COPPER HYDROXIDE	GROUP	M1	FUNGICIDE

FIFRA SECTION 24(C) SPECIAL LOCAL NEED (SLN) LABEL
FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

OMRI LISTED For Organic Use

Previsto® Fungicide·Bactericide

FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION

EPA Reg. No. 10163-330 EPA SLN No. WA-180008
For Control of Fire Blight in Apples and Pears

DANGER/PELIGRO

This label for Previsto expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 2027.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

- It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on this SLN label and the EPA registered label.

CROP	PEST	RATE	COMMENTS
Apples and Pears (Bloom, growing season)	Fire Blight	3 – 4 Quarts per Acre (0.225- 0.30 pounds Cu/Acre)	Begin applications at delayed dormancy and repeat as necessary. Use of a reliable fire blight disease model is highly recommended. Use higher rates for more susceptible varieties. If injury is observed, discontinue use immediately. Use on D'Anjou and Comice pears is not recommended due to a high potential for unacceptable phytotoxicity to fruit and foliage.
	• PREVISTO may be applied as a ground dilute, ground concentrate, aerial dilute, or aerial concentrate spray. • Spray volume should not exceed 100 GPA. • Cease spray activities and allow spray to dry before daytime temperatures exceed 85 degrees.		

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RESTRICTIONS/PRECAUTIONS:

- For all application timings, Do not apply more than 212 quarts of formulated product (15.9 lbs Cu) per acre per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval = 2 days for bloom/growing season.
- For bloom/growing season application, DO NOT apply more than 4 quarts of formulated product (0.30 lbs Cu) per acre per application.
- Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply when conditions favor slow drying or immediately after or during frost control or crop irrigation, unacceptable markings to fruit and/or foliage may occur.
- Do not tank mix with other pesticides, foliar nutrients, adjuvants, spreaders, buffering agents or stickers.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT:

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the vegetative canopy or water, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed exceeds 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the application area.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the spray release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Airblast Applications:

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer rows.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES
THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.
IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE
An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.
Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom – Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.
RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft – Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
SHIELDED SPRAYERS - Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.
TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY - When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.
TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS - Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.
WIND - Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Engineering Controls Statement:
Pilots must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.305].

WSDA AQUATIC ADVISORY:
This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and may contaminate water through runoff. Previsto should not be used under this SLN label where impact on listed threatened or endangered species is likely.

WSDA CONTAINER DISPOSAL GUIDANCE: Pesticide containers must be properly cleaned prior to disposal. The best time to clean empty pesticide containers is during mixing and loading, because residue can be difficult to remove after it dries. Triple rinse (or pressure rinse) the pesticide container, empty all pesticide rinse water into the spray tank, and apply to a labeled crop or site. Recycling cleaned containers is the best method of container disposal. Information regarding the recycling of empty and cleaned plastic pesticide containers in Washington is available on the WSDA Waste Pesticide Program web site. Cleaned containers may also be disposed of in a sanitary landfill, if permitted by the county. Burning is not a legal method of container disposal in Washington.

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Section 24(c) Registrant:
Gowan Company, LLC
P.O. Box 5569
Yuma, AZ 85366-5569

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