



CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE



Listed by the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI)
for use in organic production

Cueva™ is a trademark of W. Neudorff GmbH KG

Active Ingredient:

Copper Octanoate (Copper Soap)	10.0%
Inert Ingredients	<u>90.0%</u>
Total	100.0%
metallic copper equivalent	1.8%

Net Contents: 5 gallons

EPA REG. NO. 67702-2 EPA EST. NO. 67702-WG-1
CA Reg. No. 67702-2-ZA

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

FIRST AID	
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.
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 and wash clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Requirements: Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection sheet. Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirts, long pants, chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber, and shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations - Commercial Agriculture

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing 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 product may be toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. 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 by disposal of equipment washwaters.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Storage: 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 4°C. If spilled, use absorbent materials and dispose of in an approved manner.

Disposal

Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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

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 manner that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected workers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Read and follow all applicable directions and precautions on this label before using.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the 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), restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard (WPS).

Entry-Restrictions: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval of 4 hours.

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, wear: coveralls, shoes, socks and chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber.

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.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Shake well before use. Most conventional liquid pesticide plant sprayers can be used to apply CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE to plants. A spreader may be used to improve the spreading of CUEVA FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE on hard to wet plants.

Tank Mixing CUEVA FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE with Other Pesticides

Read and follow all applicable directions and precautions on the label of other products, before mixing with CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE.

CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE can be applied up to day of harvest. When tank-mixed with products, do not apply that product closer to harvest than is permitted or stated on the other product's label.

Pour CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE into spray tank at least half filled with water using adequate agitation. When mixed with other products proven or known to be compatible, wettable powders should be added first, followed in order by flowables (such as CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE), and then emulsifiable concentrates.

CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE can be mixed with Bravo® (WP, 720, 500), Captan, Daconil® 2787, Ferbam, maneb (WP or Flowable), Dithane® M-45, Manzate® 200, sulfur (wetable or flowable), organo phosphates, Thiodan®, *Bacillus thuringiensis* Berliner, Guthion®, Pydrin®, Diazinon®, malathion for use on the crops listed on this label, in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates should be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Do not mix CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE with oil when applied to citrus. Do not mix CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE with chelated or liquid fertilizers. Use caution when using product with other fungicides and insecticides. Observe all cautions and limitations on all products used in mixtures.

Directions for use on Vegetables, Herbs, Field Crops, Nuts, Fruits including Citrus and Berries

Crop	Disease(s) Controlled	Application Notes
Bean, Pea	Anthracnose, Ascochyta leaf and pod spot, Bacterial blights (halo, common and brown spot), Downy mildew, Gray mold	Mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons of CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE with 50 to 100 gallons of water for application by ground equipment or with 2 to 5 gallons of water for application by aircraft, and apply to one acre. Use sufficient water to ensure good coverage. For best control, 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. Use the 2.0-gallon rate of CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE, applied every 7 days or less, following heavy rain or when the amount of disease is increasing rapidly. If possible, time applications so that 12 hours of dry weather follow application. Use 2.0 gallons CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE in 50 to 100 gallons of water when spraying to control late blight.
Corn	Southern leaf blight, Cercospora leaf blight	
Lettuce, Chicory, Endive, Artichoke	Downy mildew, Septoria leaf spot	
Pome Fruit Trees (Apple, Pear, Quince)	Scab, Sooty blotch, Flyspeck	
Tomato, Potato, Eggplant, Pepper	Anthracnose, Bacterial speck, Bacterial spot, Cercospora leaf spot, Early blight, Gray mold, Late blight, Leaf mold, Septoria leaf spot	

<p>Crucifer Crops (Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts, Canola, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mustard, Pak-Choi, Rape, Rutabaga, Turnip) Cucurbits (Cucumbers, cantaloupe, squash, pumpkin, zucchini)</p> <p>Currant, Gooseberry</p> <p>Ginseng</p> <p>Hop</p> <p>Onion, Garlic, Leek, Shallot, Chives</p> <p>Parsley</p>	<p>blight Alternaria blight, Bacterial leaf spot, Downy mildew</p> <p>Alternaria blight, scab, Angular leaf spot, Anthracnose, Downy mildew, Gray mold, Ulocladium leaf spot Anthracnose, Phyllosticta, Septoria leaf spots Alternaria blight, Botrytis blight, Phytophthora, Powdery mildew Anthracnose, Cercospora leaf spot, Downy mildew Botrytis leaf blight, Downy mildew, Neck rot, Bacterial soft rot Leaf scorch, Leaf spot</p>	<p>as needed. Use the 2.0-gallon rate of CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE, applied every 7 days or less, following heavy rain or when the amount of disease is increasing rapidly. If possible, time applications so that 12 hours of dry weather follow application.</p> <p>For cucumbers grown in a greenhouse, apply CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE 2 times per week in the first 2 weeks after emergence, followed by sprays every 7 days.</p>
<p>Beet, Chard, Spinach</p>	<p>Powdery mildew</p>	<p>Mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons of CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE with 50 to 100 gallons of water and apply to one acre. Use sufficient water to ensure good coverage. For best control, 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. Use the 2.0-gallon rate of CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE, applied every 7 days when the amount of disease is increasing rapidly. If possible, time applications so that 12 hours of dry weather follow application.</p>

<p>Citrus (Grapefruit, Lemon, Lime, Orange, Pummelo, Tangerine)</p>	<p>Melanose, greasy spot, citrus scab, alternaria brown spot</p> <p>Red alga (florida), Melanose on fruit</p>	<p>Mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE in 10 gallons of water and apply to one acre by aircraft. Use 0.5 to 2.0 gallons in 100 gallons of water if applied by ground spray. Apply 1 to 3 weeks after petal fall. Repeat every 2 weeks if necessary until the fruit is 3 inches in diameter. Do not mix CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE with oil when applied on any citrus.</p> <p>Mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons in 100 gallons of water when applied as a dilute ground spray. Apply in spring as a preventive spray. Repeat in late summer to control new algal colonies. Do not mix with oil when applying on citrus.</p>
<p>Grapes</p>	<p>Downy mildew, Black rot, Phomopsis cane, Leaf spot, Powdery mildew</p> <p>Gray mold</p>	<p>Note: Do not mix CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE 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.</p> <p>Mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons per 100 gallons of water and apply to one acre. For best control, begin treatment when new growth reaches ½ inch and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals throughout the growing season.</p> <p>Mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons per 100 gallons of water and apply to one acre. For best control begin treatment at the end of bloom and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals.</p>
<p>Lettuce, Chicory, Endive, Artichoke</p>	<p>Bacterial soft rot and bottom rot</p>	<p>Mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons in 100 gallons of water for application by ground equipment or with 2 to 5 gallons of water for application by aircraft, and apply to one acre. Begin treatment before disease is expected or when weather conditions favor disease development. Repeat every 7 to 10 days as needed. Use lower rate when disease pressure is low or on copper sensitive varieties of lettuce.</p>
<p>Pome Fruit Trees (Apple, Pear, Quince) NOTICE: CUEVA FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE as used in this recommendation</p>	<p>Anthracnose</p> <p>Cedar Apple Rust,</p>	<p>Use 0.5 to 2 gallons of CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE per 100 gallons of water for application by ground equipment or with 2 to 5 gallons of water for application by aircraft, and apply to one acre. Apply in mid-July.</p> <p>Use 0.5 to 2 gallons of CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE per 100</p>

	<p>Leaf scorch, Mycosphaerella leaf spot, Phomopsis leaf blight, Powdery mildew, Septoria leaf spots Anthracnose fruit rot, Gray mold</p>	<p>water and apply to one acre. Spray 1 month after planting (or before flowering on established plants) and twice more at 7 to 10 day intervals.</p> <p>Use 0.5 to 2.0 gallons of water and apply to one acre. Apply at the start of flowering and continue every 7 to 10 days until harvest.</p>
Tobacco	Blue mold (Downy mildew)	<p>CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE can be used on tobacco in transplant beds or on field grown plants. For transplant beds mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons with 50 to 100 gallons of water and thoroughly spray all leaf surfaces. For field grown plants mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons with 50 to 100 gallons of water for application by ground equipment or with 2 to 5 gallons of water for application by aircraft, and apply to one acre. Use sufficient water to ensure good coverage. For best control, 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. Use the 2.0-gallon rate of CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE, applied every 7 days or less, following heavy rain or when the amount of disease is increasing rapidly. If possible, time applications so that 12 hours of dry weather follow application.</p>
Walnuts	Blight	<p>Mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons per 100 gallons of water and apply at 500 gallons per acre in mature orchards. Make first application when leaflets start to unfold (prior to, but not later than, 1% pistulate bloom) and repeat weekly as needed, especially until seasonal rainfall stops. When rain threatens, additional applications are important, applied before or immediately after the rain.</p>
Peanuts	Leaf spots (early and late), web blotch	<p>Mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons of CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE with 50 to 100 gallons of water for application by ground equipment or with 2 to 5 gallons of water for application by aircraft, and apply to one acre. Use sufficient water to ensure</p>

		good coverage. Begin spray when disease first appears, or for best control begin early, usually 25 to 40 days after emergence and repeat at 10 to 14 days until harvest.
Peanuts	Sclerotinia blight	Mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons of CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE with 50 to 100 gallons of water for application by ground equipment or with 2 to 5 gallons of water for application by aircraft, and apply to one acre. Use sufficient water to ensure good coverage. Make first application at first bloom and repeat every 7 to 14 days until harvest. Use higher rates of CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE where Sclerotinia blight infection is expected to be heavy.

Directions for Use on Ornamentals

Shake well before use.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

The ornamental species listed below may be treated with CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE. The diseases controlled have been designated with the following codes.

Code	Common name	Causal Pathogen
ANTH	Anthraxnose	<i>Colletotrichum, Glomerella</i>
BOT	Botrytis blight	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>
BLS	Bacterial leaf spot and blight	<i>Erwinia, Pseudomonas, Xanthomonas</i>
DM	Downy mildew	<i>Plasmopara</i>
LEAFSPOT	Leaf spot (fungal)	<i>Acremonium, Alternaria, Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Corynespora, Curvularia, Dactylaria, Drechslera, Exserohilium, Glomerella, Myrothecium, Phyllosticta, Phytophthora</i>
PM	Powdery mildew	<i>Oidium</i>
RHIZC	Rhizoctonia blight	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>
SOFTROT	Soft rot	<i>Erwinia</i>

Ornamental Plant	Common Name	Diseases Controlled
<i>Aechmea fasciata</i>	Urn plant, bromeliad	ANTH, BLS
<i>Aeschynanthus pulcher</i>	Lipstick vine	BOT, LEAFSPOT
<i>Aglaonema</i> species	Chinese evergreen	ANTH, BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC, BLS, SOFTROT
<i>Anthurium</i> species	Tailflower	ANTH, BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC, SOFTROT
<i>Aphelandra squarrosa</i>	Zebra plant	BOT, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island pine	Colletotrichum needle

<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Bird's nest fern	blight BLS
<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>	Schefflera	ANTH, BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Caladium</i> species	Caladium	BLS, RHIZC
<i>Calathea</i> species	Rattlesnake plant	BLS, LEAFSPOT
<i>Caryota mitis</i>	Fishtail palm	BLS, LEAFSPOT
<i>Chamaedorea</i> species	various palms	LEAFSPOT
<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>	Areca palm	LEAFSPOT
<i>Cissus</i> species	Grape ivy	ANTH, BOT, DM, PM, RHIZC
<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	Croton	ANTH, BLS
<i>Cordyline terminalis</i>	Ti plant	ANTH, LEAFSPOT
<i>Chryptanthus</i> species	Bromeliad, earthstar	ANTH
<i>Dieffenbachia</i> species	Dieffenbachia	BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Dracaena</i> species	Dracaena, Corn plant	BLS, BOT, LEAFSPOT
<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	Pothos, Devil's ivy	BLS, RHIZC
<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	Euphorbia	RHIZC
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese fatsia	BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Weeping fig	LEAFSPOT
<i>Ficus elastica</i>	India-rubber tree	LEAFSPOT, BOT
<i>Fittonia verschaffeltii</i>	Nerve plant	RHIZC
<i>Hedra helix</i>	English ivy	ANTH, BLS, BOT, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Hoya carnosa</i>	Wax plant	BOT, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Maranta leuconeura</i>	Prayer plant	LEAFSPOT
<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Swiss cheese plant	BLS, ANTH, RHIZC, SOFTROT
<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	Boston fern	BSL, BOT, RHIZC
<i>Peperomia</i> species	Peperomia	LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Philodendron</i> species	Philodendron	ANTH, BOT, LEAFSPOT
<i>Pilea</i> species	Aluminum plant	BLS, ANTH, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Platycterium bifurcatum</i>	Staghorn fern	BLS, RHIZC
<i>Polyscias</i> species	Aralia	ANTH, BLS, LEAFSPOT
<i>Rhapis</i> species	Ladyfinger palm	LEAFSPOT
<i>Rhoeo spathacea</i>	Oyster plant	LEAFSPOT
<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i>	African violet	BLS, BOT, LEAFSPOT, PM
<i>Sansevieria triafasciata</i>	Snake plant	BLS, LEAFSPOT
<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	Dwarf Schefflera	BLS, LEAFSPOT
<i>Schlumbergera</i> species	cactus	LEAFSPOT
<i>Sedum</i> species	Sedum	LEAFSPOT
<i>Spathiphyllum</i> species	Spathe flower	LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Nephtyhtis	BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Yucca</i> species	yucca	LEAFSPOT

CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE can be used for controlling diseases on ornamentals grown under field conditions, in nurseries, greenhouses, interior landscapes

and other sites. For control of these diseases on plants grown on a large scale, mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons in 100 gallons of water, and apply to 1 acre. For plants grown on a small scale, mix 0.5 to 2.0 fluid ounces in 1 gallon of water, and spray all plant surfaces thoroughly. When necessary, repeat sprays every 7 to 10 days CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE 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.

PINE

Needle blight

Mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons in 100 gallons of water and spray until needles are thoroughly wet with spray. Apply when new needles are just emerging. Make a second application 3 weeks later.

ROSE AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS (Such as Crape Myrtle, Forsythia, Hydrangea, Willow, Mock-Orange, Deutzia, Pyracantha, Japanese quince, Abelia, Summersweet)

Blackspot, Downy mildew, Gray mold, Leafspots, Powdery mildew, Rust

Mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE in 100 gallons of water and spray to point of run-off. Begin treatment when new spring growth emerges and repeat every 7 to 10 days for as long as needed to control disease. CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE may cause copper toxicity on some rose varieties. Copper toxicity appears as purple spots.

SYCAMORE

Anthracnose

Mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons in 100 gallons of water. Make first application just before buds begin to swell, and repeat twice at 7-day intervals.

Directions for Use on Turf

CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE is suitable for controlling diseases of turf in golf courses, turf farms, home lawns and other sites. For large areas, mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons in 100 gallons of water and apply to 1 acre. For small areas mix 1.5 to 6 fluid ounces with 2.5 gallons of water and apply to 1000 ft². For best control, 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.

Ascochyta leaf blight, Cercospora leaf spots, Dollar spot

To reduce Ascochyta leaf blight mow less frequently, only as necessary to maintain recommended height. Water before noon to allow grass to dry. Water thoroughly only as required to avoid moisture stress. Apply CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE when disease first appears, and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals for as long as needed. In frequently diseased areas, prune adjacent trees and shrubs to reduce turf shading and to improve air movement.

Rust

To reduce rust, mow frequently to reduce rust spore production. Water and fertilize lawn as required to avoid moisture and nutrient stress. Water before noon to allow grass to dry. Apply CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE when disease first appears, and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals for as long as needed. In frequently diseased areas, prune adjacent trees and shrubs to reduce turf shading and to improve air movement.

-Fixed copper is one of the oldest fungicides and bactericides, used to control a wide range of plant diseases. CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE is a patented, fixed copper fungicide, made by combining a soluble copper fertilizer with a naturally occurring fatty acid. The copper and the fatty acid combine to form a copper salt of the fatty acid, known technically as a true soap. The copper soap fungicide controls many common diseases using low concentrations of copper, down as low as 90 ppm. The net result is an excellent vegetable, fruit and ornamental fungicide. CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE decomposes to form soluble copper, and fatty acid, both of which can be used by microbes and plants. CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE is suited for use in domestic circumstances, both indoors and outdoors.

- CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE controls diseases of a wide range of plants, including many vegetables, fruit and ornamentals. As with most fungicides, CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE acts to protect plants from infection. Therefore, it is important to have CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE on the leaf, flower or fruit before the pathogen is able to cause an infection.

-**Powdery mildews** tend to occur on the upper leaf surfaces, as though a white powder was sprinkled onto the plant. Powdery mildews can form a dense, white, cottony mass, making the whole leaf appear white. They are also commonly found on stems. Powdery mildews rarely kill plants. Most fungal diseases require water to infect plants. Powdery mildews are unique in that they do not require water for infection. Hence, under greenhouse conditions, powdery mildews can become severe. Shade and dense plantings also promote powdery mildew. Powdery mildews commonly occur on the following plants: apple, bean, beet, broccoli, brussel sprouts, cauliflower, cabbage, cantaloupe, chard, chicory, chive, cucumber, currant, endive, gooseberry, grape, grasses, hop, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, lilac, oak, pea, pumpkin, rose, rutabaga, spinach, squash, strawberry, turnip, zucchini and many other plant species.

-**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. Downy mildews commonly occur on the following plants: bean, beet, broccoli, brussel sprouts, cauliflower, cabbage, cantaloupe, chard, chicory, chive, corn, cucumber, endive, garlic, grape, grasses, hop, kale, kohlrabi, leek, lettuce, onion, pea, pumpkin, rutabaga, shallot, spinach, squash, sunflower, tobacco, turnip, zucchini and many other plant species,

-**Leaf and fruit spots** are small brown or black spots on the leaf or fruit. They commonly occur on apple and pear (scab), as well as on most of the plants grown around the home and in the garden. These spots can be caused by a range of fungi and bacteria. Leaf and fruit spots are commonly caused by fungi belonging to the following genera: *Alternaria*, *Cercospora*, *Colletotrichum*, *Cylindrosporium*, *Gloeosporium*, *Glomerella*, *Gnomonia*, *Marssonina*, *Mycosphaerella* (*Didymella*), *Phomopsis*, *Phyllosticta*, *Septoria*, and *Sphaceloma*. Spots on leaves and fruit can expand and grow together. Leaf spot pathogens require water to infect plants. During

wet weather, spots can develop into a **blight**, very rapidly, killing leaves, flowers and stems.

-**Rusts** are small orange blisters that appear on plant leaves, and that are full of orange powder. The orange powder is rust spores. Towards the end of the season, black spores are often produced. Rust is commonly found on grasses, currants and many other types of plants.

-**Fruit rots** commonly occur on strawberries, raspberries, and other fruit. They 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*.

NOTICE TO BUYER

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

Cueva™ is a registered trademark of W. Neudorff GmbH KG.

Registrant: W. Neudorff GmbH KG, Postfach 1209, An der Mühle 3,
D-31860 Emmerthal, Germany

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