

**FUNGICIDE** 

# Cupid®

Liquid copper for disease control in various vegetable, fruit and nut crops

Active Constituent 92.8 g/L Copper (Cu) present as Copper Ammonium Acetate as a soluble concentrate

WARNING

Keep out of the reach of children

Net Contents 20 LITRES

GROUP

M1

FUNGICIDE





May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

# **ECOTOXIC**

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid contamination of any water supply with product or empty container. Collect

# PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS & EXPERIENCE

Anyone who mixes, loads, or applies this product, either by air or ground-based methods, is required to be suitably qualified. Refer to Schedule 10 of the Hazardous Substances (Hazardous Property Controls) notice 2017 for a list of suitable qualifications

Where 3 kg or more of the substance is applied within 24 hours, in a place where the substance is likely to enter air or water and leave the application area, a PCBU with management or control of the substance must ensure that a written record is kept of each application of the substance. Refer to Part 4 Clause 48 of the Hazardous Substances (Hazardous Property Controls) notice 2017 for details of information that must be recorded

## HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

Personal Protection: Read carefully and follow all instructions. Do not breathe mist or spray Avoid contact with skin or eyes. Gloves should be worn at all times. Ensure adequate ventilation when handling the concentrate. Bemove protective clothing and wash hands and face thoroughly before meals and after work. Wash protective clothing daily after work. Do not eat, drink or smoke while using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Equipment: Apply Using Accurately Calibrated and Maintained Equipment in Accordance with the New Zealand Standard for the Management Of Agrichemicals (NZS8409). Flush Spray Equipment Thoroughly with Water after Use

Storage: Store in original container, tightly closed and in a dry, cool area away from foodstuffs children and direct sunlight. Store in accordance with NZS 8409 Management of Agrichemicals. Avoid storing in conditions above 35°C. Reseal partly used containers promptly to avoid loss of ammonia and the possible formation of crystals

Shelf Life: When stored appropriately this product should show no significant degradation for 2 years from the date of manufacture. Contact your supplier for further information about the use of any product that is older than this

Spillage: Wear appropriate protective clothing. Exclude all bystanders from the vicinity of the spill and prevent material from entering waterways. Contain liquid spills and absorb with inert material and place in waste containers. Wash area with water and absorb with further inert material. Dispose of waste safely in an approved landfill

Product Disposal: Dispose of unwanted product by use by another operator strictly in accordance with label directions.

Container Disposal: Triple rinse empty container and add rinsate to the spray tank. If recycling, discard cap and deliver clean container to an Agrecovery depot. Alternatively crush and bury in an approved landfill. Dispose of product only by using according to the label, or at an approved disposal

Safety Data Sheet: Additional information is provided in the SDS available from your supplier or www.agrisource.co.nz

# FIRST AID

If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting, Rinse mouth, For advice, contact the National Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) or a doctor immediately. If medical advice is needed, have the product container or label at hand. If skin or hair contact occurs, remove the contaminated clothing and flush the skin and hair with running water. If irritation persists or rash develops, get medical advice. If splashed in the eyes, wash out immediately with running water for at least 15 minutes and seek medical attention. If inhalation of the spray mist causes irritation of the nose or throat, remove to fresh air. Seek medical attention if irritation continues or breathing difficulty develops. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell

# **EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

In a transport emergency call 111, Police or Fire Brigade

Cupid is a registered Trademark of Agri Solutions Ltd

# REGISTRANT

DuluxGroup (New Zealand) Pty. Ltd. 373 Neilson Street. Penrose Auckland 1061

# DISTRIBUTOR

Agrisource (2000) Ltd 45 Kitchener Road, Pukekohe 2120 09 237 0422 · www.agrisource.co.nz

24 HOUR EMERGENCY RESPONSE 0800 CHEMCALL (0800 243 622) HSNO Approval No. HSR000773 See www.eba.govt.nz for approval conditions

SPRAY DRIFT WHEN APPLYING NEAR AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS. DO NOT APPLY ONTO OR INTO WATER.

# GENERAL INFORMATION

Cupid is to be used as a preventative spray generally before or at the first sign of disease. As many diseases do not exhibit symptoms for some time after infection application should start well hefore symptom expression. Complete spray coverage is essential for good disease control

DO NOT apply when shade temperatures are 30°C or higher.

DO NOT apply when poor drying conditions exist or if it is likely to rain before the spray is dry.

DO NOT apply to wet crops

DO NOT apply to copper-shy crops or cultivars.

DO NOT mix with acidifying/buffering agents unless they are required to maintain the pH between 6 & 7. The stability and efficacy of **Cupid** is pH dependent (refer Mixing Instructions).

DO NOT mix with phosphate-based acidifiers or buffers

NOTICE TO BUYER: The manufacturer and vendors of Cunid warrant the formulation to contain the specified active ingredient within accepted tolerance but make no warranty of any kind on the uses of material and accept no responsibility, whether the material is used in accordance with the label

# It is an offence to use this product on animals.

## MIXING

Fill the spray tank to three quarters of the required volume of water. Add any tank-mix products to the spray tank first and check pH. The stability and efficacy of **Cupid** is pH dependent. DO NOT apply in a spray solution having a pH of less than 6.0 as phytotoxicity may occur. If pH is greater than 7.0, adjust to pH 6 to 7 with a suitable buffer/acidifier. DO NOT use with phosphate buffer/acidifier. Slowly pour Cupid into the spray tank, with the agitation system running. Thoroughly mix and top-up to the required volume with water. Formation of an aquagel is normal but will not cloq nozzles.

# IMPORTANT

It is essential that Cupid be kept agitated throughout the entire mixing and spray application operation. Cupid must be applied within one hour of the product being diluted with water, therefore mix only the amount that can be used. All containers containing the concentrated product must be sealed properly once opened to prevent the loss of ammonia and the possible formation of crystals.

The addition of an adjuvant or surfactant is recommended, especially when applying Cupid to hard to wet crops such as Brassicas, faba beans, peas and onions, irrespective of the method of application. Use of oils is not recommended as these may enhance uptake of copper and increase phytotoxicity.

Cupid is a non-systemic/preventative fungicide/bactericide and the application should aim to thoroughly cover all plant surfaces. DO NOT apply in water volumes resulting in application rates of less than 2.5 litres/ha unless otherwise specified. Continuous agitation of the spray solution is necessary or setting of the aquagel may occur. Good by-pass agitation is adequate

# COMPATIBILITY

Cupid is compatible with a wide range of commonly used fungicides, insecticides and miticides. Mixtures with more than one of the above products are not recommended. Such mixtures may be ineffective or may cause crop damage. Cupid may NOT be compatible with some foliar fertilizers (primarily because of pH) and a test should be conducted before use. **Cupid** should not be mixed with Ca-EDTA, or fungicides containing carbendazim.

# RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

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ACVM Registration No. P010162 See www.foodsafety.govt.nz for registration conditions

BATCH NO:

DATE OF MANUFACTURE: -4959

# APPLICATION RATES VEGETABLES:

Use 500 ml/100 litres as a full dilute spray to achieve thorough, uniform coverage. Unless a different rate is specified under individual crops or diseases.

Apply **Cupid** as a dilute application using a minimum of 500 litres water/ha to thoroughly wet all plant surfaces. For concentrate or aerial spraying, adjust the mixing rate to give equivalent rates achieved with ground application equipment when applying at full dilution. Ensure to achieve thorough, uniform coverage, for the given crop stage.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: VEGETABLE CROPS			
CROP	DISEASE	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
BEANS (including broad beans)	Common blight (Xanthomonas campestris pv.phaseoli)	Apply at the first sign of infection or as a preventative spray. Repeat every 7-14 days depending on the disease pressure. Apply immediately after wet weather events.	
	Bacterial brown spot (Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae)	Apply within 21 days of emergence and repeat every 10-14 days depending on the disease pressure.	
	Chocolate spot (Botrytis spp.) Rust (Uromyces spp.)	Spray at first sign of infection. Repeat at 10-14-day intervals if conditions are conducive to disease infection.	
	Halo blight (Pseudomonas syringae pv. phaseolicola)	Use 500 to 750 ml/100 litres. Apply every 10-14 days from the time the crop is 15-30 cm high, while conditions are conducive to disease infection. Use the higher rate when conditions are favourable for disease infection.	
BRASSICAS (including broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, collards, kale, kohlrabi, mustard, rape, turnip)	Downy mildew (Peronospora parasitica) Black rot (Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris) Peppery leaf spot (Pseudomonas syringae pv. maculicola) Ring spot (Mycosphaerella brassicicola)	Begin spraying from the seedling stage until maturity. Spray every 10-14 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure.  Do not use on copper sensitive varieties.	
CAPSICUMS	Bacterial spot (Xanthomonas campestris pv. vesicatoria)	SEED BEDS: Apply every 7 days during wet weather. FIELD CROPS: Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 7-14 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure. Use the shortest interval when conditions are highly favourable for disease infection.	
CARROTS / PARSNIPS	Leaf spot (Septoria)	Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 10-14 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure.	
CELERY	Leaf spot (Septoria) Bacterial soft rot (Erwinia carotovora pv. carotovora)	Spray every 7-14 days. Use the shortest interval when weather conditions favour disease (i.e., cool, and wet weather).	
CUCURBITS (Including cucumbers, melons,	Downy Mildew (Pseudoperonos pora cubensis) Powdery mildew (Uncinula necator)	Use 400 ml/100 litres. Spray at early vining stage or when disease is expected. Only use as a preventative spray. After the disease has established itself, a systemic fungicide must be used. Do not spray when plants are under stress, i.e., hot, dry conditions.	
pumpkin, squash, watermelon, zucchini)	Angular leaf spot (Pseudomonas syringae pv. lachrymans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas campestris pv. cucurbitae)	Spray at first sign of disease and repeat every 7-10 days.	
LETTUCE	Downy mildew (Bremia lactucae) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas campestris pv. vitians) Anthracnose (Microdochium panattonianum)	Use 300 ml/100 litres. Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 7-10 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure. This product predisposes lettuce to frost damage. Lettuce should not be treated with this product if frosts are likely since crop damage may occur. Do not use on copper sensitive varieties.	
ONIONS	Downy mildew (Peronospora destructor)  Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 10-14 days depending on weather conc disease pressure.		
PEAS	Ascochyta blight (Ascochyta spp.)  Bacterial blight (Pseudomonas syringae pv. pisi)  Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 10-14 days depending on weather cond disease pressure.		
	Early blight / Target spot (Alternaria solani)	Apply from crop emergence to maturity at 7-10-day-intervals while conditions favour development of this disease	
POTATOES	Late blight (Phytophthora infestans)	Insure good coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces.  For late blight add mancozeb (75%) at 200 g/100 litres.	
	Early & Late blight: AERIAL APPLICATION	Always use 2.5 litres/ha. Apply in 40 L of water in a preventative program. Commence application at the 5-leaf stage and repeat at 7-10-day intervals.	
RED BEET	Downy mildew (Peronospora farinosa) Rust (Uromyces betae)	Apply every 10-14 days, from the seedling stage until maturity while conditions are conducive to infection.	
RHUBARB	Crown rot (Phytophthora spp.)	Dip rhubarb crowns before planting.	
IIIJDAND	Downy mildew (Peronospora jaapiana)	Apply at 14-day intervals, from the seedling stage until maturity while conditions are conducive to infection.	
SILVER BEET	Downy mildew (Peronospora farinosa)	Begin spraying from the seedling stage until maturity and repeat every 10-14 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure. Do not use on copper sensitive varieties.	

CROP	DISEASE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SPINACH	Downy Mildew (Peronospora farinosa)	Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 10-14 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure. Do not use on copper sensitive varieties.
TOMATOES	Bacterial spot (Xanthomonas campestris) Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas syringae) Bacterial canker (Clavibacter michiganensis)	Apply as a preventative spray at 7-10-day intervals. Ensure good coverage of both upper and lower leaf surface. The shortest interval should be used when conditions are favourable for infection, i.e., during wet weather and when incolulum levels are high. These applications will reduce the spread of bacterial canker but they will not control seed or soil borne infection.
	Early blight / Target spot (Alternaria solani) Septoria leaf spot (Septoria spp.)	Commence application shortly after transplant when plants are 15 cm high and before symptoms appear. Apply every 7-10 days depending on weather conditions favourable for development of the disease. Ensure good coverage of both the upper and lower leaf surface. The shortest interval should be used when conditions are highly favourable for infection, i.e., during wet weather and when incoulum levels are high.
	Late blight (Phytophthora infestans)	Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 10-14 days.
TOMATO SEEDLINGS	Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato)	Spray seedlings at weekly intervals with a hollow cone spray. Ensure thorough coverage.

# DIRECTIONS FOR USE: FRUIT, VINE AND NUT CROPS

Always consult your approved spray programme for your crop. If in doubt with any recommendation contact your horticultural advisor or retailer.

# AVOCADOS, CITRUS, KIWIFRUIT, LYCHEES, PEACHES, NECTARINES, PLUMS, PASSIONFRUIT and MACADAMIAS; PHYTOPHTHORA STEM CANKER

Use 250 ml/litre water or water-based paint as a stem or vine application.

Mix to a smooth consistency. Apply only to stems or vines wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 per season until natural healing has commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments in a season.

# THE FOLLOWING RATES ARE GIVEN FOR DILUTE APPLICATION. FOR CONCENTRATE SPRAYING ADJUST DILUTION RATE ACCORDINGLY.

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	COMMENTS
APPLES	Black spot (scab) (Venturia inaequalis)	500 ml / 100 litres water	Apply at green tip. Do not use a concentration factor greater than 2. NOTE: Crop injury (Russet) may occur from late application. Discontinue use when green tip on the earliest developing buds reaches 1 cm Before application to recently introduced varieties, the safety to the target crop must be confirmed. To test for crop safety, apply the combination to a small area of the target crop in accordance with the label instructions to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur. Confirm tolerance of copper sprays from relevant authorities.
APRICOTS	Shothole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus) Freckle (Venturia carpophila)	500 ml / 100 litres water	Spray at bud swell prior to earliest signs of leaf/bud movement. Spray at least one post-harvest application.
	Bacterial gummosis (Pseudomonas syringae)	625 ml / 100 litres water	AUTUMN: Apply at 25-50% leaf fall. Apply again at 90-100% leaf fall. WINTER: Apply in mid-winter.
		500 ml / 100 litres water	SPRING: Apply at first sign of bud movement. Repeat application 7-10 days later.
		325 ml / 100 litres water	Apply 1 week after petal fall. Repeat application 7-10 days later. These sprays control the high leaf population of the bacteria in mid to late spring.
AVOCADOS	Anthracnose (Colletotrichum gloeosporioides)	500 ml / 100 litres water	Spray every 4 weeks from the end of flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days. Start spraying during low infestation and preferably as the last spray in a spray program.
	Cercospora spot (Pseudocercospora purpurea) Sooty blotch (Akaropeltopsis sp.)		
CHERRIES	Shothole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)	500 ml / 100 L water	Spray when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING.
	Bacterial gummosis (Pseudomonas syringae)	625 ml / 100 litres water	AUTUMN: Apply at 25-50% leaf fall. Apply again at 90-100% leaf fall. WINTER: Apply in mid-winter SPAING: Apply a first sign of bud movement. Repeat application 7-10 days later.
		325 ml / 100 litres water	Apply 1 week after petal fall. Repeat application 7-10 days later. These sprays control the high leaf population of the bacteria in mid to late spring.
CITRUS	Melanise verrucosis	500-750 ml / 100 litres water	Apply at petal fall. Apply the higher rate in coastal districts.

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	COMMENTS
GRAPES Wine grapes & Table grapes	Downy mildew (Plasmopara viticola) Powdery mildew (Uncinula necator)	500 ml / 100 litres water.	Apply when shoots are 10 cm long and repeat at 10-to-14-day intervals or as necessary while weather conditions favour infection. Use the higher rate when conditions are highly favourable for infection. The addition of a low rate of sulphur may be required when fruit is present under high Powdery Mildew disease pressure. Leaf damage may occur on copper sensitive varieties.
LYCHEES	Parasitic algae (Cephaleuros virescens)	1 L / 100 litres water <b>plus</b> an extender adjuvant at recommended label rates	Spray affected trunk and limbs until runoff occurs. Apply monthly during the wet season.
	Lychee pepper spot (Colletotrichum gloeosporioides)	500 ml / 100 litres water at recommended label rates	Spray every 4 weeks from the end of flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days.
MACADAMIAS	Husk spot (Pseudocercospora sp.)	500 ml / 100 litres water	Good spray penetration of foliage is essential. Apply from nut set (late September) to December. Apply at least 3 sprays at 3-4-week intervals.
NECTARINES, PEACHES, PLUMS	Shothole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)		Spray when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING.
	Leaf curl (Taphrina deformans)	500 ml / 100 litres water	CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL. Spray when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING.  For a given variety, the time of bud opening will vary from year to year, depending on the weather, and in any year, it will vary between varieties. Thus, the bud development of each variety in the orchard should be monitored each year to determine the correct time of application. Blocks containing more than one variety may need to be treated more than once, to treat each variety at the correct time. Where leaf curl is or is likely to be a severe profilen based on previous seprenence, the following program should be followed:  1. AUTUMN - apply at leaf fall.  2. Apply at the RRTS TISIN of BUD SWELL and REPEAT ONE WEEK LATER.
NUTS	Leaf curl (Taphrina deformans)	500 ml / 100 litres water	CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL. Spray when buds are swelling but before or within one week of bud opening. For a given variety, the time of bud opening will vary from year to year, depending on the weather, and in any year, it will vary between varieties. Thus, the bud development of each variety in the orchard should be monitored each year to determine the correct time of application. Bloks containing more than one variety may need to be treated more than once; to treat each variety at the correct time. Where leaf curl is or is likely to be a severe problem based on previous experience, the following program should be followed:  1. Autumn - apply at leaf fall.  2. Apply at the first sign of thu dswell and repeat one week later
PEARS	Black spot (scab) (Venturia pirina)	500 ml / 100 litres water	Apply at green tip before tips are 1 cm. NOTE: Crop injury (Russett) may occur from late application. Discontinue use when green tip on the earliest developing buds reaches 1 cm. Before applying to recently introduced varieties, ascertain their tolerance of copper sprays from relevant authorities
STRAWBERRIES	Leaf spot (Mycosphaerella fragariae) Grey mould (Botrytis cinerea)	500 ml / 100 litres water	Spray when plants are established and repeat every 7-10 days throughout the season. Discontinue application if signs of phytotoxicity appear (reddening of the leaf veins or new growth inhibition). Early in the season, alternate with approved Inignicides to assist in the reduction of the development of grey mould.
WALNUTS	Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris pv. juglandis)	750 ml / 100 litres water <b>plus</b> extender adjuvant at the recommended label rates	Spray a minimum of three sprays at 7-10-day intervals, commencing when the catkins are partially opened. Further sprays may be necessary if conditions allow infection.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS: Do not harvest treated crops until 24 hours after application.

LEAF PLUCKING IN VINEYARDS: Sheep must not be sent for slaughter or milked for 2 months after being removed from the vineyard (and placed on clean feed).

# DIRECTIONS FOR USE: ORNAMENTALS

All uses are for dilute application in water.

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	COMMENTS
ROSES &	Bacterial leaf spot, Black Spot (roses)	500 ml / 100 litres water	Begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 7-10 days depending on weather conditions and disease pressure.
ORNAMENTALS	Downy mildew	750 ml / 100 litres water	Do not use on copper sensitive varieties. Small scale evaluations consisting of 2 sprays at a 14-day interval should be applied first to test for phytotoxicity.

# READ LABEL COMPLETELY BEFORE USE BEWARE. APPLY THIS PRODUCT CAREFULLY. SPRAY DRIFT MAY CAUSE SERIOUS DAMAGE TO OTHER DESIRABLE PLANTS. MINIMISE



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