

DANGER

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

CUSOL[®]

FUNGICIDE/ BACTERICIDE

Contains: 92.8 g/litre copper (Cu) present as copper ammonium complex as a soluble concentrate

Liquid copper for disease control in various fruit, nut and vegetable crops



14/03/2023


NET CONTENTS: 1, 5, 10, 20, 200 & 1000 LITRES

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Approved pursuant to the HSNO Act 1996, No: HSR100606. See www.epa.govt.nz for approval conditions.

Registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997, No: P008532. See www.foodsafety.govt.nz for registration conditions.

arxada

	GHS CLASSIFICATION Acute oral toxicity Cat. 4 Skin corrosion Cat. 1C Serious eye damage Cat. 1 Skin sensitisation Cat. 1 Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Cat. 2 Hazardous to terrestrial vertebrates Hazardous to the aquatic environment acute & chronic Cat. 1	HAZARD STATEMENT Harmful if swallowed. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Hazardous to terrestrial vertebrates. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<p>FIRST AID: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call the National Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) or a doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with plenty of water [or shower]. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.</p> <p>IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.</p> <p>IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</p> <p>PERSONAL PROTECTION: Do not eat, drink or smoke while using this product. Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.</p> <p>STORAGE: Store locked up. Store in original container, tightly closed and in a dry, cool area away from foodstuffs. Store in accordance with NZS 8409 Management of Agrichemicals.</p> <p>DISPOSAL: Avoid contamination of any water supply with product or empty container. Triple rinse empty container placing rinse water in the spray tank. If recycling, discard cap and deliver clean container to an Agrecovery depot or crush and bury in an approved landfill. Dispose of product only by using according to this label, or at an approved landfill or disposal facility.</p> <p>SPILLAGE: Wear appropriate protective clothing. Exclude all bystanders from the vicinity of the spill and prevent material from entering waterways. Contain liquid spills and absorb with inert material and place in waste containers. Wash area with water and absorb with further inert material. Dispose of waste safely in an approved landfill.</p> <p>SAFETY DATA SHEET: Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet available from Arxada NZ Limited or www.arxada.co.nz</p> <p>QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS: Persons mixing, loading, applying, or otherwise handling CuSol must meet qualification requirements set out in the EPA Hazardous Substances (Hazardous Property Controls) Notice 2017.</p>		

PLEASE READ THE ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE MIXING OR APPLYING. SHAKE OR STIR WELL BEFORE USE.

GENERAL INFORMATION: CuSol is to be used as a preventative spray generally before or at the first sign of disease. As many diseases do not exhibit symptoms for some time after infection, application should start well before symptom expression.

DO NOT apply when temperature is hot (above 35°C).

DO NOT apply when poor drying conditions exist or if it is likely to rain before the spray is dry.

DO NOT apply to wet crops.

DO NOT apply to copper-shy crops or cultivars.

DO NOT mix with acidifying/buffering agents unless they are required to maintain the pH between 6 & 7. The stability and efficacy of CuSol is pH dependent (refer Mixing Instructions).

DO NOT mix with phosphate-based acidifiers or buffers.

It is an offence to use this product on animals.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Vegetables

Use 500ml/100 litres as a full dilute spray to achieve thorough, uniform coverage. Unless a different rate is specified under individual crops or diseases.

Apply CuSol as a dilute application using a minimum of 500 litres water/ha to thoroughly wet all plant surfaces. For concentrate or aerial spraying, adjust the mixing rate to give equivalent rates achieved with ground application equipment when applying at full dilution. Ensure to achieve thorough, uniform coverage, for the given crop stage.

CROP	DISEASE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
BEANS	Common blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i>)	Apply at the first sign of infection or as a preventative spray. Repeat every 7-14 days depending on the disease pressure. Spray immediately after heavy rains, hail or dust storms.
	Bacterial brown spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i>)	Apply within 21 days of emergence and repeat every 10 - 14 days depending on the disease pressure.
	Chocolate spot (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Uromyces</i> spp.)	Spray at the first sign of infection. Repeat every 10 - 14 days while conditions allow infection.
	Halo blight (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>phaseolicola</i>)	Use 500 to 750 ml/100 litres Apply every 10 - 14 days from the time the crop is 15-30 cm high, while conditions allow infection. Use a higher rate when conditions are highly favourable for infection.
BRASSICAS Including: broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, collards, kale, kohlrabi, mustard, rape, turnip.	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora parasitica</i>) Black rot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>campestris</i>) Peppery leaf spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>maculicola</i>) Ring spot (<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i>)	Begin spraying from the seedling stage until maturity. Spray every 10 - 14 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure. Do not use on copper sensitive varieties.
CAPSICUMS	Bacterial spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i>)	SEED BEDS: Apply every 7 days during wet weather. FIELD CROPS: Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 7 - 14 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure. Use the shortest interval when conditions are highly favourable for infection.
CARROTS PARSNIPS	Leaf spot (<i>Septoria</i>)	Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 10 - 14 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure.
CELERY	Leaf spot (<i>Septoria</i>) Bacterial soft rot (<i>Erwinia carotovora</i> pv. <i>carotovora</i>)	Spray every 7 - 14 days. Use the shortest interval when weather conditions favour disease (i.e cool and wet weather).
CURCUBITS Including: cucumbers, melons, pumpkins, squash, watermelon, zucchini	Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Uncinula necator</i>)	Use 400 ml/100 litres Spray at early vining stage or when infestation is expected. Only use as a preventative spray. After the disease has established itself a systemic fungicide must be used. Do not spray when plants are under stress i.e hot conditions.
	Angular leaf spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>Lachrymans</i>) Bacterial leaf spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>cucurbitae</i>)	Spray at the first sign of disease and repeat every 7 to 10 days.
LETTUCE	Downy mildew (<i>Bremia lactucae</i>) Bacterial leaf spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vitiensis</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Microdochium panattonianum</i>)	Use 300 ml/100 litres Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 7-10 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure. This product predisposes lettuce to frost damage. Lettuce should not be treated with this product if frosts are likely since crop damage may occur. Do not use on copper sensitive varieties.
ONIONS	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>)	Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 10 - 14 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure.
PEAS	Ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.) Bacterial blight (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>psis</i>)	Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 10 - 14 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure.
POTATOES	Early Blight (Target spot) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	Apply from crop emergence to maturity at 7 - 10 day intervals while conditions favour development of this disease. Depending on plant size, apply in high enough water volume to ensure good coverage. Ensure that both upper and lower surfaces are treated. For late blight add mancozeb (75%) at 200 g/100 litres.
	Late blight (Irish blight) (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	
	Early and late blight - Aerial application	Always use 2.5 litres/ha. Apply in 40 litres of water/ha in a preventative program. Commence application at the 5 leaf stage and repeat at 7 - 10 day intervals.
RED BEET	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora farinosa</i>) Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i>)	Apply every 10 - 14 days, from the seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.
RHUBARB	Crown rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Dip rhubarb crowns before planting.
	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora jaapiana</i>)	Spray at 14 day intervals, from the seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.
SILVER BEET	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora farinosa</i>)	Begin spraying from the seedling stage until maturity and repeat every 10 - 14 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure. Do not use on copper sensitive varieties.
SPINACH	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora farinosa</i>)	Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 10 - 14 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure.
TOMATOES	Bacterial spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>) Bacterial speck (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>) Bacterial canker (<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i>)	Apply as a preventative spray at 7 - 10 day intervals. Depending on plant size, apply spray at a high enough volume to ensure good coverage. Ensure that both the upper and lower surfaces are treated. The shortest interval should be used when conditions are very favourable for infection, i.e during wet weather and when inoculum levels are high. These applications will reduce the spread of bacterial canker but they will not control seed or soil borne infection.
	Early blight (Target spot) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Septoria leaf spot (<i>Septoria</i> spp.)	Start application shortly after transplant when plants are 15 cm high and before symptoms appear. Apply every 7 - 10 days depending on weather condition favourable for development of the disease. Depending on plant size, apply spray at a high enough volume to ensure good coverage. Ensure that both the upper and lower surfaces are treated. The shortest interval should be used when condition are highly favourable for infection, i.e during wet weather and when inoculum levels are high.
	Late blight (Irish blight) (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 10 - 14 days.
TOMATO SEEDLINGS	Bacterial speck (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tomato</i>)	Spray seedlings at weekly intervals with a hollow cone spray. Ensure that both the upper and lower surfaces are treated.



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DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Fruit, Vine and Nut Crops

Always consult your approved spray programme for your crop. If in doubt with any of the recommendations contact your horticultural advisor.

AVOCADOS, CITRUS, KIWIFRUIT, LYCHEES, PEACHES, NECTARINES, PLUMS, PASSIONFRUIT and MACADAMIAS: PHYTOPHTHORA STEM CANKER

Use 250 ml/litre water or water based paint as a stem of vine application. Mix to a smooth consistency. Apply only to stems or vines wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 per season until natural healing has commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments in a season.

All rates are given for dilute application. For concentrate spraying adjust dilution rate accordingly.

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
APPLES	Black spot (scab) (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>)	500 ml/100 litres water	Apply at green tip. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. Do not use a concentration factor greater than 2. NOTE: Crop injury (russetting) may occur from late application. Discontinue use when green tip on the earliest developing buds reaches 1 cm. Before applying to recently introduced varieties, ascertain their tolerance to copper sprays first.
PEARS	Black spot (scab) (<i>Venturia pirina</i>)		
AVOCADOS	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>) Cercospora spot (<i>Pseudocercospora purpurea</i>) Sooty Blotch (<i>Akaropeltopsis</i> sp.)	500 ml/100 litres water	Spray every four weeks from the end of flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather spray every 14 days. Start spraying during low infestation and preferably as a last spray in a spray program.
APRICOTS	Shot hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>) Freckle (<i>Venturia carpophila</i>)	500 ml/100 litres water	Spray at bud swell prior to earliest signs of leaf/bud movement. Spray at least one post harvest application.
	Bacterial gummosis (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>)	625 ml/100 litres water	Autumn: Apply at 25 - 50% leaf fall. Apply again at 90 - 100% leaf fall. Winter: Apply in mid-winter
		500 ml/100 litres water	Spring: Apply at first sign of bud movement. Repeat application 7 - 10 days later
CHERRIES	Shot hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	500 ml/100 litres water Minimum 7 litres/ha	Spray when buds are swelling but before or within one week of bud opening.
		Bacterial gummosis (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>)	625 ml/100 litres water
	325 ml/100 litres water	Apply 1 week after petal fall. Repeat application 7 - 10 days later. These sprays control the high leaf population of the bacteria in mid to late spring.	
NECTARINES, PEACHES	Shot hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	500 ml/100 litres water	Spray when buds are swelling but before or within one week of bud opening.
	Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>)	500 ml/100 litres water	CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL. Spray when buds are swelling but before or within one week of bud opening. For a given variety, the time of bud opening will vary from year to year, depending on the weather, and in any year, it will vary between varieties. Thus, the bud development of each variety in the orchard should be monitored each year to determine the correct time of application. Blocks containing more than one variety may need to be treated more than once, to treat each variety at the correct time. Where leaf curl is or is likely to be a severe problem based on previous experience, the following program should be followed: 1. Autumn - apply at leaf fall. 2. Apply at the first sign of bud swell and repeat one week later.
PLUMS	Shot hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	500 ml/100 litres water	Spray when buds are swelling but before or within one week of bud opening.
CITRUS	Melanose. Verrucosis	500 - 750 ml/100 litres water.	Apply at petal fall. Apply the higher rate in coastal districts.
LYCHEES	Parasitic algae (<i>Cephaleuros virescens</i>)	1 litre/100 litres water plus an extender adjuvant at recommended label rates	Spray affected trunk and limbs until runoff occurs. Apply monthly during the wet season.
	Lychee pepper spot (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>)	500 ml/100 litres water	Spray every 4 weeks from the end of flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days.
STRAW-BERRIES	Leaf spot (<i>Mycosphaerella fragariae</i>) Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	500 ml/100 litres water	Spray when plants are established and repeat every 7 - 10 days throughout the season. Discontinue application if signs of phytotoxicity appear (reddening of leaf veins or new growth inhibition). Early in the season, alternating with other approved fungicides will assist in reducing the development of grey mould.
GRAPES Wine and table grapes	Downy mildew (<i>Plasmopara vitcola</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Uncinula necator</i>)	500 ml/100 litres water.	Apply when shoots are 10 cm long and repeat at 10 - 14 day intervals or as necessary while weather conditions favour infection. Addition of a low rate of sulphur may be necessary when fruit is present under high Powdery Mildew disease pressure. Leaf damage may occur on copper sensitive varieties.
NUTS	Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>)	500 ml/100 litres water	CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL. Spray when buds are swelling but before or within one week of bud opening. For a given variety, the time of bud opening will vary from year to year, depending on the weather, and in any year, it will vary between varieties. Thus, the bud development of each variety in the orchard should be monitored each year to determine the correct time of application. Blocks containing more than one variety may need to be treated more than once, to treat each variety at the correct time. Where leaf curl is or is likely to be a severe problem based on previous experience, the following program should be followed: 1. Autumn - apply at leaf fall. 2. Apply at the first sign of bud swell and repeat one week later.
MACADAMIAS	Husk spot (<i>Pseudocercospora</i> sp.)	500 ml/100 litres water	Good spray penetration of foliage is essential. Apply from nut set late September - December. Apply at least 3 sprays at 3 - 4 week intervals.
WALNUTS	Walnut blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>juglandis</i>)	750 ml/100 litres water plus an extender adjuvant at recommended label rates.	Spray a minimum of three sprays at 7 - 10 day intervals, commencing when the catkins are partially opened. Further sprays may be necessary if conditions allow infection.

WITHOLDING PERIODS: Do not harvest treated crops until 24 hours after application.**DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Ornamentals**

All uses are for dilute application in water.

DISEASE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bacterial leaf spot	500 ml/100 litres	Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 7 - 10 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure. Do not use on copper sensitive varieties. Small scale evaluations consisting of 2 sprays at a 14 day interval should be applied first to test for phytotoxicity.
Downy mildew	750 ml/100 litres	
Algae	500 ml/100 litres	Apply at first sign of algae.



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MIXING

Fill the spray tank to three quarters of the required volume of water. Add any tank-mix products to the spray tank first and check pH. The stability and efficacy of CuSol is pH dependent.

DO NOT apply in a spray solution having a pH of less than 6.0 as phytotoxicity may occur.

If pH is greater than 7.0, adjust to pH 6 to 7 with a suitable buffer/acidifier. DO NOT use with phosphate buffer/acidifier.

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

IMPORTANT

It is essential that CuSol be kept agitated throughout the entire mixing and spraying operation. CuSol must be applied within one hour of the product being diluted with water, therefore mix only the amount that can be used. All containers containing the concentrated product must be sealed properly once opened to prevent the loss of ammonia and the possible formation of crystals.

ADJUVANTS

The addition of an extending agent is recommended, especially when applying CuSol to brassicas, faba beans, peas and onions, irrespective of the method of application. Use of oils and wetting agents is not recommended as these may enhance uptake of copper and increase phytotoxicity.

APPLICATION

CuSol is a non-systemic/preventative fungicides/ bactericide and the application should aim to thoroughly cover all plant surfaces. Continuous agitation of the spray solution is necessary or setting of the aquagel may occur. Good by-pass agitation is adequate.

COMPATIBILITY

CuSol is compatible with a wide range of commonly used fungicides, insecticides and miticides. Mixtures with more than one of the above products are not recommended. Such mixtures may be ineffective or may cause crop damage. CuSol may NOT be compatible with some foliar fertilisers (primarily because of pH) and a test should be conducted before use. CuSol should not be mixed with Ca-EDTA, or fungicides containing carbendazim.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT **GROUP M1 FUNGICIDE**

CuSol contains a multi site contact activity mode of action fungicide. Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to CuSol and related inorganic products develop. To minimise this risk use strictly in accordance with the label instructions. Apply CuSol preventatively or as early as possible in the disease cycle.

NOTICE TO BUYER: The manufacturer and vendors of CuSol warrant the formulation to contain the specified active ingredient within accepted tolerance but make no warranty of any kind on the uses of material and accept no responsibility, whether the material is used in accordance with the label directions or not.



14/03/2023

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