



TRUSTED SINCE 1926
BONIDE

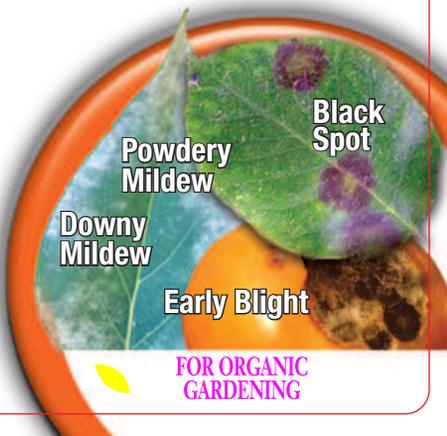
COPPER FUNGICIDE

Controls listed plant diseases

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Copper Octanoate (Copper Soap) 0.08%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 99.92%
TOTAL: 100.00%
Metallic copper equivalent 0.017%
EPA Est. No. 4-NY-1 (A), 88746-MO-1 (B)
EPA Reg. No. 67702-1-4

Keep Out Of Reach Of Children

CAUTION (See back booklet for additional precautionary statements and directions for use)



**FOR ORGANIC
GARDENING**

CAPTAIN JACKS™

COPPER FUNGICIDE

Ready to Use

- ✓ Dormant and growing season liquid copper fungicide
- ✓ Use for early and late blight on tomatoes and potatoes
- ✓ Controls peach leaf curl
- ✓ For a wide range of listed plant diseases: powdery mildew, rusts, blackspot, leaf & fruit spot, downy mildew, fruit rot, late blight
- ✓ For hydroponic gardening



FOR ORGANIC
GARDENING

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read and follow all applicable directions and precautions on this label before using.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Spray all plant surfaces (top and bottom of leaves) thoroughly with this product. 22 fl. oz. will treat 7 square yards.

Begin treatment 2 weeks before disease normally appears or when disease first appears, and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals for as long as needed. Re-apply after rain.

To control **powdery mildews**, begin treatment 2 weeks before disease normally appears. Alternatively, begin treatment when disease first appears, and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals for as long as needed. Spray every 7 days when the amount of disease is increasing rapidly. If possible, time applications so that 12 hours of dry weather follow application. On plants that are very susceptible to powdery mildew, such as home-greenhouse-grown cucumber, it is best to spray the plants twice a week during the first 2 weeks after emergence, and weekly thereafter. On outdoor plants, re-apply after rain.

To control **downy mildews, leaf and fruit spots, blights, and rust**, begin treatment 2 weeks before disease normally appears or when weather forecasts predict a long period of wet weather. Alternatively, begin treatment when disease first appears, and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals for as long as needed. Spray all plant parts thoroughly. Re-apply following heavy rain. Apply every 7 days when the amount of disease is increasing rapidly. Sprays every 5 to 7 days should be used for preventing late blight on potatoes and tomatoes. If possible, time applications so that at least 12 hours of dry weather follows application.

To prevent **fruit rots**, spray this product thoroughly onto flowers and fruit. Apply at the start of flowering and continue every 7 to 10 days until harvest. Fungicidal sprays are especially warranted when weather forecasts predict a long period of wet weather. Re-apply after rain.

GRAPES

Note: Do not mix this product with lime. Certain Vinifera and French Hybrid varieties may be sensitive to copper sprays resulting in marginal leaf burn. Before spraying these varieties, consult your State Experiment Station or make test sprays.

Downy mildew, Black rot, Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot, Powdery mildew

Spray all plant surfaces thoroughly with this product . For best control begin treatment when new growth reaches ½ inch and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals throughout the growing season.

Gray mold (Fruit rot)

Spray all plant surfaces thoroughly with this product. For best control begin treatment at the end of bloom and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals.

PEACHES

Peach leaf curl

Spray all plant surfaces thoroughly with this product. Can be used to control peach leaf curl. Apply as a dormant spray in late fall during a period of dry weather.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Spray all plant surfaces thoroughly with this product. Begin treatment when new growth emerges and repeat every 7 to 10 days for as long as needed to control disease.

African violet - Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Botrytis blight, Leaf spot, Powdery mildew

Aluminum plant - Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Anthracnose, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight

Aralia - Anthracnose, Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot
Areca palm - Leaf spot
Bird's nest fern - Bacterial leaf spot and blight
Boston fern - Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Botrytis blight,
Rhizoctonia blight
Bromeliad - Anthracnose, Bacterial leaf spot and blight
Cactus - Leaf spot
Caladium - Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Rhizoctonia blight
Chinese evergreen - Anthracnose, Bacterial leaf spot and blight,
Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight, Soft rot
Corn plant - Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Botrytis blight, Leaf
spot
Croton - Anthracnose, Bacterial leaf spot and blight
Devils ivy - Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Rhizoctonia blight
Dieffenbachia - Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot,
Rhizoctonia blight
Dracaena - Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Botrytis blight, Leaf spot
Dwarf Schefflera - Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot
Earthstar - Anthracnose
English ivy - Anthracnose, Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Botrytis
blight, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight
Euphorbia - Rhizoctonia blight
Fishtail palm - Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot
Grape ivy - Anthracnose, Botrytis blight, Downy mildew, Powdery
mildew, Rhizoctonia blight
India-rubber tree - Leaf spot, Botrytis blight

Japanese fatsia - Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight
Ladyfinger palm - Leaf spot
Lipstick vine - Botrytis blight, Leaf spot
Nephtytis - Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight
Nerve plant - Rhizoctonia blight
Norfolk Island pine - Colletotrichum needle blight
Oyster plant - Leaf spot
Peperomia - Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight
Philodendron - Anthracnose, Botrytis blight, Leaf spot
Pothos - Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Rhizoctonia blight
Prayer plant - Leaf spot
Rattlesnake plant - Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot
Schefflera - Anthracnose, Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight
Sedum - Leaf spot
Snake plant - Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot
Spathe flower - Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight
Staghorn fern - Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Rhizoctonia blight
Swiss cheese plant - Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Anthracnose, Rhizoctonia blight, Soft rot
Tailflower - Anthracnose, Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight, Soft rot
Ti plant - Anthracnose, Leaf spot

Urn plant - Anthracnose, Bacterial leaf spot and blight

Various palms - Leaf spot

Wax plant - Botrytis blight, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight

Weeping fig - Leaf spot

Yucca - Leaf spot

Zebra plant - Botrytis blight, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia blight

This product may cause some copper toxicity on some plant species. Before spraying a specific plant species, consult your State Experiment Station or make a test spray.

ROSES

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

Spray all plant surfaces thoroughly with this product. Begin treatment when new spring growth emerges and repeat every 7 to 10 days for as long as needed to control disease. This product may cause some copper toxicity on some roses. Copper toxicity appears as purple spots.

This product decomposes to form soluble copper, and fatty acid, both of which can be used by microbes and plants.

Fixed copper is one of the oldest fungicides and bactericides, used to control a wide range of plant diseases.

This product is a patented, fixed copper fungicide, made by combining a soluble copper fertilizer with a 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. The net result is an excellent vegetable, fruit and ornamental fungicide. This product is suited for use in domestic circumstances, both indoors and outdoors.

A wide range of bacteria and fungi attack plants, however, they generally only cause a few types of diseases. When using this product, it is important to identify the type of disease in order to use the best method of disease control.

This product controls diseases of a wide range of plants, listed on this label, including many vegetables, fruit and ornamentals. As with most fungicides, This product acts to protect plants from infection. Therefore, it is important to have this product 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 home greenhouse conditions, powdery mildews can become severe. Shade and dense plantings also promote powdery mildew.

Powdery mildews commonly occur on the following plants: bean, beet, broccoli, brussel sprouts, cauliflower, cabbage, cantaloupe, chard, chicory, chive, cucumber, currant, endive, gooseberry, hop, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, lilac, pea, pumpkin, rose, rutabaga, spinach, squash, strawberry, turnip, and zucchini.

Downy mildews tend to occur on the lower leaf surfaces. Downy mildews are much finer than powdery mildews, and appear as fine white cotton, similar to duck down. Downy mildews can rapidly kill plant leaves during wet, cool weather, but are inhibited by hot dry weather. White rust is caused by fungi related to the downy mildews and occurs as small white blisters, full of white powder, that appear on plant leaves. The white powder is rust spores.

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

Leaf and fruit spots are small brown or black spots on the leaf or fruit. They commonly occur on many of the plants grown around the home and in the garden. These spots can be caused by a range of fungi and bacteria. Leaf and fruit spots are commonly caused by fungi belonging to the following genera: *Alternaria*, *Cercospora*, *Colletotrichum*, *Cylindrosporium*, *Gloeosporium*, *Glomerella*, *Gnomonia*, *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**, rapidly, killing leaves, flowers and stems.

Leaf and fruit spots commonly occur on:

Quince - Anthracnose, Cedar Apple Rust, Coryneum Blight, Flyspeck, Quince Rust, Scab, Sooty Blotch

Bean, Pea - Anthracnose, Ascochyta leaf and pod spot, Bacterial blights (halo, common and brown spot)

Beet, Chard, Spanish - *Cercospora* leaf spot

Carrots - *Alternaria* leaf blight, Bacterial leaf blight, *Cercospora* leaf blight

Celery and Celeriac - Bacterial leaf spot, *Cercospora* (early) blight, *Septoria* (late) blight

Corn - Southern leaf blight, *Cercospora* leaf spot

Cabbage and related plants - *Alternaria* blight, Bacterial leaf spot

Cucumber, Cantaloupe, Squash, Pumpkin, Zucchini -

Alternaria blight, scab, Angular leaf spot, Anthracnose, Scab, Ulocladium leaf spot

Currant and Gooseberry - Anthracnose, Phyllosticta and Septoria leaf spots

Ginseng - Alternaria blight, Botrytis blight, Phytophthora mildew

Hop - Anthracnose, Cercospora leaf spot

Lettuce, Chicory, Endive - Septoria leaf spot

Onion, Garlic, Leek, Shallot, Chives - Botrytis leaf blight, Neck rot and Bacterial soft rot

Parsley - Leaf scorch, Leaf spot

Strawberry - Angular leaf spot, Leaf scorch, Mycosphaerella leaf spot, Phomopsis leaf blight, Septoria leaf spots

Tomato, Potato, Eggplant, Pepper - Anthracnose, Bacterial speck, Bacterial spot, Cercospora leaf spot, Early blight, Gray mold, Late blight, Leaf mold, Septoria leaf spot

Rusts are small orange blisters that appear on plant leaves, that are full of orange powder. The orange powder is rust spores. Towards the end of the season, black spores are often produced.

White rusts commonly occur on the following plants: broccoli, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, cabbage, chard, kale, kohlrabi, spinach, sunflower, and turnip.

Rusts are commonly found on roses, and currants.

Fruit rots appear as soft, rotten areas on the fruit. Often the causal fungus can be seen growing and producing spores on the surface of the rotting area. Rots are often caused by fungi belonging to the following genera: *Aspergillus*, *Botrytis*, *Monilinia*, *Mucor*, *Penicillium*, *Rhizopus* and *Sclerotinia*.

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

Cultural Method to Assist in Reducing Plant Disease

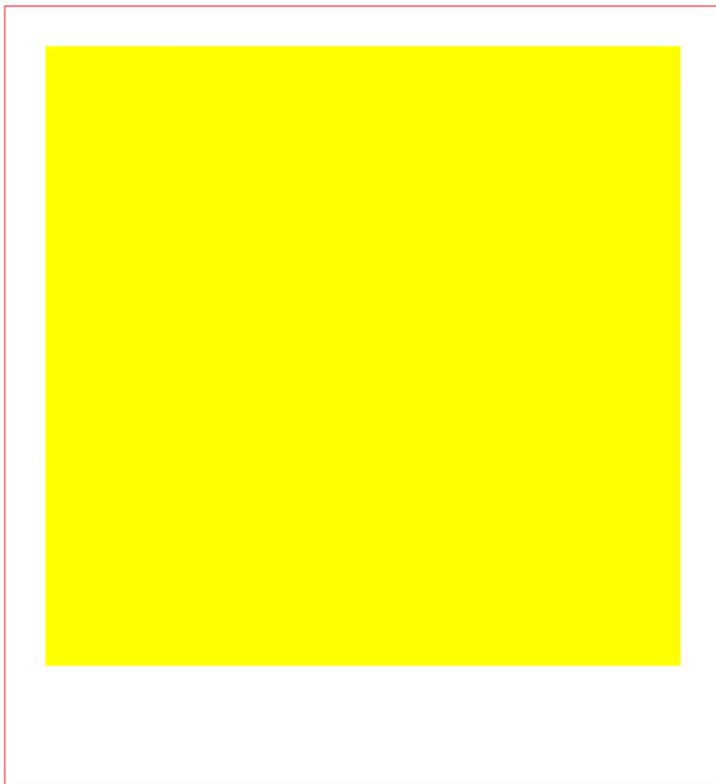
Several common sense techniques can also be used to reduce plant disease.

These include:

- Inspect the plants often for signs of disease or insect pests. Take appropriate measures when warranted.
- Promote healthy plant growth, but do not over fertilize.
- Do not grow the same types of plants in the same location in successive years.
- Control weed species around the garden that are related to the plant species that you are growing. Weeds are a source of plant pathogens.
- Space plants to ensure good airflow and drying after rain. Also, water plants in the morning to minimize the time that the plants are wet. Wet leaves, flowers and fruit promote infections by plant pathogens.

- Prune plants during dry weather to reduce wound infections.
- At the end of the growing season remove and compost all garden refuse. Garden refuse can act as a source of plant pathogens.





**NOTICE TO BUYER**

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