron Spot *(Cercospora coffeicola)*, Pink Disease *(Corticium salmonicolor)*	0.75 lb.	42 lb.
Use Instructions: Use concentrate or dilute spray. Begin treatment at the start of wet season and continue at monthly intervals for three applications.		
Filbert		
Bacterial Blight	7.0 - 10.5 lb.	80 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply as a post-harvest spray. In seasons of heavy rainfall, apply a second spray when three-fourths of the leaves have dropped. Use the higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil may be added.		
Eastern Filbert Blight	7.0 - 10.5 lb.	80 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply as a dilute spray in adequate water for thorough coverage. Make applications starting at bud swell to bud break and continue at 14 day intervals if needed until early May. Thorough coverage is essential. Use the higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil or sticking agent may be added.		
Mango		
Anthracnose	2 - 6 lb.	160 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply at 7 day intervals after fruit set until harvest. Use the higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.		
Olive		
Olive Knot, Peacock Spot	3.5 - 7 lb.	60 lb.
Use Instructions: Make first application before winter rains begin. A second application in early spring should be made if disease is severe. Apply the higher rates for heavy disease pressure or when conditions favor disease development. Minimum retreatment interval is 30 days.		

(continued)

TREE CROPS *(continued)*		
Disease	**Application Rate/Acre**	**Maximum Annual Rate/Acre**
Peach, Nectarine		
Bacterial Blast *(Pseudomonas)*, Bacterial Canker, Bacterial Spot *(Xanthomonas)*, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Leaf Curl	3.5 - 7.0 lb.	60 lb.
Use Instructions: Make first application before fall rains and a second at late dormant. For peach leaf curl, late dormant application must be made before leaf buds swell. Use the higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. If needed, agricultural-type spray oil may be added. Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.		
Blossom Brown Rot, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Leaf Curl	3.5 - 5.0 lb.	60 lb.
Use Instructions: Full cover spray at pink bud. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease. Minimum retreatment interval is 5 days.		
Bacterial Spot	0.25 - 0.5 lb.	60 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply as a post bloom cover spray. Repeat at 5 day intervals if needed. Do not make more than 6 applications. **NOTE: Spotting of leaves and defoliation may occur from use in cover sprays. Discontinue use if injury occurs.**		
Pear		
Fire Blight	0.5 lb.	53.3 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply at 5 day intervals if needed throughout the bloom period. **NOTE:** Russetting may occur in copper sensitive varieties. Excessive dosages may cause fruit russet on any variety.		
Blossom Blast *(Pseudomonas)*	5.25 - 7.0 lb.	53.3 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply before fall rains and again during dormancy before spring growth starts. Use the higher rates when disease pressure is high or when conditions favor disease development.		
Pecan		
Kernel Rot, Shuck Rot *(Phytophthora cactorum)*, Zonate Leaf Spot *(Cristulariella pyramidalis)*	0.75 - 1.75 lb.	28 lb.
Use Instructions: For suppression, apply in sufficient water to ensure complete spray coverage at 2 to 4 week intervals if needed, starting at kernel growth and continue until shucks open. Use the higher rates and shorter spray intervals if frequent rainfall occurs.		
Ball Moss, Spanish Moss	2.5 - 3.5 lb.	28 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply in 100 gallons of water 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. The addition of a non-ionic surfactant will improve control. A second application may be required after 12 months.		
Pistachio		
Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Blight, Botrytis Blight, Late Blight *(Alternaria alternata)*, Septoria Leaf Blight	1.75 - 3.5 lb.	28 lb.
Use Instructions: Make initial application at bud swell and repeat on a 14 to 28 day schedule if needed. If disease conditions are severe, use the higher rates and shorter spray intervals.		

(continued)

TREE CROPS *(continued)*		
Disease	**Application Rate/Acre**	**Maximum Annual Rate/Acre**
Quince		
Fire Blight	0.5 lb.	53.3 lb.

Use Instructions: Apply at 5-day intervals if needed throughout the bloom period. Apply in adequate water for thorough coverage.

Walnut		
Walnut Blight	3.5 - 7 lb.	107 lb.

Use Instructions: Apply first spray at early pre-bloom prior to or when catkins are partially expanded. Make additional applications during bloom and early nutlet stage on a 7-day interval if needed when frequent rainfall or extended periods of moisture occur. Thorough coverage of catkins, leaves and nutlets is essential for effective control. **NOTE:** Adequate control may not be obtained when copper tolerant species of *Xanthomonas* bacteria are present.

VEGETABLES		
Disease	**Application Rate/Acre**	**Maximum Annual Rate/Acre**
Bean (Dry, Green)		
Brown Spot, Common Blight, Downy Mildew*, Halo Blight	0.5 - 1.25 lb.	15.8 lb.

Use Instructions: For protective sprays, make first application when plants are 6 inches high; repeat on a 7- to 14-day schedule if needed depending on environmental conditions. Use the higher rates for more severe disease.

Beet (Table Beet, Beet Greens)		
Cercospora Leaf Spot	0.75 - 2.0 lb.	26.2 lb.

Use Instructions: Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 10- to 14-day intervals if needed. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.

Carrot		
Alternaria Leaf Spot, Cercospora Leaf Spot	0.75 - 1.5 lb.	16.7 lb.

Use Instructions: Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity.

Celery, Celeriac		
Bacterial Blight, Cercospora Early Blight, Septoria Late Blight	0.75 - 1.5 lb.	17.7 lb.

Use Instructions: Begin applications as soon as plants are first established in the field, repeating at 7-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity and environmental conditions.

Crucifers (Broccoli; Brussels Sprout; Cabbage; Cabbage, Chinese; Cauliflower; Greens, Collard; Greens, Mustard; Greens, Turnip; Kale; Kohlrabi)		
Black Leaf Spot *(Alternaria)*, Black Rot *(Xanthomonas)*, Downy Mildew	0.5 - 0.75 lb.	8.8 lb.

Use Instructions: Begin application after transplants are set in the field, or shortly after emergence of field seeded crops or when conditions favor disease development. Apply at 7- to 10-day intervals if needed. Use the 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.

(continued)

VEGETABLES *(continued)*		
Disease	**Application Rate/Acre**	**Maximum Annual Rate/Acre**
Cucurbits (Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon)		
Alternaria Leaf Spot, Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Downy Mildew, Gummy Stem Blight, Powdery Mildew, Watermelon Bacterial Fruit Blotch (suppression)	0.5 - 1.25 lb.	17.5 lb.
Use Instructions: Begin applications prior to disease development and continue while conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat at 5- to 7-day intervals if needed. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease. **NOTE:** Crop injury may occur from application at higher rates and shorter intervals. Discontinue use if injury occurs.		
Eggplant		
Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis	0.75 - 1.5 lb.	26.3 lb.
Use Instructions: Begin applications prior to development of disease symptoms. Repeat sprays at 7- to 10-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity.		
Lettuce† including Endive, Escarole		
Downy Mildew	0.75 - 1.5 lb.	26.6 lb.
Use Instructions: Begin applications when disease symptoms first appear or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 5- to 10-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity. **NOTE:** Determine if there is varietal sensitivity prior to use. Injury may occur to sensitive lettuce varieties and under adverse weather conditions. Discontinue use if injury occurs.		
Okra		
Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot, Leaf Spots, Pod Spot, Powdery Mildew	0.75 - 1.75 lb.	17.5 lb.
Use Instructions: Begin treatment when disease first threatens and repeat every 5- to 10-days if needed depending on disease severity. Use the higher rates and shorter spray intervals when conditions favor disease.		
Onion, Garlic, Leek		
Bacterial Blight, Downy Mildew, Purple Blotch	0.75 - 1.5 lb.	20 lb.
Use Instructions: Begin when plants are 4 to 6 inches high and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity. Can cause phytotoxicity to leaves.		
Pea		
Powdery Mildew	0.5 - 1.25 lb.	13.2 lb.
Use Instructions: Begin applications when disease symptoms first appear and repeat at weekly intervals if needed. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.		
Pepper		
Anthracnose, Bacterial Spot, Cercospora Leaf Spot	0.75 - 1.25 lb.	39.5 lb.
Use Instructions: Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 3- to 10-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.		

(continued)

VEGETABLES *(continued)*		
Disease	**Application Rate/Acre**	**Maximum Annual Rate/Acre**
Spinach		
Anthracnose, Blue Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew*, White Rust disease	0.75 - 1.25 lb.	13.2 lb.
Use Instructions: Begin application when disease first appears or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals if needed. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease. **NOTE:** Flecking may occur on spinach leaves.		
Tomato		
Anthracnose, Bacterial Speck, Bacterial Spot, Gray Leaf Mold, Late Blight, Septoria Leaf Spot	0.75 - 1.75 lb.	58 lb. (processing) 26.7 lb. (fresh market)
Use Instructions: Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 3- to 10-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.		
Watercress		
Cercospora Leaf Spot	0.75 - 1.5 lb.	7.1 lb.
Use Instructions: Begin applications when plants are first established in the field, repeating at 7- to 14-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity. Do not exceed four applications per crop. Apply using ground spray equipment at no less than 50 gallons of spray solution per acre. For applications made to watercress, production fields must be drained of water at least 24 hours prior to application and water must not be reapplied to the field for a minimum of 24 hours following each application.		

*Not registered for use in California.

†Not registered for use in California and Arizona.

VINES		
Disease	**Application Rate/Acre**	**Maximum Annual Rate/Acre**
Grape		
Black Rot, Downy Mildew, Phomopsis, Powdery Mildew	0.75 - 1.5 lb.	66.7 lb.
Use Instructions: Begin applications at bud break with subsequent applications throughout the season depending on disease severity. Repeat at 3 day intervals if needed. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease. **NOTE:** Foliage injury may occur on copper sensitive varieties such as Concord, Delaware, Niagara and Rosette. Either test for sensitivity or add 1 to 3 pounds of hydrated lime per pound of **KALMOR**.		
Hops		
Downy Mildew	0.75 - 1.5 lb.	8.8 lb.
Use Instructions: Make crown treatment after pruning, but before training. After training, apply at 10 day intervals if needed. **NOTE:** Discontinue use two weeks before harvest.		
Kiwi		
Erwinia herbicola, Pseudomonas fluorescens, Pseudomonas syringae	2.0 - 3.5 lb.	21 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply in 200 gallons of water per acre. Make applications on a monthly basis. Do not exceed three applications per crop.		

MISCELLANEOUS

Disease	Application Rate/Acre	Maximum Annual Rate/Acre
Atemoya		
Anthracnose	1.25 - 2.0 lb.	42 lb.

Use Instructions: Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use the higher rates for severe disease.

Carambola		
Anthracnose	2.5 - 3.5 lb.	35 lb.

Use Instructions: Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use the higher rates for severe disease.

Chives		
Downy Mildew	0.75 - 1.5 lb.	8.8 lb.

Use Instructions: Begin applications when plants are established in the field. Repeat applications every 7 to 10 days if needed depending on disease conditions.

Dill		
Phoma Leaf Spot, Rhizoctonia Foliage Blight	0.75 - 1.25 lb.	13.2 lb.

Use Instructions: Begin applications when plants are first established in the field and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals if needed depending upon disease severity and environmental conditions. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.

Ginseng		
Alternaria Leaf Blight, Stem Blight	1.0 - 1.75 lb.	17.5 lb.

Use Instructions: Use as a tank mix with 2 pounds "Rovral" 50W in 100 gallons of water. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates are to be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Begin **KALMOR** - "Rovral" applications as soon as plants have emerged in spring. Applications can be repeated every 7 days if needed until plants become dormant in fall. Apply fungicides at least 8 hours before rain. Use of a spreader-sticker or sticker is advised. **NOTE:** Alternaria Leaf and Stem Blight is most severe in humid conditions such as those found in the dense canopies of 2 to 4 year old Ginseng. It is very important that the stems be thoroughly covered with fungicide; therefore, use a spray apparatus which distributes the fungicide throughout the canopy.

Guava		
Anthracnose, Red Algae	1.25 - 2.0 lb.	16.4 lb.

Use Instructions: Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use the higher rates for severe disease.

Litchi		
Anthracnose	1.25 - 2.0 lb.	16.4 lb.

Use Instructions: Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use the higher rates for severe disease.

(continued)

MISCELLANEOUS *(continued)*		
Disease	**Application Rate/Acre**	**Maximum Annual Rate/Acre**
Live Oak*		
Ball Moss, Spanish Moss	2.5 - 3.5 lb.	66.7 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply in 100 gallons of water 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. The addition of a non-ionic surfactant will improve control. A second application may be required after 12 months.		
Macadamia		
Anthracnose	2.5 - 4.0 lb.	31.5 lb.
Use Instructions: Initiate sprays at first sign of flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use the higher rates for severe disease.		
Phytophthora Blight *(P. capsici)*, Raceme Blight *(Botrytis cinerea)*	1.25 - 2.4 lb.	31.5 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply during raceme development and bloom periods. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease. Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.		
Mamey Sapote		
Algal Leaf Spot, Anthracnose	2.5 - 3.5 lb.	28 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply when conditions favor disease development. Repeat on 14 to 30 day schedule if needed as disease severity and environmental conditions dictate. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.		
Papaya		
Anthracnose	1.75 - 4.25 lb.	70.7 lb.
Use Instructions: Apply before disease appears. Apply at 7-day intervals if needed. The addition of an approved spreader is desirable. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.		
Parsley		
Bacterial Blight *(Pseudomonas* sp.*)*	1.25 - 2.0 lb.	6.7 lb.
Use Instructions: Begin applications when plants are first established in the field and repeat at 10 day intervals if needed depending on disease severity and environmental conditions.		
Passion Fruit		
Anthracnose	2.5 - 4.0 lb.	31.5 lb.
Use Instructions: Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.		
Sugar Apple (Annona)		
Anthracnose	5.25 - 7.75 lb.	42 lb.
Use Instructions: Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.		

(continued)

MISCELLANEOUS *(continued)*

Disease	Application Rate/Acre	Maximum Annual Rate/Acre
Sycamore		
Anthracnose	0.75 - 1.25 lb.	66.7 lb.

Use Instructions: Apply as a full cover spray in 100 gallons of water or sufficient volume for thorough coverage. Make first application at bud crack and second application 7 to 10 days later at 10% leaf expansion. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.

*Not registered for use in California.

CONIFERS

For use on conifers, including Douglas Fir, Fir, Juniper, Leyland Cypress, Pine and Spruce, in Christmas tree plantings and silviculture nurseries.

For control of foliar diseases, apply **KALMOR** as a thorough cover spray at rates ranging from 0.75 to 1.75 pounds per acre. Begin applications in the spring at the initiation of new growth and repeat at 7 to 30 day intervals if needed. Use the higher rates when disease pressure is severe or when environmental conditions favor disease development. Maximum annual rate per acre is 66.7 pounds.

KALMOR is registered for use on the listed conifers for control of the following diseases.

Crop	Scientific Name	Disease
Douglas Fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	Rhabdocline Needlecast
Fir	*Abies* spp.	Needlecasts
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.	Anthracnose, Phomopsis Twig Dieback
Leyland Cypress	*x Cupressocyparis leylandii*	Cercospora Needle Blight
Pine	*Pinus* spp.	Needlecasts
Spruce	*Picea* spp.	Needlecasts

Lichens: To control lichens on any of the conifers above, apply 3.5 pounds of **KALMOR** per acre as a dormant application before new growth emerges in the spring. The addition of a non-ionic surfactant will improve control. A second application may be required after 12 months. **NOTE:** Do not buffer or combine with emulsifiable concentrate insecticides.

GREENHOUSE AND SHADEHOUSE CROPS

Notice to User: **KALMOR** may be used in greenhouses and shadehouses to control diseases on crops which appear on this label, and specific instructions have been developed for the crops listed. The grower should bear in mind that the sensitivity of crops grown in greenhouses and shadehouses differs greatly from crops grown under field conditions. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not **KALMOR** can be used safely on all greenhouse and shadehouse grown crops. The user must determine if **KALMOR** can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the specified rates to the plants in question, e.g. foliage, fruit, etc., and observe for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use. Consequently, injuries arising from the use of **KALMOR** on these types of greenhouse and shadehouse crops are the responsibility of the user.

Apply **KALMOR** according to specific rates given for those crops in pounds per acre. **One level tablespoon of KALMOR per 1,000 square feet is equivalent to 1.0 pound of product per acre.** Apply **KALMOR** in adequate water for thorough coverage of plant parts. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat if needed; use shorter spray intervals during periods when severe disease conditions persist. For maximum annual rates per acre, refer to the crop specific directions.

NOTE: Phytotoxicity may occur on young tender flush when **KALMOR** is applied to citrus seedlings grown in greenhouses or shadehouses.

GREENHOUSE AND SHADEHOUSE CROPS *(continued)*	
Disease	**Rate per 1,000 Sq. Ft.**
Citrus (Non-Bearing Nursery)	
Brown Rot, Citrus Canker, Greasy Spot, Melanose, Pink Pitting, Scab	1.5 TBSP

Use Instructions: Begin applications when disease first threatens. Repeat at 7- to 30-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity.

Cucumber	
Angular Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew	0.5 - 1.5 TBSP

Use Instructions: Apply at 5- to 7-day intervals when plants begin to vine. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.

Eggplant	
Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis	0.5 TBSP

Use Instructions: Begin applications prior to development of disease symptoms. Repeat sprays at 7- to 10-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity.

Pepper	
Bacterial Spot	0.5 - 1.5 TBSP

Use Instructions: Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 3- to 10-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.

Tomato	
Anthracnose, Bacterial Speck, Bacterial Spot, Early Blight, Gray Leaf Mold, Late Blight, Septoria Leaf Spot	0.5 - 1.5 TBSP

Use Instructions: Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 3- to 10-day intervals if needed depending on disease severity. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.

ORNAMENTALS

Use **KALMOR** for control of bacterial and fungal diseases of foliage, flowers and stems on ornamentals in greenhouses, shadehouses, outdoor nurseries and outdoor landscape plantings.

For ornamental crops in dormancy, apply as a thorough cover spray at rates ranging from 0.5 to 2.0 pounds per acre of **KALMOR**. When new growth is present, apply as a thorough cover spray at rates ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 pounds per acre of **KALMOR**. **One level tablespoon of KALMOR per 1,000 square feet is equivalent to 1.0 pounds of product per acre.** Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals if needed; use the higher rates and shorter spray intervals during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist. Maximum annual rate per acre is 66.7 pounds.

KALMOR may be used alone or in combination with other fungicides registered for use on ornamentals as a maintenance spray. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed label dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Notice to User: Plant sensitivities to **KALMOR** have been found to be acceptable for the specific genera and species listed on this label under the conditions tested. However, phytotoxicity may occur. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, and the wide range of growing conditions, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to **KALMOR**. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not **KALMOR** can be safely used on ornamental or nursery plants not listed on this label. The user must determine if **KALMOR** can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the specified rates to the plants in question, i.e., bedding plants, foliage, etc., and observe for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use.

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

ORNAMENTALS *(continued)*		
Crop	**Scientific Name**	**Disease**
Aglaonema*	*Aglaonema* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Althea (Rose of Sharon)	*Hibiscus syriacus*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Andromeda, Japanese*	*Pieris japonica*	Leaf Spots, Twig Blight
Aralia	*Dizygotheca elegantissima*	Alternaria, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Arborvitae	*Thuja* spp.	Alternaria Twig Blight, Cercospora Leaf Blight
Aster*	*Aster* spp.	Downy Mildew, Leaf Spots
Azalea[1]	*Rhododendron* spp.	Botrytis Blight, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Phytophthora Dieback, Powdery Mildew
Beech*	*Fagus* spp.	Leaf Spots
Begonia	*Begonia semperflorens*	Bacterial Leaf Spot *(Erwinia* spp., *Pseudomonas* spp., *Xanthomonas* spp.*)*
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Boxwood*	*Buxus* spp.	Leaf Spots
Camellia	*Camellia japonica, C. sasanqua*	Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Camphor Tree	*Cinnamomum camphora*	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Canna	*Canna* spp.	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Carnation[1]	*Dianthus* spp.	Alternaria Blight, Botrytis Blight, Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Cedar*	*Cedrus* spp.	Tip Blight
Cherry, Nanking*	*Prunus tomentosa*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Chinese Tallow Tree	*Sapium sebiferum*	Bacterial Leaf Spot *(Pseudomonas* spp., *Xanthomonas* spp.*)*
Chrysanthemum[1]	*Chrysanthemum morifolium*	Botrytis Blight, Pseudomonas Leaf Spot, Septoria Leaf Spot
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster* spp.	Botrytis Blight
Crabapple*	*Malus* spp.	Fire Blight
Cypress*	*Cupressus* spp.	Twig Blight
Dahlia	*Dahlia pinnata*	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Delphinium*	*Delphinium* spp.	Leaf Spots
Dianthus	*Dianthus* spp.	Bacterial Soft Rot, Bacterial Spot
Dogwood, Flowering	*Cornus florida*	Anthracnose
Dogwood, Kousa*	*Cornus kousa*	Fungal Leaf Spots
Douglas Fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	Rhabdocline Needlecast
Dracaena*	*Dracaena marginata*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Dumb Cane*	*Dieffenbachia* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot

(continued)

ORNAMENTALS *(continued)*		
Crop	**Scientific Name**	**Disease**
Dusty Miller	*Senecio cineraria*	Bacterial Leaf Spot *(Pseudomonas cichorii)*
Echinacea	*Echinacea* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot *(Pseudomonas cichorii)*
Elm, Chinese	*Ulmus parvifolia*	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Euonymus	*Euonymus* spp.	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight
Fern Boston*	*Nephrolepis exaltata*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Fern, Holly	*Cyrtomium falcatum*	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Fig, Weeping*	*Ficus benjamina*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Filbert (Ornamental)*	*Corylus* spp.	Filbert Blight
Fir*	*Abies* spp.	Needlecasts
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Bud Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Geranium	*Pelargonium* spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Gladiola	*Gladiolus* spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Blight, Botrytis Gray Mold
Golden Rain Tree	*Koelreuteria paniculata*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Grape Ivy*	*Cissus* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Hawthorn*	*Crataegus* spp.	Fire Blight
Hibiscus[2]	*Hibiscus* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Holly*	*Ilex* spp.	Bacterial Blight, Leaf Spots
Honeylocust*	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Honeysuckle, Tatarian*	*Lonicera tatarica*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Impatiens	*Impatiens sallerana*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Indian Hawthorn[3]	*Raphiolepis indica*	Anthracnose, Entomosporium Leaf Spot
Iris[4]*	*Iris* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Ivy (English, Algerian)[1]	*Hedera helix, H. canariensis*	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Ixora	*Ixora coccinea*	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.	Anthracnose, Phomopsis Twig Dieback*
Lantana	*Lantana camera*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Leyland Cypress*	*x Cupressocyparis leylandii*	Cercospora Needle Blight
Lilac	*Syringa* spp.	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Pseudomonas Blight*
Lily, Easter[5]	*Lilium longiflorum*	Botrytis Blight
Linden*	*Tilia* spp.	Anthracnose, Leaf Blight

(continued)

ORNAMENTALS *(continued)*		
Crop	**Scientific Name**	**Disease**
Loblolly Bay	*Gordonia lasianthus*	Anthracnose
Loquat	*Eriobotrya japonica*	*Colletotrichum* spp., *Entomosporium maculata*
Magnolia (Oriental)	*Magnolia soulangiana*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Magnolia (Southern)	*Magnolia grandiflora*	Algal Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Magnolia (Sweet Bay)	*Magnolia virginiana*	Anthracnose
Mandevilla	*Mandevilla* spp.	Anthracnose
Maple*	*Acer* spp.	Pseudomonas Leaf Blight
Marigold	*Tagetes* spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Leaf Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Flower Rot
Mountain-Ash*	*Sorbus* spp.	Fire Blight
Mulberry, Contorted*	*Morus bombycis*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Mulberry, Weeping	*Morus alba*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Narcissus*	*Narcissus* spp.	Leaf Blight
Nephthytis*	*Syngonium podophyllum*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Oak*	*Quercus* spp.	Leaf Spots
Oak, Laurel	*Quercus laurifolia*	Algal Leaf Spot *(Cephaleuros virescens)*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*	Bacterial Leaf Spot, Fungal Leaf Spot
Oregon Grapeholly*	*Mahonia aquifolium*	Leaf Spots
Pachysandra	*Pachysandra procumbens*	Volutella Leaf Blight
Palm, Date	*Phoenix canariensis*	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Palm, European Fan	*Chamaerops humilis*	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Palm, Parlor*	*Chamaedorea elegans*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Palm, Queen	*Arecastrum romanzoffianum*	Exosporium Leaf Spot, Phytophthora Bud Rot
Palm, Washingtonia	*Washingtonia robusta*	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Peach (Flowering)[6]*	*Prunus* spp.	Bacterial Blast, Brown Rot, Fire Blight
Pear (Flowering)	*Pyrus calleryana*	Fire Blight, Leaf Spots
Pentas (Egyptian Star)	*Pentas* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot *(Pseudomonas* spp.*, Xanthomonas* spp.*)*
Peony	*Paeonia* spp.	Botrytis Blight
Periwinkle	*Catharanthus roseus, Vinca* spp.	Phomopsis Stem Blight
Philodendron	*Philodendron selloum*	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Phlox	*Phlox* spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot

(continued)

ORNAMENTALS *(continued)*		
Crop	**Scientific Name**	**Disease**
Photinia (Red Tip)	*Photinia* x *fraseri, P. glabra*	Anthracnose, Entomosporium Leaf Spot
Pine*	*Pinus* spp.	Needlecasts
Pistachio	*Pistacia chinensis*	Anthracnose
Plantain Lily[4]	*Hosta* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Plum (Flowering)[6]*	*Prunus* spp.	Bacterial Blast, Brown Rot, Fire Blight
Pothos*	*Scindapsus* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Powder Puff Plant	*Calliandra* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Pyracantha	*Pyracantha* spp.	Fire Blight, Scab
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* spp.	Alternaria Flower Spot
Rose[1]	*Rosa* spp.	Black Spot, Powdery Mildew
Snapdragon	*Antirrhinum majus*	Anthracnose, Dieback, Downy Mildew
Spathe Flower*	*Spathiphyllum* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Spirea*	*Spiraea* spp.	Fire Blight
Spruce*	*Picea* spp.	Needlecasts
Sycamore	*Platanus* spp.	Anthracnose, Leaf Spots*
Tulip	*Tulipa* spp.	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight
Umbrella Tree*	*Schefflera* spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Verbena	*Verbena* spp.	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Viburnum	*Viburnum odoratissimum, V. plicatum, V. suspensum*	Anthracnose
Viola (Pansy, Violet)	*Viola* spp.	Downy Mildew
Willow	*Salix* spp.	Anthracnose
Yew*	*Taxus* spp.	Needle Blight
Yucca (Adam's Needle)	*Yucca* spp.	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Septoria Leaf Spot
Zinnia*	*Zinnia* spp.	Leaf Spots

(continued)

ORNAMENTALS *(continued)*

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

[2] Hibiscus - Do not apply to plants in flower.

[3] For Indian Hawthorn use 1 to 2 pounds per acre.

[4] Some cultivars may be sensitive to **KALMOR**.

[5] Apply **KALMOR** at 1.5 to 2.5 pounds per acre. Maximum annual rate per acre is 250 pounds. Do not apply any additional copper pesticide to this land for 36 months.

[6] Apply dormant through bloom only.

NOTE: Phytotoxicity may depend on varietal differences. If unfamiliar with the use of **KALMOR**, apply the specified rate to a few plants and observe after 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity.

Control of Ball Moss*, Spanish Moss* and Lichens* on Ornamental and Shade Trees: Apply **KALMOR** in early spring when the trees are dormant. Apply 3 to 4 pounds of **KALMOR** in 100 gallons of water, using 1.5 gallons of spray per foot of tree height. Be sure to thoroughly wet ball moss tufts, Spanish moss or lichens. The addition of a non-ionic surfactant will improve control. A second application may be required after 12 months.

NOTE: KALMOR may be injurious to some ornamental plants growing beneath the trees. This product may be reactive on masonry and metal surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.

Cold Storage Protection for Dormant Rootstock*: To protect bare-root nursery trees from Phytophthora Crown Rot and Botrytis, use 1.5 to 2.0 pounds of **KALMOR** per 100 gallons of water. Apply as a dip or spray to the roots and lower stems of dormant rootstock prior to placing in cold storage. Do not apply to rootstock less than 2 years old.

*Not registered for use in California.

TURF

For control of algae in turfgrasses on sod farms, golf courses, cemeteries, and industrial turf areas. Apply 5.5 to 10.0 pounds per acre (2.0 to 3.6 oz. per 1000 square feet). Apply in sufficient water to provide adequate coverage. **KALMOR** may be used alone or in combination with other registered turf fungicides as a maintenance spray. Observe all precautions and limitations on the label of each product used in tank mixes.

Minimum retreatment interval is 10 days. Maximum single application rate is 10 pounds per acre (3 pounds metallic copper equivalent). Maximum annual application rate is 70 pounds per acre (21 pounds metallic copper equivalent).

NOTE: Phytotoxicity may occur depending on 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 spray solutions with a pH of less than 6.5.

GENERAL CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, traveler, big gun, or plastic pipe solid set system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. In California, do not apply in systems which contain aluminum parts or components.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Shut off injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until **KALMOR** has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into the reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

NOTE: It must be determined if proper application equipment is available and if waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Agricultural chemicals are often reactive with the materials used in the construction of application equipment, such as aluminum, rubber and some synthetic materials. This factor should be taken into consideration when selecting proper application equipment. It is necessary that all application equipment be thoroughly flushed with clean water after each day's use.

When mixing, fill the nurse tank half full with water. Add **KALMOR** slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Stickers, spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of all products used in mixtures. Agitate the mixture in the nurse tank.

KALMOR should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set irrigation systems. Shut off injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until **KALMOR** has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

NOTE: It must be determined if proper application equipment is available and if waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Agricultural chemicals are often reactive with the materials used in the construction of application equipment, such as aluminum, rubber and some synthetic materials. This factor should be taken into consideration when selecting proper application equipment. It is necessary that all application equipment be thoroughly flushed with clean water after each day's use. When mixing, fill the nurse tank half full with water. Add **KALMOR** slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Stickers, spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of all products used in mixtures.

Agitate the mixture in the nurse tank.

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SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size: Apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed: Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph), and there are not sensitive areas within 250 feet downwind.

Temperature Inversions: If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Other State and Local Requirements: Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of copper compounds. Where states have stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment: All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications:

- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety.
- When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath must be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the up and downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Additional Requirements for Ground Boom Application: Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an appropriate waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact Chemtrec at 1-800-424-9300, day or night.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read this Limitation of Warranty and Liability Before Buying or Using This Product. If the Terms Are Not Acceptable, Return the Product at Once, Unopened, and the Purchase Price Will Be Refunded.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of OHP, Inc. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product, crop injury, or injury to non-target crops or plants. WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.

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