



NEUDORFF
CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE
CONCENTRATE
 Flowable Liquid Copper Fungicide



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	10.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS	90.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

metallic copper equivalent 1.8%

EPA REG. NO. 67702-2
EPA EST. NO. 48498-CA-1
CA Reg. No. 67702-2-ZA

Registrant:

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U.S. Patent No. 5,246,716

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

See Inside Booklet for Additional Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use,
 and Storage and Disposal Instructions.

FIRST AID

If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 a doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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

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 absorbant material and dispose of in an approved manner.

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

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.

Chemigation

Apply this product only through sprinkler systems, including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, bug gun, solid set, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Mix 2 gallons of Cueva in 100 gallons of water in the mixing tank employing agitation. Apply the Cueva at the end of the irrigation cycle to one acre.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should 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 of under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

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 regular 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, back flow 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 a reservoir tank prior to the pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow 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 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 back flow.

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.

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.

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

Mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons of Cueva Fungicide Concentrate with 100 gallons of water. Apply 50 to 100 gallons of diluted spray per acre. For application by aircraft, apply 5-25 gallons of diluted spray to one acre. 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.

Fruit and Nut Crops

Crop	Disease(s) Controlled	Application Notes
Almonds	Bacterial spot, Bacterial canker (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>), Brown rot, Blossom blight, leaf and fruit spots, Coryneum blight (shot-hole), Anthracnose	For bacterial canker, apply as a dormant spray as buds begin to swell, repeating at the bud burst stage, and weekly thereafter as needed, up to six sprays. In fall spray again at 10 and 80% of leaf fall. For brown rot blossom blight apply full cover spray at delayed dormant (bud swell), popcorn, full bloom and petal fall stages. During wet weather, additional bloom sprays may be necessary.
Blueberries	Gray mold, mucor fruit rot, Rhizopus fruit rot	Apply at the start of flowering and continue every 7 to 10 days until harvest.
Caneberries (Blackberries, Raspberries)	Gray mold, mucor fruit rot, Rhizopus fruit rot	Apply at the start of flowering and continue every 7 to 10 days until harvest.
Citrus (Grapefruit, Lemon, Lime, Orange, Pummelo, Tangerine)	Melanose, greasy spot, citrus scab, alternaria brown spot, red alga (florida)	Apply 1 to 3 weeks after petal fall. Repeat every 2 weeks if necessary until the fruit is 3 inches in diameter. For red alga, apply in spring as a preventative spray. Repeat in summer to control new algal colonies. Use Precaution: Do not mix with oil.
Currants, Gooseberries	Powdery mildew	
Grapes	Downy mildew, black rot, phomopsis cane, leaf spot, powdery mildew, gray mold	Begin treatment when new growth reaches ½ inch and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals throughout the growing season. Use Precaution: 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.
Pome Fruits (Apples, Pears, Quince)	Anthracnose, Cedar Apple Rust, Fireblight, Scab, Sooty Blotch, Flyspeck, Quince Rust	For Cedar Apple Rust, apply every 7 to 10 days from the pink bud stage until 30 days after petal fall. The disease can also be reduced by removing nearby eastern red cedar plants. For fireblight spray at silver tip and bud break and repeat on 3 to 5 day intervals as needed, up to petal fall. Use Precaution: May cause russetting of susceptible apple varieties. Do not exceed the 1.0 gallon rate.

Crop	Disease(s) Controlled	Application Notes
Strawberries	Gray mold, mucor fruit rot, Rhizopus fruit rot, angular leaf spot, leaf scorch, mycosphaerella leaf spot, phomopsis leaf blight, powdery mildew, septoria leaf spots, anthracnose fruit rot	Apply at the start of flowering and continue every 7 to 10 days until harvest.
Stone Fruits (Apricots, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, Plums)	Bacterial spot, Bacterial canker (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>), Brown rot, Blossom blight, leaf and fruit spots, Coryneum blight (shot-hole), Anthracnose	For bacterial canker, apply as a dormant spray as buds begin to swell, repeating at the bud burst stage, and weekly thereafter as needed, up to six sprays. In fall spray again at 10 and 80% of leaf fall. For brown rot blossom blight apply full cover spray at delayed dormant (bud swell), popcorn, full bloom and petal fall stages. During wet weather, additional bloom sprays may be necessary. For peach leaf curl apply as a dormant spray in late fall during a period of dry weather.
Walnuts	Blight	Make first application when leaflets start to unfold (prior to, but no later than 1% pistillate 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.

Vegetable and Field Crops

Crop	Disease(s) Controlled	Application Notes
Artichoke	Powdery mildew, bacterial spot, bacterial soft rot and bottom rot	For powdery mildew, plants that are very susceptible should be sprayed twice a week during the first 2 weeks after emergence, and weekly thereafter. On outdoor plants, reapply after rain.
Bean, Pea	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Ascochyta leaf and pod spot, Bacterial blights (halo, common and brown spot), Downy mildew, Gray mold (Botrytis), Powdery mildew, White mold (Sclerotinia)	For powdery mildew, plants that are very susceptible should be sprayed twice a week during the first 2 weeks after emergence, and weekly thereafter. On outdoor plants, reapply after rain. For white mold, to prevent floral infection, apply CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE at 25% bloom.
Beet, Chard, Spinach	Cercospora leaf spot, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew, White rust	
Carrot	Alternaria leaf blight, Bacterial leaf blight, Cercospora leaf blight	
Celery and celeriac	Bacterial leaf spot, Cercospora (early) blight, Septoria (late) blight	
Corn	Alternaria blight, Anthracnose, Ascochyta leaf and pod spot, Bacterial blights (halo, common, and brown spot), Bacterial leaf spot, Downy mildew, Gray mold, Southern leaf blight, Cercospora leaf blight	
Crucifer Crops (Broccoli, Brussel sprouts, Canola, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mustard, Pak-choi, Rape, Rutabaga, Turnip)	Alternaria blight, Bacterial leaf spot, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew, White mold (Sclerotinia)	For white mold, to reduce floral infection apply CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE at 25% bloom.

Crop	Disease(s) Controlled	Application Notes
Cucurbits (Cucumbers, Cantaloupe, Squash, Pumpkin, Zucchini)	Alternaria blight, scab, Angular leaf spot, Anthracnose, Downy mildew, Gray mold, Ulocladium leaf spot, Bacterial spot, Powdery mildew	On plants that are very susceptible to powdery mildew, such as 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, reapply after rain.
Ginseng	Alternaria blight, Botrytis blight, Phytophthora, Powdery mildew	
Hop	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Cercospora leaf spot, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew	For powdery mildew, plants that are very susceptible should be sprayed twice a week during the first 2 weeks after emergence, and weekly thereafter. On outdoor plants, reapply after rain.
Lettuce, Chicory, Endive	Bacterial soft rot and bottom rot, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew, Septoria leaf spot	For powdery mildew, plants that are very susceptible should be sprayed twice a week during the first 2 weeks after emergence, and weekly thereafter. Use Precaution: Use lower rate on copper sensitive varieties of lettuce.
Onion, Garlic, Leek, Shallot, Chives	Botrytis leaf blight, Downy mildew, Neck rot, Bacterial soft rot	
Parsley	Leaf scorch, Leaf spot	
Peanuts	Leaf spots (early and late), web blotch, Sclerotinia blight	For leaf spots and web blotch, 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. For Sclerotinia blight, 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.
Tomato, Potato, Eggplant, Pepper	Anthracnose, Bacterial speck, Bacterial spot, Cercospora leaf spot, Early blight, Gray mold, Late blight, Leaf mold, Septoria leaf spot.	Use 2 gallons CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE in 50 to 100 gallons of water when spraying to control late blight.
Tobacco	Blue mold (Downy mildew)	CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE can be used on tobacco in transplant beds or on field grown plants.

Directions for Use on Ornamentals

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.

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	Colletotrichum, Glomerella
BOT	Botrytis blight	Botrytis cinerea
BLS	Bacterial leaf spot and blight	Erwinia, Pseudomonas, Xanthomonas
DM	Dowry mildew	Plasmopara
LEAFSPOT	Leafspot (fungal)	Acremonium, Alternaria, Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Corynespora, Curvularia, Dactylaria, Drechslera, Exserohilium, Glomerella, Myrothecium, Phyllosticta, Phytophthora
PM	Powdery mildew	Oidium
RHIZC	Rhizoctonia blight	Rhizoctonia
SOFTROT	Soft rot	Erwinia

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>Apelandra squarrosa</i>	Zebra plant	BOT, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island pine	Colletotrichum needle blight
<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Bird's nest fern	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

Ornamental Plant	Common Name	Diseases Controlled
Caryota mitis	Fishtail palm	BLS, LEAFSPOT
Chamaedorea species	various palms	LEAFSPOT
Chrysalidocarpus lutescens	Areca palm	LEAFSPOT
Cissus species	Grape ivy	ANTH, BOT, DM, PM, RHIZC
Codiaeum variegatum	Croton	ANTH, BLS
Cordyline terminalis	Ti plant	ANTH, LEAFSPOT
Chrytanthus species	Bromeliad, earthstar	ANTH
Dieffenbachia species	Dieffenbachia	BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
Dracaena species	Dracaena, Corn plant	BLS, BOT, LEAFSPOT
Epipremnum aureum	Pothos, Devil's ivy	BLS, RHIZC
Euphorbia milii	Euphorbia	RHIZC
Fatsia japonica	Japanese fatsia	BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
Ficus benjamina	Weeping fig	LEAFSPOT
Ficus elastica	India-rubber tree	LEAFSPOT, BOT
Fittonia verschaffeltii	Nerve plant	RHIZC
Hedra helix	English ivy	ANTH, BLS, BOT, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
Hoya carnosa	Wax plant	BOT, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
Maranta leuconeura	Prayer plant	LEAFSPOT

Ornamental Plant	Common Name	Diseases Controlled
Monstera deliciosa	Swiss cheese plant	BLS, ANTH, RHIZC, SOFT-ROT
Nephrolepis exaltata	Boston fern	BLS, BOT, RHIZC
Peperomia species	Peperomia	LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
Philodendron species	Philodendron	ANTH, BOT, LEAFSPOT
Pilea species	Aluminum plant	BLS, ANTH, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
Platycerium bifurcatum	Staghorn fern	BLS, RHIZC
Polyscias species	Aralia	ANTH, BLS, LEAFSPOT
Rhapis species	Ladyfinger palm	LEAFSPOT
Rhoeo spathacea	Oyster plant	LEAFSPOT
Saintpaulia ionantha	African violet	BLS, BOT, LEAFSPOT, PM
Sansevieria triafasciata	Snake plant	BLS, LEAFSPOT
Schefflera arboricola	Dwarf Schefflera	BLS, LEAFSPOT
Schlumbergera species	cactus	LEAFSPOT
Sedum species	Sedum	LEAFSPOT
Spathiphyllum species	Spathe flower	LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
Syngonium podophyllum	Nephtytis	BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
Yucca species	yucca	LEAFSPOT

Crop	Disease(s) Controlled	Application Notes
Pine	Needle Blight	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	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	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.

NOTES



CUEVA™ FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE

Flowable Liquid Copper Fungicide



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 10.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS 90.0%

TOTAL 100.0%

metallic copper equivalent 1.8%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

See Attached Booklet for Additional Precautionary Statements,
Directions for Use, and Storage and Disposal Instructions.

Registrant:

EPA REG. NO. 67702-2

EPA EST. NO. 48498-CA-1

CA Reg. No. 67702-2-ZA

W. Neudorff GmbH KG,
Postfach 12309, An der Mühle 3,
Emmerthal, Germany D-31860

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.

FIRST AID	
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 a doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons (9.46 L)

PULL HERE TO OPEN AND PRESS TO RESEAL ▲