

**Fungicide/Bactericide<sup>†</sup>**  
Flowable Liquid Copper Fungicide



INTENDED FOR COMMERCIAL USE ONLY  
FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION

Copper Octanoate†† (Copper soap).....	10.0%
CAS Reg. No. 20543-04-8	
Other Ingredients.....	90.0%
TOTAL.....	100.0%



**Keep Out of Reach of Children**  
**CAUTION**

FPL20150915

- Long sleeved shirt;
- Long pants;
- 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.

Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

**Tank Mixing Camelot O Fungicide/Bactericide with Other Pesticides**  
Read and follow all applicable directions and precautions on the label of other products, before mixing with this product.

This product 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 this product 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 this product), and then emulsifiable concentrates.

This product can be mixed with Bravo® (WP, 720, 500), Captan, Daconil® 2787, Ferbam, sulfur (wetttable or flowable), organo phosphates, Thiodan®, Pentathlon® DF, Pentathlon® LF, 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. Do not exceed label dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Do not mix this product 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.
- 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.
- 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, 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 GREENHOUSE / SHADEHOUSE VEGETABLES AND HERBS

Mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons of Camelot O Fungicide/Bactericide with 30 to 100 gallons of water and apply 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, following crop-specific application notes. Use the 2.0 gallon rate of this product, applied at the minimum retreatment interval for the crop, following heavy rain or when the amount of disease is increasing rapidly. If possible, time applications so that 12 hours of dry weather follow application. Use the higher rate to control diseases that may go dormant and overwinter.

This product may cause some copper toxicity on some plant species.

## GREENHOUSE and SHADEHOUSE VEGETABLES and HERBS

Crop	Disease(s) Controlled	Application Notes
Bean, Pea	Anthrachnose 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 weekly. For white mold, to prevent floral infection, apply this product at 25% bloom. For peas, do not apply more than 25 gallons of product per acre per year. For beans, do not apply more than 30 gallons of product per acre per year. Do not reapply within 7 days.
Beet, Chard, Spinach	Cercospora leaf spot, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew, White rust	For beets, do not apply more than 49.9 gallons of product per acre per year per year. For spinach or chard, do not apply more than 25 gallons of product per acre per year. Do not reapply within 10 days on beets or within 7 days on spinach or chard.
Carrot	Alternaria leaf blight, Bacterial leaf blight, Cercospora leaf blight	Do not apply more than 31.8 gallons of product per acre per year. Do not reapply within 7 days.
Celery and celeriac	Bacterial leaf spot, Cercospora (early) blight, Septoria (late) blight	Do not apply more than 33.7 gallons of product per acre per year. Do not reapply within 7 days.

GREENHOUSE and SHADEHOUSE VEGETABLES and HERBS (continued)		
Crop	Disease(s) Controlled	Application Notes
Crucifer Crops (Bok Choy, Broccoli, Brussels 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 this product at 25% bloom. Do not apply more than 16.8 gallons of product per acre per year. Do not reapply within 7 days.
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, spray the plants every 5 days during the first 2 weeks after emergence and weekly thereafter. Do not apply more than 33 gallons of product per acre per year. Do not reapply within 5 days.
Ginseng	Alternaria blight, Botrytis blight, Phytophthora, Powdery mildew	Do not apply more than 33 gallons of product per acre per year. Do not reapply within 7 days.
Herbs (basil, chives, coriander, dill, lavender, mint, parsley, rosemary)	Anthracnose, Alternaria blight, Bacterial Blight, Botrytis, Downy mildew, Leaf scorch, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia Leaf blight	Begin applications when environmental conditions favor disease development. Repeat applications every 10 to 14 days as needed to prevent disease infection. Do not apply more than 16.8 gallons of product per acre for basil, chives, coriander, mint, lavender and rosemary per year.  For dill, do not apply more than 25 gallons of product per acre per year.  For parsley, do not apply more than 12.7 gallons of product per acre per year.
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. Do not apply more than 50.8 gallons of product per acre per year. Do not reapply within 5 days.
Onion, Garlic, Leek, Shallot	Botrytis leaf blight, Downy mildew, Neck rot; Bacterial soft rot	Do not apply more than 38 gallons of product per acre per year. Do not reapply within 7 days.
Tomato, Potato, Eggplant, Pepper	Anthracnose, Bacterial speck, Bacterial spot, Cercospora leaf spot, Early blight, Gray mold, Late blight, Leaf mold, Septoria leaf spot	Use 2.0 gallons of this product in 50 to 100 gallons of water when spraying to control late blight. On tomatoes, do not apply more than 51 gallons of product per acre per year. On potatoes, do not apply more than 159 gallons of product per acre per year. On eggplant, do not apply more than 50 gallons of product per acre per year. On peppers, do not apply more than 75 gallons of product per acre per year. On tomatoes and peppers, do not reapply within 3 days. On potatoes, do not reapply within 5 days. On eggplant, do not reapply within 7 days.
Tobacco	Blue mold (Downy mildew)	This product can be used on tobacco in transplant beds. Do not apply more than 50.8 gallons of product per acre per acre per year. Do not reapply within 10 days.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON ORNAMENTALS

Camelot O Fungicide/Bactericide 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 30-100 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. 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. Do not apply more than 127 gallons of product per acre per year. Do not reapply within 7 days. Use the higher rate to control diseases that may go dormant and overwinter.

#### Ornamental Plants

The ornamental species listed below may be treated with this product. The diseases controlled have been designated with the following codes.

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

Ornamental Plant	Common Name	Diseases Controlled
<i>Aechmea fasciata</i>	Urn plant, bromeliad	ANTH; BLS
<i>Aeschynanthus pulcher</i>	Lipstick vine	BOT; LEAFSPOT
<i>Aglaonema</i> species	Chinese evergreen	ANTH; BLS; LEAFSPOT; RHIZC; BLS; SOFTROT
<i>Anthurium</i> species	Tailflower	ANTH; BLS; LEAFSPOT; RHIZC; SOFTROT
<i>Aphelandra squarrosa</i>	Zebra plant	BOT; LEAFSPOT; RHIZC
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island pine	Colletotrichum needle 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
<i>Caryota mitis</i>	Fishtail palm	BLS; LEAFSPOT
<i>Chamaedorea</i> species	various palms	LEAFSPOT
<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>	Areca palm	LEAFSPOT
<i>Cissus</i> species	Grape ivy	ANTH; BOT; DM; PM; RHIZC
<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	Croton	ANTH; BLS
<i>Cordyline terminalis</i>	Ti plant	ANTH; LEAFSPOT
<i>Chryptanthus</i> species	Bromeliad, earthstar	ANTH
<i>Dieffenbachia</i> species	Dieffenbachia	BLS; LEAFSPOT; RHIZC
<i>Dracaena</i> species	Dracaena, Corn plant	BLS; BOT; LEAFSPOT
<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	Pothos, Devil's ivy	BLS; RHIZC
<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	Euphorbia	RHIZC
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese fatsia	BLS; LEAFSPOT; RHIZC
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Weeping fig	LEAFSPOT
<i>Ficus elastica</i>	India-rubber tree	LEAFSPOT; BOT
<i>Fittonia verschoffeltii</i>	Nerve plant	RHIZC
<i>Hedra helix</i>	English ivy	ANTH; BLS; BOT; LEAFSPOT; RHIZC
<i>Hoya carnosa</i>	Wax plant	BOT; LEAFSPOT; RHIZC
<i>Maranta leuconeura</i>	Prayer plant	LEAFSPOT
<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Swiss cheese plant	BLS; ANTH; RHIZC; SOFTROT
<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	Boston fern	BLS; BOT; RHIZC
<i>Peperomia</i> species	Peperomia	LEAFSPOT; RHIZC
<i>Philodendron</i> species	Philodendron	ANTH; BOT; LEAFSPOT
<i>Pilea</i> species	Aluminum plant	BLS; ANTH; LEAFSPOT; RHIZC
<i>Platycerium bifurcatum</i>	Staghorn fern	BLS; RHIZC
<i>Polyscias</i> species	Aralia	ANTH; BLS; LEAFSPOT
<i>Rhapis</i> species	Ladyfinger palm	LEAFSPOT
<i>Rhoeo spathacea</i>	Oyster plant	LEAFSPOT
<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i>	African violet	BLS; BOT; LEAFSPOT; PM
<i>Sansevieria triafasciata</i>	Snake plant	BLS; LEAFSPOT
<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	Dwarf Schefflera	BLS; LEAFSPOT
<i>Schlumbergera</i> species	Cactus	LEAFSPOT
<i>Sedum</i> species	Sedum	LEAFSPOT
<i>Spathiphyllum</i> species	Spathe flower	LEAFSPOT; RHIZC
<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Nephtytis	BLS; LEAFSPOT; RHIZC
<i>Yucca</i> species	Yucca	LEAFSPOT

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Specific Use Instructions
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. This product may cause copper toxicity on some rose varieties. Copper toxicity appears as purple spots.
Sycamore	Anthrachnose	Make first application just before buds begin to swell, and repeat twice, at 7-day intervals.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON TURF

Camelot O Fungicide/Bactericide 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 30-100 gallons of water and apply to 1 acre. 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. Do not apply more than 133 gallons of product per acre per year. Do not reapply within 10 days. Use the higher rate to control diseases that may go dormant and overwinter.

#### *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 this product 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 this product 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.



## PESTICIDE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Store in a secure place, away from open fire or flame. Keep container closed and reseal after use. Product may be damaged by freezing. Do not store product below 4°C. If spilled, use absorbent materials and dispose of in an approved manner.

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

**Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available, 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.

**Warranty Disclaimer:** SePRO Corporation warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the product label. Testing and research have also determined that this product is reasonably fit for the uses described on the product label. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SePRO Corporation makes no other express or implied warranty of fitness or merchantability nor any other express or implied warranty and any such warranties are expressly disclaimed.

**Misuse:** Federal law prohibits the use of this product in a manner inconsistent with its label directions. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the buyer assumes responsibility for any adverse consequences if this product is not used according to its label directions. In no case shall SePRO Corporation be liable for any losses or damages resulting from the use, handling or application of this product in a manner inconsistent with its label.

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