

Miller's MICROCOP FUNGICIDE

(Micronized Tri Basic Copper Sulphate with Spreader and Sticker)

Used in place of Bordeaux Mixture Sprays
**CERTAIN LEAF SPOTS; BERCKMAN'S BLIGHT; BOTRYTIS ON LILIES;
 LATE BLIGHT OF POTATOES, TOMATOES, CELERY; PEACH LEAF CURL;
 PEACH BLIGHT**

 **POISON**

Active ingredient	By wt.
*Copper (in Tribasic Copper Sulphate), expressed as metallic.....	47.7%
Inert ingredients	52.3%
Total	100.0%

*Equivalent to 88.2% Micronized Tribasic Copper Sulphate, Commercial.



DIRECTIONS

DORMANT STRENGTH

3 lbs. to 50 gal. water = 6-6-50 bordeaux
 2 1/4 lbs. to 50 gal. water = 5-5-50 bordeaux
 3 to 5 level tablespoons to gallon of water
 3 to 5 level teaspoons to quart of water

SUMMER STRENGTH

2 1/4 lbs. to 50 gal. water = 5-5-50 bordeaux
 2 lbs. to 50 gal. water = 4-4-50 bordeaux
 2 to 3 level tablespoons to gallon of water
 2 to 3 level teaspoons to quart of water

When plants are young and tender, and on plants susceptible to copper or bordeaux injury (such as Peaches, young shoots of Roses, Cabbage seedlings), always add to the spray solution the same amount of hydrated spray lime as the amount of Miller's MICROCOP used.

MIXING

Add a small amount of water to the required amount of Miller's MICROCOP to make a smooth creamy paste. Fill sprayer about two-thirds full of water, then add the diluted Miller's MICROCOP to the sprayer and fill with water to required amount. Agitate frequently while spraying to insure uniform coverage. Cover all parts of plants thoroughly for Effective Results. When Miller's 101 SPREADER is used with Miller's MICROCOP, mix required amount of spreader with small amount of water, and add to spray tank LAST, just prior to spraying.

Miller's MICROCOP is very stable and is compatible with the same numerous insecticides that are used in combination with bordeaux mixture.

ANTIDOTE

Give large quantities of whites of eggs or milk.

802-12

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SPRAY CHART

Fungus	Time of Application	Strength of Spray
Late Blight Tomatoes Potatoes Celery	At first appearance of blight. In moist warm sections, Spray or Dust at frequent intervals (5-10 days). Late Blight largely controlled by three applications of Miller's MICRONIZED COPPER DUST No. 14 late in season in Pacific Northwest. Treat seed bed. Spray in field at 7 to 10 day intervals.	Summer Strength: 1½ to 2 lbs. per 50 gallons water. Use lower strength spray in early part of season, increase as season advances and disease becomes more severe. Miller's MICRONIZED COPPER DUST No. 14 ten lbs. per acre on young plants; 20 pounds per acre on medium size plants; 40 pounds per acre late season.
Leaf Spots Flowering Plants Trees, Shrubs	At first appearance of small discolored areas in leaves. Later, centers of spots fall out giving leaf "shot hole" appearance.	For certain fungous leaf spots: Summer Strength: 2 to 2½ lbs. per 50 gallons. Addition of Miller's 101 SPREADER is necessary for Iris Leaf Spot for sticking spray to spikes.
Berckman's Blight Arbor Vitae	After fall rains. If severe repeat in spring even as late as April.	Summer Strength: 1½ to 2 lbs. per 50 gals. water. Lower strength will not discolor foliage.
Peach Leaf Curl Peaches	Late November to mid-December. Repeat in Spring before buds swell; can substitute Liquid Lime Sulphur 1-10 for Spring spray.	Dormant Strength: 3 lbs. per 50 gallons water plus an equal amount of hydrated lime.
Peach Blight (Shot hole disease)	Pacific Northwest: Late summer or early fall immediately after fruit is harvested. California: Nov. 15 to Dec. 1. Most important spray for blight, before heavy rains.	Summer Strength: 2 to 2½ lbs. per 50 gallons water plus an equal amount of hydrated lime.
Botrytis Lilies	Start spraying when new shoots emerge. Repeat at weekly intervals. All new growth must be kept covered.	1 lb. Miller's MICROCOP plus 4 oz. (¼ pt.) Miller's 101 SPREADER to 25 gallons water.

ACCEPTED
 Aug 26, 1949
 UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
 FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
 FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED
 UNDER NO. 802-12

