

Parasol® FL is one of the smallest and most consistent copper particle size formulations available. It disperses effortlessly in water providing protection from disease.

Parasol® FL

Benefits

- Easy to handle and mix
- Has a higher Metallic Copper Equivalent (MCE) than some other coppers on the market providing optimal control of tough diseases
- Superior formulation stays in suspension and quickly disperses in water
- Highly compatible with other products
- Superior rainfastness
- One of the smallest and most consistent sizes of copper particles available in Canada

Registered crops

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| • Apple | • Nectarine |
| • Apricot | • Peach |
| • Bean | • Pears |
| • Cherries (sweet and sour) | • Pepper |
| • Cucumber | • Potato |
| • Filberts | • Tomato |
| • Hazelnut | |

General usage information

- Use as a preventative/protective fungicide spray
- Use on a 7-14 day interval depending on disease conditions
- Adaptable for spraying with all types of equipment
- No surfactants needed
- No buffer zone required when applied as spot treatment



Technical information

CHEMICAL CLASS

> M1 fungicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

> copper hydroxide 24.4%

PACKAGING

> 2 x 10 L case

RAINFAST

> 2 hours

PCP

> 25901

Specific crop usage information

DISEASE CONTROLLED RATE PHI APPLICATION INFORMATION

APPLE TREES, PEAR TREES

Fire blight (<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>) Bacterial blight (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>)	4.7 L/ha (1.9 L/ac.)	2	Apply a dormant application in sufficient water for complete coverage Use 2 applications per year; apply at Silvertip and after harvest with 50% leaf drop
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APRICOT TREES

Coryneum blight (<i>Coryneum carpophilum</i>)	4.5-6.7 L/ha (1.9-2.7 L/ac.)	2	Apply as a dormant application before foliage buds swell
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BEAN

Bacterial blight, common (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> <i>pv. phaseoli</i>) Bacterial blight, halo (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> <i>pv. phaseolicola</i>)	2.3-3.12 L/ha (0.93-1.25 L/ac.)	2	For protective sprays, apply first application when plants are 15 cm high Apply on 7-14 day schedule depending on local conditions Do not apply more than 6 treatments per year
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CHERRY TREES (sweet and sour)

Bacterial canker (<i>Pseudomonas spp.</i>)	8.8-13.1 L/ha (3.6 - 5.3 L/ac.)	2	Apply when 75% of the leaves have fallen Make a second application in early spring before bud break Use the low rate on small trees and the high rate on large trees
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CUCUMBER

Angular leaf spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> <i>pv. lachrymans</i>)	2.3-3.12 L/ha (0.93-1.25 L/ac.)	2	Apply weekly once the plants begin to vine Do not apply more than 5 treatments per year Minimum re-treatment interval of 7 days
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HAZELNUTS, FILBERTS

Bacterial blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>) Eastern Filbert Blight (<i>Anisogramma anomala</i>)	4.4 to 11.4 L/ha (1.8 to 4.6 L/ac.)	2	Apply as a dormant application when 75% of the leaves have fallen and again in the early spring before bud set Use low rate on small trees, high rate for large trees
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PEACH TREES, NECTARINE TREES

Coryneum blight (<i>Coryneum carpophilum</i>) Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>)	Before bud swell in the spring: 4.5-6.7 L/ha (1.8-2.7 L/ac.) After leaf fall: 4.5-8.9 L/ha (1.8-3.6 L/ac.)	2	Apply as a dormant spray before bud swell in the spring (low rate) and after leaf fall in the fall (high rate) Use the higher rate when rainfall is very heavy and disease pressure is high
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PEPPER

Bacterial spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> <i>pv. vesicatoria</i> and <i>X. vesicatoria</i>)	2.3-3.12 L/ha (0.93-1.25 L/ac.)	2	When disease threatens, apply on a 7-14 day interval depending on disease severity and rainfall Do not apply more than 10 treatments per year, with a minimum re-treatment interval of 3 days
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DISEASE CONTROLLED RATE PHI APPLICATION INFORMATION

POTATO

<p>Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)</p>	<p>0.8-1.8 L/ha (0.32-0.73 L/ac.)</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Apply at 7-10 day intervals starting when plants are 15 cm high until harvest Combine with 1.75-2.25 kg/ha of mancozeb Apply 2.4 L/ha (0.97 L/ac.) at vinekill with a desiccant or alone after vinekill, prior to harvest for disease management This late treatment may reduce infection of tubers by the late blight fungus during harvesting Do not apply more than 10 treatments per year, with a minimum re-treatment interval of 5 days</p>
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TOMATO

<p>Bacterial spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> <i>pv. vesicatoria</i>) Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)</p>	<p>2.3 L/ha (0.93 L/ac.)</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>When disease threatens, apply on a 7-10 day interval, and more frequently depending on disease severity and rainfall Combine with 1.75-2.25 kg/ha mancozeb Do not apply more than 10 treatments per year, with a minimum re-treatment interval of 3 days</p>
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