

Prescription Treatment[®] brand Camelot[®]

Fungicide / Bactericide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Copper salts of fatty and rosin acids* 58.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS:

(* Metallic Copper Equivalent 5.14%) 42.0%

TOTAL 100.0%

Camelot is a registered Trademark of Griffin Corporation.

EPA Reg. No. 1812-381-499 KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

See below for additional Precautionary Statements.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.
IF SWALLOWED: Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, or gelatin solution, or, if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Do not induce vomiting as it may cause aspiration pneumonia. Avoid alcohol. Call a physician immediately.
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.
IF IN EYES: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-888-324-7598.

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Contains petroleum distillates. Causes skin irritation and moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as Nitrile rubber, Neoprene rubber or Polyvinyl chloride
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading
- Protective eyewear
- Shoes plus socks

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 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, is:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as Nitrile rubber, Neoprene rubber or Polyvinyl chloride
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear
- Shoes plus socks

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 area until sprays have dried.



WHITMIRE MICRO-GEN
RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC.

NOTE: This specimen label is for informational purposes only. All uses may not be approved in all states. See labeling which accompanied product for Directions for Use or call 800-777-8570 for more information.



CAMELOT Fungicide / Bactericide

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry, secure place away from fire or open flame. Keep container closed and reseal after use. Product is not damaged by freezing, but preferably store at temperatures above 32° F. If spilled, use absorbent materials and dispose of in an approved landfill.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities, or plastic containers by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Camelot may be applied up to day of harvest. Camelot may be applied as an aerial, ground dilute or ground concentrate spray unless specifically directed otherwise in the specific crop use directions. The per acre use rate of Camelot is applicable for both dilute and concentrate spraying. Depending upon the equipment used and the specific crop, the spray volume applied per acre will differ. Refer to Minimum Recommended Spray Volume Table. Complete spray coverage is essential to assure optimum performance from Camelot. When treating by aerial application or with low volume application equipment, unless you have had specific previous experience, it is advisable to test for compatibility and tolerance to crop injury prior to full scale commercial utilization.

Consult the Camelot label for specific rates and timing of application by crop. Where application rates and intervals are provided in a range (e.g. 4 to 6 pints and 7 to 10 days), higher rates and shorter intervals are recommended when rainfall is heavy and/or disease pressure is high. Use the higher rates for large mature tree crops.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

- Camelot should not be applied in a spray solution having a pH of less than 6.5 as phytotoxicity may occur.
- Do not tank mix Camelot with Aliette® fungicide for use on any registered crops or ornamentals unless appropriate precautions have been taken to buffer the spray solution because severe phytotoxicity may result. Do not tank mix with products containing diazinon or thiophanate-methyl or with chelated or liquid fertilizers. Use 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.
- This product may be reactive on masonry and metal surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.
- Environmental conditions such as extended periods of wet weather, acid rain, etc. which alter the pH of the leaf surface may affect the performance of Camelot resulting in possible phytotoxicity or loss of effectiveness.
- Agricultural chemicals may perform in an unpredictable manner when tank mixed, especially where several products are involved. Reduced effect on pests or crop injury may occur. Unless recommended on this label or by a state/local expert, it is advisable to test for compatibility and potential crop injury prior to commercial use of a new tank mix; otherwise, tank mixing should not be undertaken.
- It must be determined if proper application equipment is available and if waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Agricultural chemicals are often reactive with the materials used in the construction of application equipment, such as aluminum, rubber and synthetic materials.

GREENHOUSE AND SHADEHOUSE CROPS

NOTICE TO USER: Camelot may be used in greenhouses and shadehouses to control diseases on crops which appear on this label. The grower should bear in mind that the sensitivity of crops grown in greenhouses and shadehouses differs greatly from crops grown under field conditions. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not Camelot can be used safely on all greenhouse and shadehouse grown crops. The user should determine if Camelot can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, i.e., foliage, fruit, etc., and observe for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use.

Apply Camelot according to specific rates given for those crops elsewhere on this label. **One tablespoon of Camelot per gallon is equivalent to 3 pints per 100 gallons. One tablespoon per 1,000 square feet is equivalent to one pint per acre.** Camelot should be applied in adequate water for thorough coverage of plant parts. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 days intervals or as needed; use shorter interval during periods when severe disease conditions persists.

thetic materials. This factor should be taken into consideration when selecting proper application equipment. It is necessary that all application equipment be thoroughly flushed with clean water after each day's use.

- Do not apply this product through any irrigation (chemigation) system using aluminum parts or components as damage to the system may occur. Such application is prohibited regardless of whether the irrigation system is flushed with water after use of this product.
- Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, traveler, big gun, or plastic pipe solid set system(s) which contain no aluminum parts or components. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- While volume is important in obtaining full spray coverage, often factors such as foliage density, environmental conditions and sprayer calibration have a greater impact. Always be sure that sprayers are calibrated to spray equipment manufacturer's specifications and environmental conditions are within those recommended by State and local regulatory authorities.
- When mixing, fill spray tank one-half full with water. Add Camelot slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. When mixing with other products, wettable powders should be added first, followed in order by flowables and then emulsifiable concentrates, including Camelot. Spreaders, stickers, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank or contact your chemical supplier. Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of all products used in mixtures.

CROP CLASSIFICATION

Ornamentals: Species as listed.

Greenhouse and Shadehouse Crops: Camelot may be used in greenhouses and shadehouses to control diseases on any crop on this label where physiology allows greenhouse or shadehouse culture.

Field Crops: Corn (Field), Peanut and Sugar Beet.

Small Fruits: Blackberry, Boysenberry, Dewberry, Loganberry, Raspberry and Strawberry.

Tree Crops: Apple, Avocado, Cherry (Sour), Citrus, Mango, Nectarine, Olive, Peach, Pecan, Walnut.

Vegetables: Bean, Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage, Cantaloupe, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Lettuce, Muskmelon, Onion/Garlic, Pea, Pepper, Potato, Pumpkin, Spinach, Squash, Tomato, Watermelon.

Vines: Grape.

MINIMUM RECOMMENDED SPRAY VOLUME (GALLONS PER ACRE) WHEN APPLYING CAMELOT

	Aerial	Ground	
		Dilute	Concentrate
Ornamentals	10	100	50
Citrus	10	800	100*
Field Crops	3	20	---
Small Fruits	5	150	50
Tree Crops	10	400	50
Vegetables	3	20	---
Vines	5	150	50

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

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



CAMELOT Fungicide / Bactericide

ORNAMENTALS

Use Camelot for control of bacterial and fungal diseases of foliage, flowers and stems on ornamentals in greenhouses, shadehouses, outdoor nurseries and outdoor landscape plantings. For ornamental plants, apply as a thorough cover spray using 3 pints of Camelot in 100 gallons of water. Spray foliage and stems to run-off. For applications to small areas, use one tablespoon of Camelot per gallon of water. **One tablespoon of Camelot per gallon is equivalent to 3 pints per 100 gallons of water.** Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed; use shorter interval during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist.

Camelot may be used alone or in combination with other fungicides registered for use on ornamentals as a maintenance spray. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates should be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

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

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

Crop	Scientific Name	Disease
Aglaonema*	<i>Aglaonema</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Althea (Rose of Sharon)	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Andromeda, Japanese*	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Leaf Spots, Twig Blight
Aralia	<i>Dizygotheca elegantissima</i>	Alternaria, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja</i> spp.	Alternaria Twig Blight, Cercospora Leaf Blight
Aster*	<i>Aster</i> spp.	Downy Mildew, Leaf Spots
Azalea ¹	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Botrytis Blight, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Phytophthora Dieback, Powdery Mildew
Beech*	<i>Fagus</i> spp.	Leaf Spots
Begonia	<i>Begonia semperflorens</i>	Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spots (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp., <i>Erwinia</i> spp., <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.), Powdery Mildew
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Boxwood*	<i>Buxus</i> spp.	Leaf Spots
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i> , <i>C. sasanqua</i>	Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot, Phytophthora Dieback
Camphor Tree	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Canna	<i>Canna</i> spp.	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Carnation ¹	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.	Alternaria Blight, Botrytis Blight, Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Cedar*	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.	Tip Blight
Chinese Tallow Tree	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp., <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.)
Chrysanthemum ¹	<i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i>	Bacterial Blight, Botrytis Blight, Pseudomonas Leaf Spot, Septoria Leaf Spot
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.	Botrytis Blight
Crabapple*	<i>Malus</i> spp.	Fire Blight
Cypress*	<i>Cupressus</i> spp.	Twig Blight
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Delphinium*	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Leaf Spots
Dianthus	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.	Bacterial Soft Rot, Bacterial Spot
Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Anthracnose
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Rhabdocline Needlecast
Dracaena*	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Dumb Cane*	<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Dusty Miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudomonas cichorii</i>)
Echinacea	<i>Echinacea</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudomonas cichorii</i>)
Elm, Chinese	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus</i> spp.	Botrytis Blight, Anthracnose
Fern, Boston*	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Fern, Holly	<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Fig, Weeping*	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Filbert (Ornamental)*	<i>Corylus</i> spp.	Filbert Blight
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Bacterial Blight, Botrytis Bud Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Gladiola	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Blight, Botrytis Gray Mold
Golden Rain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Grape Ivy*	<i>Cissus</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Hawthorn*	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Fire Blight
Hibiscus ⁴	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Holly*	<i>Ilex</i> spp.	Bacterial Blight, Leaf Spots
Honeylocust*	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.	Leaf Spots, Powdery Mildew
Impatiens	<i>Impatiens sallerana</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Indian Hawthorn ⁵	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Anthracnose, Entomosporium Leaf Spot
Iris ^{6*}	<i>Iris</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Ivy (English, Algerian) ¹	<i>Hedera helix</i> , <i>H. canariensis</i>	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Ixora	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Leaf Spots
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Anthracnose*, Cedar Apple Rust, Cercospora Needle Blight, Twig Blight*
Lantana	<i>Lantana camera</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Leyland Cypress	<i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Cercospora Needle Blight
Lilac	<i>Syringa</i> spp.	Cercospora Leaf Spot

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Crop	Scientific Name	Disease
Lily, Easter ²	<i>Lilium longiflorum</i>	Botrytis Blight
Linden*	<i>Tilia</i> spp.	Anthracnose, Leaf Blight
Loblolly Bay	<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i>	Anthracnose
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., Entomosporium maculata
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Algal Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Mandevilla	<i>Mandevilla</i> spp.	Anthracnose
Maple*	<i>Acer</i> spp.	Anthracnose, Leaf Spots, Pseudomonas Leaf Blight
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Leaf Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Flower Rot
Moutain-Ash*	<i>Sorbus</i> spp.	Fire Blight
Mulberry (Ornamental)*	<i>Morus</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Narcissus*	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.	Leaf Blight
Nephtytis*	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Oak*	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	Anthracnose, Leaf Spots
Oak, Laurel	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Algal Leaf Spot (<i>Cephaleuros virescens</i>)
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot, Fungal Leaf Spot
Oregon Grapeholly*	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Leaf Spots
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra procumbens</i>	Volutella Leaf Blight
Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Palm, European Fan	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Palm, Parlor*	<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Palm, Queen	<i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i>	Exosporium Leaf Spot, Phytophthora Bud Rot
Palm, Washingtonia	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Peach (Flowering) ^{3*}	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Fire Blight, Bacterial Blast, Brown Rot
Pear (Flowering)	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Fire Blight, Leaf Spot
Pentas (Egyptian Star)	<i>Pentas</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.)
Peony	<i>Paeonia</i> spp.	Botrytis Blight
Periwinkle	<i>Catharanthus roseus, Vinca</i> spp.	Phomopsis Stem Blight
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron selloum</i>	Bacterial Blight, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Phlox	<i>Phlox</i> spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot
Photinia (Red Tip)	<i>Photinia x fraserii, P. glabra</i>	Anthracnose, Entomosporium Leaf Spot
Pine	<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Diplodia Tip Blight, Dothistroma Needle Blight
Pistachio	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Anthracnose
Plantain Lily ⁶	<i>Hosta</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Plum (Flowering) ^{3*}	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Bacterial Blast, Brown Rot, Fire Blight
Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Botrytis Blight, Powdery Mildew
Pothos*	<i>Scindapsus</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Powder Puff Plant	<i>Calliandra</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.	Fire Blight, Scab
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Alternaria Flower Spot
Rose ¹	<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Black Spot, Powdery Mildew
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Anthracnose, Dieback, Downy Mildew
Spathe Flower*	<i>Spathiphyllum</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Spirea*	<i>Spiraea</i> spp.	Fire Blight
Spruce*	<i>Picea</i> spp.	Needle Casts
Sycamore	<i>Plantanus occidentalis</i>	Anthracnose, Leaf Spots*
Tatarian Honeysuckle*	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight
Umbrella Tree*	<i>Schefflera</i> spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Verbena	<i>Verbena</i> spp.	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum, V. placatum, V. suspensum</i>	Anthracnose
Viola (Pansy, Violet)	<i>Viola</i> spp.	Downy Mildew
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	Anthracnose
Yew*	<i>Taxus</i> spp.	Needle Blight
Yucca (Adam's Needle)	<i>Yucca</i> spp.	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Septoria Leaf Spot
Zinnia*	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.	Leaf Spots

* Except California

1 Discoloration of blooms may occur on certain varieties or colors of these plants. To avoid this problem, do not spray just before or during flower period.

2 Apply Camelot at 5 to 6 pints per 100 gallons of water.

3 Apply dormant through bloom only.

4 Hibiscus - Do not apply to plants in flower.

5 For Indian Hawthorn use 4 to 5 pints per 100 gallons of water.

6 Some cultivars may be sensitive to Camelot.

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

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FIELD CROPS

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Corn (Field)	Southern Leaf Blight (North Central States only)	3 pts.	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 10 to 20 day intervals or as needed until corn is mature.
Peanut	Sclerotinia Blight, Stem Rot (Suppression)	8 - 18 pts. (broadcast) 3 - 6 pts. (18-inch band)	Apply at emergence, tea cup size and first bloom which are generally 10 to 14 day intervals. Use the high rate in fields with a history of severe disease. For most effective control, continue with the leaf spot spray program which follows.
	Leaf Spot, Web Blotch	3-4 pts.	Apply at first sign of disease, usually 25 to 40 days after emergence. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed up to day of harvest. In tank mixes, apply 1 1/2 pints of Camelot plus 1 pint of Equus 720 or 2 to 3 pints of Camelot with the recommended rate of other recommended, compatible fungicides. If Sclerotinia is a problem, make first application 10 to 14 days after the last Sclerotinia spray and continue until harvest. Use higher rates of Camelot in leaf spot sprays when leaf spot is heavy or when Sclerotinia blight and stem rot infection is expected to be heavy. When above treatments are applied through an overhead sprinkler, be sure that good coverage is achieved.
Sugar Beet	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Powdery Mildew	3 pts.	Apply at first sign of disease. Camelot can be mixed with 2 pounds of sulfur (wetttable or flowable) per acre. Repeat applications of Camelot alone every 7 days or the Camelot sulfur tank mix every 10 to 14 days, depending on disease pressure.

SMALL FRUITS

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Blackberry, Boysenberry, Dewberry, Loganberry, Raspberry	Anthracoese, Cane Spot, Leaf Spot, Yellow Rust	4 - 6 pts.	Apply when leaf buds begin to open. Repeat when flower buds show white and continue at 10 to 14 day intervals or as needed until harvest. Also make a post-harvest spray after pruning but before fall rains using 4 quarts per 100 gallons.
Strawberry	Leaf Spot, Scorch	3 - 4 pts.	Apply beginning when new growth starts and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed until harvest.

TREE CROPS

Crop	Disease	Rate	Use Instructions
Apple	Fire Blight	2 1/2 - 3 pts. per 100 gal. (spray volume)	Tank mix Camelot with recommended rate of Manzate 75DF or other recommended, compatible fungicide. Spray at silver tip and bud break and repeat on 3 to 5 day intervals or as needed up to petal fall. Use the lower rate if disease pressure is light and higher rate when conditions favor disease development. NOTE: Camelot may cause severe russetting of Golden Delicious and similar susceptible apple varieties. Preferred use is on non-bearing trees or on processing varieties where fruit finish is not a concern. Treatment after leaves emerge may cause limited defoliation of young leaves.
Avocado*	Anthracoese, Blotch (Cercospora Leaf Spot)	6 qts/acre	Apply when bloom buds begin to swell. Repeat monthly until September.
Cherry (Sour)	Bacterial Canker (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>), Leaf Spot	3 pts./100 gal. (spray volume)	Apply in Spring as buds begin to swell. Repeat at bud burst and weekly thereafter or as needed for up to 6 sprays. In Fall apply a spray at both 10% and 80% leaf fall. NOTE: Sprays after leaf emergence may cause some defoliation.
	Brown Rot Blossom Blight	3 pts./100 gal. (spray volume)	Apply at popcorn, full bloom and at petal fall. During wet weather additional bloom sprays may be necessary.
Citrus	Melanose	1 1/8 - 1 1/2 gal. in 10 gal. water (aerial) 3 qts./500 gal. water (ground)	Apply 1 to 3 weeks after petal fall and repeat 4 weeks later. NOTE: Do not apply with oil as some defoliation may occur.
	Red Algae	1 1/2 gal. in 500 gal. water	Apply in Spring as a preventative spray. Repeat in late Summer to control new algae colonies. NOTE: Do not apply with oil as some defoliation may occur.
Mango	Anthracoese	6 qts./acre	Beginning when panicles are 2 inches long, apply weekly until fruit are set. Make additional applications monthly through September.
Olive	Olive Leaf Spot (Peacock Spot)	6 - 9 qts./acre	Apply before fall rains begin. Make a second application in late winter or early spring before bud swell if disease is severe.
Peach, Nectarine	Blossom Brown Rot, Leaf Curl, Shot Hole	6 - 9 qts./acre	Apply at leaf fall and repeat in late dormant up to bud swell and at pink bud. May be mixed and used with dormant spray oil. Do not apply after full bloom.
	Bacterial Spot*	3 pts./100 gal. water 1/4 pt./100 gal. water	Apply at late dormant but no later than late bud swell. Apply as a post-bloom cover spray. Do not make more than 6 applications. NOTE: Slight defoliation and spotting of leaves may occur.
Pecan*	Phytophthora Blight (Shuck Rot, Kernel Rot), Zonate Leaf Spot (Suppression)	3 - 5 pts./acre	Begin application when nuts begin to form and repeat at 10 to 21 day intervals or as needed through September. Use higher rate and narrower intervals during wet periods.
Walnut	Bacterial Blight	2 1/2 gal./500 gal. water per acre	Apply beginning when leaflets start to unfold and before 1% pistillate blooms. Repeat weekly or as needed, especially during rainy periods. Four pints per 100 gallons of water is equal to 2 1/2 gallons in 500 gallons of water per acre.

* Except California

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VEGETABLES

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Bean (Green, Dry)	Bacterial Blight	3 pts.	Apply by air, ground or sprinkler irrigation equipment beginning at trifoliolate and continue at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed up to day of harvest. Use 7 day intervals during wet weather.
Beet (Red Table)	Cercospora Leaf Spot	3 pts.	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed up to day of harvest.
Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cauliflower	Alternaria Blight, Downy Mildew	3/4 pts.	Apply beginning when disease is expected and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed. NOTE: A slight reddening of older leaves may occur, especially in late fall. Do not spray when plants are under environmentally stressful conditions. Do not add spreader-stickers to spray.
Cabbage	Alternaria Blight, Downy Mildew	1 1/2 pts.	Apply beginning when disease is expected and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed. NOTE: A slight reddening of older leaves may occur, especially in late fall. Do not spray when plants are under environmentally stressful conditions. Do not add spreader-stickers to spray.
Carrot	Early Blight*, Late Blight*, Leaf Spot	3 - 4 1/2 pts.	Apply two weeks before disease usually appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed up to day of harvest.
Celery	Bacterial Blight*, Early Blight	3 pts.	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed up to day of harvest. If disease pressure is heavy, use 3 pints tank mixed with recommended rates of Equus 720 or other recommended, compatible fungicide.
Curcubits (Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon)	Alternaria Blight, Angular Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew, Scab*	3 pts.	Apply 2 weeks before disease normally appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed up to day of harvest.
Lettuce	Downy Mildew	1 1/2 - 3 pts.	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed up to day of harvest. Full season use of the 3 pint rate may result in some yellowing of leaf margins on some varieties. Use lower rate when disease pressure is low or on copper sensitive varieties of iceberg head lettuce.
	Bacterial Soft Rot, Bottom Rot (Hawaii only)	3 pts.	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed up to day of harvest.
Onion, Garlic	Bacterial Soft Rot, Downy Mildew, Gray Mold*, Neck Rot	3 pts.	Apply at first sign of disease or when conditions favor disease. Repeat every 7 days or as needed up to day of harvest.
Pea	Bacterial Blight*, Powdery Mildew	3 - 4 pts.	Apply at first sign of disease or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat every 7 days up to day of harvest.
Pepper	Bacterial Spot, Cercospora Leaf Spot*	3 - 4 1/2 pts.	Apply 2 weeks before disease normally appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals up to day of harvest. Control of Bacterial Spot may be enhanced by adding the recommended rate of Manzate 75 DF or other recommended, compatible fungicides to the tank mix.
Potato	Early Blight*, Late Blight	3 pts.	Apply beginning when weather conditions favor disease development and repeat every 7 days or as needed up to day of harvest.
Spinach*	Anthracnose, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew	3 - 4 pts.	Apply 2 weeks before disease normally appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed up to day of harvest.
Tomato	Anthracnose*, Bacterial Speck, Bacterial Spot, Early Blight, Septoria Leaf Spot	3 pts.	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed up to day of harvest. Control of Bacterial Speck and Bacterial Spot may be enhanced by adding the recommended rate of Manzate 75 DF or other recommended, compatible fungicides.

* Except California

VINES

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Grape	Black Rot (suppression), Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew	1 1/2 - 4 1/2 pts.	For dilute spray, mix 1 1/2 pints Camelot per 100 gallons of water, or for concentrate sprays mix 3 to 4 1/2 pints in 20 to 250 gallons of water and apply to 1 acre. Begin applications when new growth is 1/2 inch long. Repeat every 7 to 10 days or as needed throughout the growing season. NOTE: Do not mix with lime. Certain varieties and hybrids may be slightly sensitive to copper sprays, resulting in marginal leaf burn.

GENERAL CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Do not apply this product through any irrigation (chemigation) system using aluminum parts or components as damage to the system may occur. Such application is prohibited regardless of whether the irrigation system is flushed with water after use of this product.

Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, traveler, big gun, or plastic pipe solid set system(s) which contain no aluminum parts or components. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

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, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

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

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into the reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction.

There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

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

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

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CAMELOT Fungicide / Bactericide

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

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

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

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

When mixing, fill spray tank half full with water. Add Camelot slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. When mixing with other products, wettable powders should be added first, followed in order by flowables and then emulsifiable concentrates, including Camelot. Spreaders, stickers, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of all products used in mixtures. Agitation of the mixture in the nurse tank is recommended.

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

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When mixing, fill spray tank half full with water. Add Camelot slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. When mixing with other products, wettable powders should be added first, followed in order by flowables and then emulsifiable concentrates, including Camelot. Spreaders, stickers, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of all products used in mixtures. Agitation of the mixture in the nurse tank is recommended.

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

SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR SPRINKLER APPLICATION OF CAMELOT

To apply Camelot and/or tank mixes with it through a sprinkler irrigation system, apply the recommended rate to each sprinkled acre. Any sprinkler irrigation system must give thorough, complete and uniform coverage for best disease control. Use irrigation and injection equipment that complies with label instructions above.

Depending on the type of injection equipment, Camelot may be injected into the irrigation line either undiluted or diluted with water for easier metering. The preferred method is to dilute the required volume of Camelot with an equal or greater volume of water in the supply tank. When mixing, add water to the supply tank first. Then slowly add Camelot to the tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating.

Use sufficient initial agitation to effect mixing and continue agitation during application. If tank mixed with other compatible products, add them to the water with agitation by first adding wettable powders, flowables and then emulsifiable pesticides including Camelot.

When Camelot is used undiluted, the supply tank must be free of any water residue and no water should enter the tank until Camelot has been completely emptied, as gelling may occur. If gelling occurs, add additional water so that the water volume at least equals the amount of Camelot remaining and mix until gel returns to solution. If this dilution step is necessary, recalibrate injection device to compensate for the dilution.

Camelot may be applied with up to 1.5 inches of irrigation water per acre. To avoid runoff, do not exceed irrigation rates for your soil.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

Whitmire Micro-Gen Research Laboratories, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Whitmire Micro-Gen. In no case shall Whitmire Micro-Gen be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. The exclusive remedy of any buyer or user of this product for any and all losses, injuries, or damages resulting from or in any way arising from the use, handling, or application of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid for this product or at Whitmire Micro-Gen's election, the replacement of this product. WHITMIRE MICRO-GEN MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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A PRESCRIPTION TREATMENT® brand fungicide from:

Whitmire Micro-Gen Research Laboratories, Inc.
3568 Tree Court Industrial Blvd.
St. Louis MO 63122-6682

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