

2022-2424  
2022-07-05

COBRANZA

WETTABLE POWDER FUNGICIDE

COMMERCIAL (AGRICULTURAL)

GROUP M01 FUNGICIDE

WARNING



POISON

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USING

REGISTRATION NO. 34558      PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Copper, present as Copper Oxychloride.....50%

NET CONTENTS: 2 - 25 kg

**SHARDA Cropchem Limited**  
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Canadian Agent:  
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1-844-810-5720  
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## PRECAUTIONS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Hazardous if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with the eyes, skin and clothing. After handling, wash thoroughly with soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and change to clean clothing. Do not apply or allow to drift to area occupied by unprotected persons and animals or to streams, lakes or ponds to protect wildlife. Avoid contamination of feed or food, including such crops on which residue is unsafe. Add Hydrated lime when treating copper sensitive crops.

Wear goggles, long pants, a long-sleeved shirt and shoes plus socks during mixing/loading, application, clean-up and repair. In addition, wear chemical-resistant gloves during mixing/loading, clean-up and repair. Remove personal protective equipment immediately after handling this product. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing. Remove clothing/personal protective equipment immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Discard clothing and other absorbent material that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with the product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. For cleaning/maintaining personal protective equipment, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash personal protective equipment separately from other laundry.

Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. **DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval of 48 hours. Post a warning signs at entrances to treated areas notifying workers of the application of the product.

For greenhouse use: **DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval of 24 hours.

At least one container or station designed specifically for flushing eyes must be available, and in operating condition with decontamination supplies, for workers entering the treated area. This container/station must remain available for at least seven days following application.

Applicators must post warning signs bearing the following information on all entrances to the greenhouse:

- The name of the product applied.
- The date and time of the application.
- "Product residues in the treated area may be highly irritating to the eyes."
- "Avoid contact of product residues with eyes."
- "If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15–20 minutes using the eye flush container [or eye flush station] located in the greenhouse. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice."
- The location of the eye flush container/station.
- Instructions on how to operate the eye flush container/station.

Signs must remain posted at least 7 days after treatment. Only the applicator(s) (or someone under their supervision) may remove warning signs.

## FIRST AID

Take container, label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention.

**IF SWALLOWED:** Call a poison control centre or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control centre or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**IN ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

**IF IN EYES:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

**IF INHALED:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control centre or doctor for further treatment advice.

### **TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

No specific antidote. Treat symptomatically

### **STORAGE**

Store this product away from food and feed.

### **DISPOSAL**

1. Triple- or pressure-rinse the empty container. Add the rinsings to the spray mixture in the tank.
2. Follow provincial instruction for any required additional cleaning of the container prior to its disposal.
3. Make the empty container unsuitable for further use.
4. Dispose of the container in accordance with the provincial requirements.
5. For information on disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the manufacturer or the provincial regulatory agency. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of a spill, and for clean-up of spills.

### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

Rates per 1,000 litres are based on dilute spray mixture. Cobranza may be used in low volume or concentrate sprays by increasing the dosage to apply the same quantity of Cobranza per hectare as would normally be applied when spraying dilute mixtures. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage of all plant parts; this volume depends on spray equipment and size of plants. The spray tank should be partially filled with water and the required Cobranza added with the agitator running. Keep agitator running during filling and spraying operations. May be used up to 2 days before harvest.

**DO NOT** apply this product in a way that will contact workers or bystanders, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

As this product is not registered for the control of pests in aquatic systems, **DO NOT** use to control aquatic pests.

**DO NOT** apply this product directly to freshwater habitats (such as lakes, rivers, sloughs, ponds, prairie potholes, creeks, marshes, streams, reservoirs and wetlands), or estuarine/marine habitats.

**DO NOT** contaminate irrigation or drinking water supplies or aquatic habitats by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

**DO NOT** apply by air

### **SPRAY BUFFER ZONES**

Field sprayer application: **DO NOT** apply during periods of dead calm. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. **DO NOT** apply with spray droplets smaller than the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) medium classification. Boom height must be 60 cm or less above the crop or ground.

Airblast application: **DO NOT** apply during periods of dead calm. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. **DO NOT** direct spray above plants to be treated. Turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and outer rows. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed is greater than 16 km/hr at the application site as measured outside of the treatment area on the upwind side.

Use of the following spray methods or equipment **DO NOT** require a spray buffer zone: hand-held or backpack sprayer and spot treatment.

The spray buffer zones specified in the table below are required between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (such as grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas and shrublands), sensitive freshwater habitats (such as lakes, rivers, sloughs, ponds, prairie potholes, creeks, marshes, streams, reservoirs and wetlands) and estuarine/marine habitats.

Method of application	Use site		Spray Buffer Zones (meters) Required for the Protection of:				
			Freshwater Habitat of Depths:		Estuarine/Marine Habitats of Depths:		Terrestrial habitat
			Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Field sprayer	Flowering Prunus, Forsythia, Lilac, Rose		15	5	10	4	0
	Cranberry		15	5	10	4	0
	Potatoes		40	20	20	10	1
	Squash, pumpkin, melon, cucumbers, onion, celery		20	10	10	5	1
	Tomatoes		45	20	25	10	1
Airblast	Apricots, Peaches (except leaf curl)	Early growth stage	45	35	40	30	0
		Nectarine	Late growth stage	35	30	30	20
	Peach, Nectarine (leaf curl)	Early growth stage	40	30	30	20	0
	Cotoneaster, crabapple, hawthorn, mountain ash, quince	Late growth stage	40	30	35	25	0
		Arborvitae, cedar, fir, juniper, pine, spruce	Early growth stage	55	45	45	40
	Late growth stage		45	35	35	30	1
	Raspberries	Early growth stage	55	45	50	40	1
		Late growth stage	45	35	40	30	1
	Sweet and sour cherries	Early growth stage	55	45	45	35	1
		Late growth stage	45	35	35	25	1
	Apple, Pear	Early growth stage	60	50	50	40	1
		Late growth stage	50	40	40	35	1
	Grapes	Early growth stage	60	55	55	45	2
		Late growth stage	50	45	45	35	2
	Walnuts	Early growth stage	50	45	45	35	1
Late growth stage		40	35	35	25	1	
Sour cherries (brown rot, leaf rot)	Early growth stage	55	45	45	40	1	

Blueberry (highbush)	Early growth stage	55	45	50	40	1
	Late growth stage	45	35	40	30	1
Filbert/ Hazelnut	Early growth stage	55	50	50	40	1
	Late growth stage	45	40	40	30	1

When tank mixes are permitted, consult the labels of the tank-mix partners and observe the largest (most restrictive) spray buffer zone of the products involved in the tank mixture and apply using the coarsest spray (ASAE) category indicated on the labels for those tank mix partners.

The spray buffer zones for this product can be modified based on weather conditions and spray equipment configuration by accessing the Spray Buffer Zone Calculator on the Pesticides portion of the Canada.ca website.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

TOXIC to birds, small wild mammals, aquatic organisms and non-target terrestrial plants. Observe spray buffer zones specified under DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats avoid application to areas with a moderate to steep slope, compacted soil, or clay.

Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast.

Contamination of aquatic areas as a result of runoff may be reduced by including a vegetative filter strip between the treated area and the edge of the water body.

## RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, Cobranza contains a Group M01 fungicide/bactericide. Any fungal/bacterial population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Cobranza and other Group M01 fungicides/bactericides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides/bactericides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay fungicide/bactericide resistance:

- Where possible, rotate the use of Cobranza or other Group M01 fungicides/bactericides with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicide/bactericides from a different group that is effective on the target pathogen when such use is permitted.
- Fungicide/bactericide use should be based on an integrated disease management program that includes scouting, historical information related to pesticide use and crop rotation and considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide/bactericide applications.
- Monitor treated fungal/bacterial populations for resistance development. Notify Sharda Cropchem Limited if reduced sensitivity of the pathogen to Cobranza is suspected.
- If disease continues to progress after treatment with this product, do not increase the use rate. Discontinue use of this product, and switch to another fungicide/bactericide with a different site of action, if available.

- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information and to report suspected resistance, contact Sharda Cropchem Limited at 1-844-810-5720.

## COMPATABILITY

Cobranza with lime cannot be mixed with insecticide wettable powders.

In some cases, tank mixing a pest control product with another pest control product or a fertilizer can result in biological effects that could include, but are not limited to: reduced pest efficacy or increased host crop injury. The user should contact Sharda CropChem Limited at 1-844-810-5720 for information before mixing any pesticide or fertilizer that is not specifically recommended on this label.

## Uses and Rates of Applications

Use site	Disease	Product Rate and Application Method	Maximum Single Application Rate (kg Cu <sup>2+</sup> /ha) <sup>1</sup>	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Application Interval (day) <sup>2</sup>
<b>Food/Feed Crops</b>					
Apricot, peach, nectarine (British Columbia only)	Coryneum Blight ( <i>Thyrostroma carpophilum</i> ), Peach Leaf Curl ( <i>Taphrina deformans</i> )	Apply 9 kg/ha in September AFTER the harvest is completed.	4.5	1	n/a
Apple	Fire blight bacteria ( <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> )	Use 3.2 kg/ha in sufficient water for complete coverage. Use two applications per year; apply at Silvertip and after harvest with 50% leaf drop. Use ground application equipment. Thorough coverage of the entire tree is necessary for maximum effectiveness. This spray will not eliminate the need for streptomycin. It is effective in reducing the population of over-wintering fire blight bacteria and is a useful component of an overall fire blight control program.	1.6	2	Apply at Silvertip and after harvest with 50% leaf drop.
Pear	Fireblight ( <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> ) (see below)	To reduce blossom infection apply 2.25 kg/ha when blossoms open. In case of hail damage repeat this treatment after 5 days. Do not apply on Anjou.	1.13	10	5
Peach Nectarine	Leaf Curl ( <i>Taphrina deformans</i> )	Apply 2 kg in 1000 litres of water/ha in fall after leaves have fallen or in the spring before bud break.	1.0	2	7

Cherry (Sweet/sour)	Bacterial Canker ( <i>Pseudomonas</i> sp.)	Apply 6-9 kg/ha. Apply by air blast sprayer when 3/4 leaves have fallen. Make a second application in early spring before bud break. Use low rate on small trees, high rate for large trees; apply in 1000 litres of water per ha; ground spray only. Later applications in the spring may cause injury.	4.5	2	Apply by air blast sprayer when 3/4 leaves have fallen. Make a second application in early spring before bud break.
Sour cherry	Brown rot ( <i>Monolinia fructicola</i> , <i>M. laxa</i> ), Leaf spot ( <i>Blumeriella jaapii</i> )	Use 2 kg plus 4 kg hydrated lime per 1000 litres of dilute spray per hectare. Consult local calendar for timing of application.	1.0	10	7
Walnut	Bacterial Blight ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>juglandis</i> )	Use 4 kg in 1000 L water per hectare. Use up to 4 applications per year. Leave a minimum of 7 days between applications. Use ground (airblast) application equipment. Thorough coverage of the entire tree is necessary for maximum effectiveness. Begin applications with the first spray in late May at 1st pistillate, repeat at early June, July and August, with the last spray no later than husk split. Do not apply within 40 days of harvest.	2.0	4	7
Filbert, hazelnut	Bacterial Blight ( <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>corylina</i> )  Eastern Filbert Blight ( <i>Anisogramma anomala</i> )	Use 3-9 kg 1000 L of water per hectare. Maximum of three applications per year: first application Aug/Sept before Autumn rains are heavy, second application, when Autumn rains are heavy, spray when 3/4 leaves have fallen: third application in early spring before bud set: use low rate on small trees, high rate for large trees; apply in 1000 litres of water per hectare; ground spray only.  Use 3-9 kg in 1000 L water per hectare. Maximum of three applications per year and repeat at 10-14 days interval. Use low rate on small trees, and high rate on large trees. Application is needed only from bud-swell to budbreak (approximately late March to mid May) which is the time that the tissue is	4.5	3	10

		susceptible to infection. May be applied up to 2 days before harvest.			
Potato	Early blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> ), late blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )	Use 4 kg in 1000 litres of water per hectare. Spray to ensure thorough coverage of plants. Start applications when plants are 10-20 cm. high and repeat at 5-to 10-day intervals.	2.0	10	5
Raspberry	Bacterial Blight ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i> )	Apply once before Fall rains using 2.5 kg in 1000 litres per hectare and 3 times using 3 kg in 1000 litres per hectare beginning with budburst and at 14- and 28-day successive intervals.	1.5	4	14
Highbush blueberry	Bacterial Blight ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i> )	Apply 2-4 kg in 500-1000 litres of water per hectare once before fall rains, once at 50% leaf fall and once at bud burst, followed by repeat applications at 14-day intervals during wet weather. (Maximum 6 applications per year). Apply using handgun or tractor-mounted sprayers. Do not apply using airblast sprayers.	2.0	6	14
Cranberry	Leafblight, Twigblight ( <i>Phomopsis vaccinii</i> , <i>Diaporthe vaccinii</i> ), Fruit Rot Fungal Complex ( <i>Coleophoma empetri</i> , <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> , <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> , <i>Phomopsis vaccinii</i> , <i>Phyllosticta vaccinii</i> , <i>Physalospora vaccinii</i> )	Use 4 kg in 500 - 1000 litres of water per hectare. Maximum of three applications per year. For twigblight apply at bud break and then at 10- to 14-day intervals: for fruit rot apply at early bloom and repeat at 10- to 14-day intervals.	2.0	3	10
Celery	Early blight ( <i>Cercospora apii</i> ), septoria late blight ( <i>Septoria apiicola</i> )	Use 4 kg in 1000 litres of water per hectare. Spray to ensure thorough coverage of plants. Start applications when plants are 5 cm high and repeat at 5- to 10-day intervals.	2.0	5	5
Cucumber	Angular leaf spot ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>lachrymans</i> ), Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum orbiculare</i> ), Bacterial wilt ( <i>Erwinia</i>	Use 4 kg in 1000 litres of water per hectare. Spray at weekly intervals. For Bacterial Wilt control it is necessary to control cucumber beetles.	2.0	5	7



	<i>tracheiphila</i> ), Downy mildew ( <i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i> ), Alternaria leaf spot ( <i>Alternaria cucumerina</i> ) and septoria leaf spot ( <i>Septoria cucurbitacearum</i> )				
Pumpkin, squash, melon	Angular leaf spot ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>lachrymans</i> ) Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum orbiculare</i> ), Bacterial wilt ( <i>Erwinia tracheiphila</i> ), Downy mildew ( <i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i> ), Alternaria leaf spot ( <i>Alternaria cucumerina</i> ) and Septoria leaf spot ( <i>Septoria cucurbitacearum</i> )	Use 3 kg in 1000 litres of water per hectare. Spray at weekly intervals. For Bacterial Wilt control it is necessary to control cucumber beetles.	1.5	5	5
Onion	Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora destructor</i> )	Apply at rate of 3 kg in 500 litres of water per hectare. Apply every 10 to 14 days throughout growing season beginning in mid May for over-wintered crops and mid June for spring seeded crops.	1.5	6	10
Tomato (field)	Early blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> ), late blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> ), Septoria leaf spot ( <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> ), Bacterial canker ( <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>michiganensis</i> )	Use 4 kg in 1000 litres of water per hectare. Spray to ensure thorough coverage of plants. Start applications when plants are 10-13 cm. high and repeat at 3- to 10-day intervals.	2.0	10	3
Tomato (greenhouse)	Early blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> ), late blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> ), Septoria leaf spot ( <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> ), Bacterial canker ( <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>michiganensis</i> )	Use 3 kg in 1000 L of water per hectare. Spray to ensure thorough coverage of plants. Start applications when plants are 10-13 cm high and repeat at 3- to 10-day intervals.	1.5	10	3

Grape	Downy Mildew ( <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> ), Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe necator</i> )	Mix at a rate of 3 kg plus 6 kg of hydrated lime per 1000 litres of dilute spray. Apply at pre-bloom at 1500 litres per hectare and at post-bloom and in cover sprays at 2000 litres per hectare until mid August. Do not apply on SEIBEL varieties.	3.0	7	3
<b>Ornamentals, Forests and Woodlots</b>					
Cotoneaster, crabapple, hawthorn, mountain ash, quince	Fireblight ( <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> ) (see below)	Apply 1.25 kg in 1000 litres of water per hectare. Spray several times during blossoming; also repeat during summer when bacteria spread rapidly in warm, rainy weather.	0.63	10	7
Arborvitae, cedar, fir, juniper, pine, spruce	Leafblight, ( <i>Didymascella thujina</i> ), Needlecast ( <i>Nothophaeocryptopus gaeumannii</i> , <i>Rhabdocline weirii</i> , <i>Rhizosphaera kalkhoffii</i> , <i>Lophodermium seditiosum</i> , <i>Delphinella abietis</i> ), Tipblight ( <i>Sirococcus conigenus</i> , <i>S. strobilinus</i> , <i>Diplodia pinea</i> ), Twigblight ( <i>Phoma</i> spp., <i>Phomopsis juniperovora</i> )	Apply 4 kg in 1000 litres of water per hectare when new growth starts in spring and repeat 3 to 4 times at 10-day intervals. Further sprays are advisable during prolonged rainy periods	2.0	5	10
Flowering <i>Prunus</i> spp.	Coryneum blight ( <i>Thyrostroma carpophilum</i> ), bacterial canker ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> )	Apply 6 kg in 1000 L water per hectare. Apply prior to fall rains and again when the majority of leaves have fallen leaving a minimum of 7 days between applications.	3.0	2	7
Forsythia, Lilac, Rose	Bacterial blight ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> )	Apply 6 kg in 1000 L water per hectare. Apply once in October and again in January. During blight conditions in April and May, apply 2 g/L (1 g/L of active ingredient). Apply a maximum of 2 applications per year. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals.	3.0	2	7

<sup>1</sup>Maximum amount of metallic copper that may be applied to a hectare for each application.

<sup>2</sup>Minimum number of days between each application.

n/a Not applicable

**FIREBLIGHT** may be spread to healthy plants by insects such as aphids and leafhoppers. It is, therefore, of utmost importance that regular applications with an effective insecticide are made. Diseased twigs which appear to have been "scorched", must be cut off at 15 cm. below the infected part and burned; disinfect pruning shears after each cut in solution of 1 part of bleach to 4 parts of water.

**NOTICE TO USER**

This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on the label. It is an offence under the *Pest Control Products Act* to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label.