GROUP	BM 01	FUNGICIDE

ProBlad™ Verde

A BROAD SPECTRUM BIOFUNGICIDE FOR THE CONTROL OF POWDERY MILDEW, BOTRYTIS, MONILINIA AND OTHER DISEASES IN CERTAIN CROPS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Banda de Lupinus albus doce (BLAD)*	**20%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	**80%**
TOTAL	**100%**

*BLAD is a naturally-occurring seed storage protein in sweet lupines; it is a 20 kDa polypeptide of β-conglutin, or characterized as a fragment of the amino acid sequence of β-conglutin.
1 gallon of PROBLAD VERDE contains 2.1 lbs of BLAD protein.

EPA Reg. No. 84876-2 **EPA Est. No. 84876-PRT-001**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID	
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 center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center 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 center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-858-7378 (National Pesticide Information Center) for emergency medical treatment information.	

Manufactured By:
CEV, S.A.
Zona Industrial de Cantanhede
Lote 120
3060-197 Cantanhede
Portugal

FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION

OMRI LISTED® For Organic Use

Distributed By:
SymAgro
PO Box 71
Visalia, CA 93279

Net Content:_____ **Batch Code:**_____

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators, mixers, loaders and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- A NIOSH-approved particulate respirator with any N, R, or P filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A, or a NIOSH-approved powered air-purifying respirator with an HE filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C. (Repeated exposure to high concentrations of microbial proteins can cause allergic sensitization).

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Engineering Controls: When handlers use enclosed cabs in a manner that meets requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before drinking, eating, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove PPE clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with the terms of the Label. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. Carefully read and understand the Directions for Use and restrictions before applying this product. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard. Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

GENERAL INFORMATION

PROBLAD VERDE is a broad spectrum, preventive biofungicide formulated as a suspension concentrate containing 2.1 lbs BLAD active ingredient per gallon. PROBLAD VERDE is used for the control or suppression of many important plant diseases. Apply as a foliar spray alone, or in tank mixes with other registered pesticides. Apply PROBLAD VERDE with spray equipment commonly used for making ground, as well as sprinkler/irrigation systems commonly used for chemigation.

Resistance Management Recommendations

For resistance management, please note that PROBLAD VERDE contains a Group BM 01 fungicide. Fungal isolate strains with acquired resistance to Group BM 01 may eventually dominate the fungal population if Group BM 01 fungicides are used repeatedly in the same field or successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial loss of control of those species by PROBLAD VERDE or other Group BM 01 products.

To delay fungicide resistance, consider the following steps:

- Avoid the consecutive use of PROBLAD VERDE or other Group BM 01 fungicides that have a similar target site of action on the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures or premixes with fungicides from different action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the pathogen(s) of concern.
- Adopt a comprehensive IPM program for fungicide use.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and resistant pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, you may contact your pesticide distributor or company at http://www.cev.com.pt/en/about-us/

Preparation of the Spray Solution: Ensure the spray tank is clean and free of residues from previous spray treatments. Fill the spray tank ¾ full with clean water. Shake the container and pour the required amount of PROBLAD VERDE into the sprayer tank while the tank agitation

system is operating. Add specified amount of PROBLAD VERDE while filling with the appropriate amount of water into the spray tank. Maintain agitation. It is recommended that the spray solution has a pH above 6. Adjust pH if necessary. Do not store the mixture overnight.

Spray Volume: Apply PROBLAD VERDE in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre for ground equipment, except as noted under "Application Instructions" for each crop. Increase spray volume as crop growth increases to ensure thorough coverage of the foliage and fruit. Check equipment calibration frequently. Complete coverage and uniform application are essential for effective results, especially when lower spray volumes are applied.

Compatibility: Do not tank mix with products containing a prohibition against tank mixing. PROBLAD VERDE may be mixed with foliar fertilizers, provided that the fertilizer is added after PROBLAD VERDE has been diluted to the recommended field application. Follow the most restrictive labeling requirements of any tank mix product. To determine the physical compatibility of PROBLAD VERDE with other products use a jar test. The following procedure must be followed: Pour the specified proportions of the products into a suitable container of one quart of water; mix thoroughly and allow to stand for at least 15 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be re-mixed readily, the mixture is considered a homogeneous solution and physically compatible. If separation occurs (e.g. oils float to top, clumps of solids form, etc.), the combination is incompatible and cannot be used. For further information, contact your local CEV representative.

Chemigation Application: Apply this product only through sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, drip (trickle) or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Do not connect any irrigation system, including greenhouse systems, used for pesticide application to a public water system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. A person knowledgeable of the Chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream form the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.

4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no

water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. PROBLAD VERDE should be applied continuously for the duration of the water application. PROBLAD VERDE should be diluted in sufficient volume to ensure accurate application over the area to be treated. Use the appropriate amount of water to carry the product to the target pest. Agitation generally is not required when suitable diluents are used. A diluents test should be conducted to ensure that phase separation would not occur during dilution and application. Failure to achieve a uniform dilution throughout the time of application may result in undesirable residues or less than desirable control.

Using Water from Public Water Systems: do not apply PROBLAD VERDE through any irrigation system physically connected to a public water system. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. PROBLAD VERDE may be applied through irrigation systems, which may be supplied by a public water system only if water from the water system is discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. Before beginning chemigation, always make sure that the air gap exists and that there is no blockage of the overflow of the reservoir tank.

Use of Adjuvants: If needed, add a high quality wetting agent, sticker or other spray adjuvant, approved for use on the crop. Add to spray solutions according to the manufacturer's use instructions.

Pre-Harvest Interval: Do not harvest until 1 day after last application.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM): Integrate PROBLAD VERDE into a disease management strategy that follows practices known to reduce disease development and prevent fungicide resistance. Consult local agricultural advisors for specific IPM strategies meeting the specific crop and location.

USE DIRECTIONS (Applications, Rates, Timings)

Note: PROBLAD VERDE requires two to four hours drying time on plant foliage for the active ingredient to fix on plant tissue before rain or irrigation occurs. Following the application, if, during the next 12 hours it rains significantly, a new application will be needed within the next 4 days.

- Do not make more than 5 foliar applications per harvest cycle.
- Do not make more than two sequential applications of PROBLAD VERDE before alternating or tank mixing with another labeled fungicide with a different FRAC code.
- Do not harvest until 24 hours after last application.

ALMOND

***TREE NUT (Crop group 14-12):**

African nut-tree; Beech nut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; Bunya; Bur oak; Butternut; Cajou nut; Candlenut; Cashew; Chestnut. Chinquapin; Coquito nut; Dika nut; Ginkgo; Guiana; Hazelnut (Filbert); Heartnut; Hickory nut; Japanese horse-chestnut; Macadamia nut (bush nut); Mongongo nut; Monkey-pot; Monkey puzzle nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut; Peach palm nut; Pecan; Pequi; Pili nut; Pine nut; Pistachio; Sapucaia nut; Tropical almond; Walnut black and English (Persian); Yellowhorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Disease Control	Application Rate	Application Instructions
Blossom blight (*Monilinia* sp.) Brown rot (*Monilinia* spp.) *Alternaria late blight (*Alternaria alternata*) *Leaf spots (*Alternaria* spp.) *Green fruit rot (Jacket rot) (*Botrytis cinerea*, *Monilinia laxa*, *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) *Hull rot (*Rhizopus stolonifer* and *Monilinia* spp.) *Cylindrocarpon dieback (*Cylindrocarpon destructans*) *Powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa*) *Peach leaf curl (*Taphrina deformans*) *Rust (*Tranzschelia discolor*) *Scab (*Venturia carpophila, Venturia effusa*) *Shot hole (*Wilsonomyces carpophilus*)	18.1 to 45.7 fl oz/A (0.3 - 0.75 lb ai/A)	Apply in a minimum spray volume of 50 gallons per acre by ground. Apply as a foliar spray every 7 to 10 days for foliar diseases. Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development. Increase spray volume as growth increases in order to provide thorough coverage of foliage and fruit for optimum disease control. **Use directions for Almonds:** For control of **Brown rot blossom blight**, begin application at pink bud. If the bloom period is extended, and/or severe disease conditions exist, make a second application at full bloom. If conditions remain favorable for disease, make another application at petal fall. For control of **Hull rot, Jacket rot and Alternaria** apply prior to onset of disease development. Hull rot Monilinia, is best managed with treatments 3-4 weeks prior to hull split. Make a second application 7 to 14 days after initial application to assure protection through growth stage. For Hull rot Rhizopus begin applications at 10% hull split. Follow up with a second application at 20–40% hull split, if necessary.

*Not For Use in California except Almond for the control of Blossom blight and Brown rot (*Monilinia* spp.)

*BRASSICA LEAFY GREENS (Crop Subgroup 4-16B) Arugula; Broccoli, Chinese; Broccoli raab; Cabbage, abyssinian; Cabbage, Chinese, bok choy; Cabbage, seakale; Collards; Cress, garden; Cress, upland; Hanover salad; Kale; Maca, leaves; Mizuna; Mustard greens; Radish, leaves; Rape greens; Rocket, wild; Shepherd's purse; Turnip greens; Watercress; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.		
Disease Control	**Application Rate**	**Application Instructions**
Gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe* spp.) White mold (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*)	18.1 to 45.7 fl oz/A (0.3 - 0.75 lb ai/A)	Apply as a foliar spray in sufficient water to attain thorough coverage. Use of an adjuvant may enhance spray coverage, especially of waxy leaves. Begin preventive sprays when conditions favor disease development, and continue on a 7 to14 days spray interval as needed. **White mold:** Apply in 30–50 gallons of water per acre as a directed spray toward soil surface and lower leaves. Begin applications at head formation, before leaves contact the ground. Repeat every 7 to14 days as needed to maintain control.

*Not For Use in California

CHERRY (Crop Subgroup 12-12A), PEACH (Crop Subgroup 12-12B) and PLUM (Crop Subgroup 12-12C): **Cherry subgroup:** Capulin; Cherry, black; Cherry, Nanking; Cherry, sweet; Cherry, tart; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these. **Peach subgroup:** Peach; Nectarine; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these. **Plum subgroup:** Apricot; Apricot, Japanese; Jujube, Chinese; Plum; Plum, American; Plum, beach; Plum, Canada; Plum, cherry; Plum, Chickasaw; Plum, Damson; Plum, Japanese; Plum, Klamath; Plumcot; Plum, prune; Sloe; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.		
Disease Control	**Application Rate**	**Application Instructions**
Blossom blight (*Monilinia* spp.) Brown rot (*Monilinia* spp.) *Powdery mildew (*Podosphaera pannosa*, *Podosphaera leucotricha*, *Podosphaera* spp., *Sphaerotheca* spp.) *Gray mold Botrytis blossom blight (*Botrytis cinerea*) *Ripe fruit rot (*Monilinia fruticola*, *Monilinia laxa, Botrytis cinerea, Rhizopus* spp.) *Alternaria late blight (*Alternaria alternata*) *Leaf spots (*Alternaria* spp.) *Peach leaf curl (*Taphrina deformans*) *Rust (*Tranzschelia discolor*) *Scab (*Venturia carpophila*) *Shot hole (*Wilsonomyces carpophilus*)	18.1 to 45.7 fl oz/A (0.3 - 0.75 lb ai/A)	**Blossom blight phase:** Begin applications at tight bud prior to disease development and continue on a 7 to 14 days preventive interval if conditions continue to favor disease development. Under conditions of weather favoring severe disease pressure apply the higher labeled rate. **Brown rot phase**: Make applications during the month before harvest on a 7 to 14 days preventive schedule when conditions favor disease development. **Botrytis:** For control of Botrytis gray mold apply prior to onset of disease development when conditions favor Botrytis development up to the harvest. **Powdery mildew:** Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue on a 7 to 10 days interval if conditions continue to favor disease development. Under conditions of severe disease pressure, use the higher labeled rate.

*Not For Use in California

*COFFEE		
Disease Control	**Application Rate**	**Application Instructions**
Coffee leaf rust (CLR) (*Hemileia vastatrix*) Coffee berry disease (CBD) (*Colletotrichum kahawae*) Red blister disease (*Cercospora coffeicola*)	18.1 to 45.7 fl oz/A (0.3 - 0.75 lb ai/A)	PROBLAD VERDE can be integrated into adapted programs, with applications preferably made prior to onset of disease development for preventative control. Start application at the onset of the flowering season and continue on a 15 to 30 days interval to maintain disease control. It is recommended to apply the higher rate as a foliar spray with back pack sprayer using a spray volume of 16.5 gallons of water per acre to assure through coverage the entire coffee tree with emphasis on the underside and topside of the leaves. Beware that CLR reproduces in the underside of coffee leaves. If CLR symptoms are evident, spray the leaves and the orange colour spores directly. Motorized sprayers are not recommended for initial CLR treatments to contain spores spreading.

*Not For Use in California

GRAPE (Crop Group 13):		
Disease Control	**Application Rate**	**Application Instructions**
Botrytis gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe necator* Schw.) *Anthracnose (*Elsinoe* spp.)	18.1 to 45.7 fl oz/A (0.3 - 0.75 lb ai/A)	Apply in a minimum of 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Increase spray volume as vine growth increases in order to provide thorough coverage of vines and fruit for optimum disease control. **Powdery Mildew** Apply in a preventive spray schedule. Make the first application before bloom and continue applications using spray intervals of up to 14 days in low to moderate disease pressure at lower rates in the rate range. Use higher rates and a 14-day schedule when disease pressure is severe. **Botrytis** For control of Botrytis gray mold apply prior to onset of disease development when conditions favor Botrytis development during early bloom, bunch pre-closure, veraison and ripening up to the harvest day. **Anthracnose** Begin application when new shoots are 1 to 3 inches in length. Reapply on a protectant schedule that does not exceed 10 days.

*Not For Use in California

*__HERB FRESH LEAVES (Crop subgroup 25A):__
Agrimony; Amla; Angelica; Angelica, dahurian; Applemint; Avarum; Balloon pea; Balm; Barrenwort; Basil; Basil, American; Basil, Greek; Basil, holy; Basil, lemon; Basil, Russian; Bay; Bearberry; Bisongrass; Blue mallow; Boneset; Borage; Borage, Indian; Burnet; Burnet, garden; Burnet, salad; Butterbur; Calamint; Calamint, large-flower; Calamint, lesser; Calendula; Caltrop; Camomile (Chamomile); Camomile (Chamomile), German; Camomile (Chamomile), Roman; Caraway; Cat's claw; Catnip; Catnip, Japanese; Celandine, greater; Celandine, lesser; Centaury; Chaste tree; Chaste tree, Chinese; Chinese blackberry; Chinese foxglove; Cicely, sweet; Clary; Coriander, Bolivian; Coriander, Vietnamese; Costmary; Creat; Culantro; Curry leaf; Curryplant; Cut leaf; Damiana; Dokudami; Echinacea; Epazote; Eucommia; Evening primrose; Eyebright; Fennel, common; Fennel, Spanish; Fenugreek; Feverfew; Field pennycress; Flowers, edible, fresh; Fumitory; Galbanum; Galega; Gambir; Geranium; Geranium, lemon; Geranium, rose; Germander, golden; Goldenrod, European; Goldenseal; Gotu kola; Greater periwinkle; Guayusa; Gumweed; Gymnema; Gypsywort; Hawthorn; Heal-all; Hemp nettle; Honewort; Honeybush; Horehound; Horsemint; Horsetail; Hyssop; Hyssop, anise; Indian tobacco; Ironwort; Ivy; Jamaica dogwood; Jasmine; Labrador tea; Lavender; Lemon verbena; Lemongrass; Lovage; Love-in-a-mist; Mamaki; Marigold; Marigold, African; Marigold, Aztec; Marigold, French; Marigold, Irish lace; Marigold, licorice; Marigold, Mexican mint; Marigold, signet; Marjoram; Marjoram, pot; Marjoram, sweet; Marshmallow; Meadowsweet; Mint; Mint, corn; Mint, Korean; Monarda; Moringa; Motherwort; Mountainmint; Mountainmint, clustered; Mountainmint, hoary; Mountainmint, Virginia; Mountainmint, whorled; Mugwort; Mulberry, white; Mullein; Mustard, hedge; Nasturtium; Nasturtium, bush; Nasturtium, garden; Nettle, stinging; Oregano; Oregano, Mexican; Oregano, Puerto Rico; Oswego tea; Pandan leaf; Pansy; Paracress; Partridge berry; Patchouli; Pennyroyal; Pepper leaf, black; Peppermint; Perilla; Pill bearing spurge; Pipsissewa; Plantain, common; Rooibos; Rose; Rosemary; Sage; Sage, Greek; Sage, Spanish; Sage, white; Savory, summer; Savory, winter; Senna; Siberian fir; Skullcap; Small flower willow head; Sorrel; Sorrel, French; Sorrel, garden; Southernwood; Spearmint; Spearmint, Scotch; Spilanthes; Spotted beebalm; St. John's Wort; Stevia; Stoneroot; Swamp leaf; Tansy; Tarragon; Thuja; Thyme; Thyme, creeping; Thyme, lemon; Thyme, mastic; Toon, Chinese; Toothed clubmoss; Trailing arbutus; Vasaka; Verbena, blue; Veronica; Violet; Watermint; Waterpepper; Wild bergamot; Wintergreen; Wood betony; Woodruff; Wormwood; Wormwood, Roman; Yarrow; Yellow gentian; Yerba santa; Yomogi; Cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

Disease Control	Application Rate	Application Instructions
Botrytis gray mold Botrytis head blight (*Botrytis cinerea*)	18.1 to 45.7 fl oz/A (0.3 - 0.75 lb ai/A)	Begin application when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat on 5- to 10-day intervals or as needed.
Alternaria leaf blight (*Alternaria* spp.)		Begin applications after plant emergence or immediately after transplanting.
Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.)		Mix spray volume appropriate for sufficient coverage.
Bacterial blight (*Pseudomonas syringae*)		Use higher rate when disease is present on foliage
Sclerotinia rot (*Sclerotinia* spp.)		For Sclerotinia and Bottom rot direct spray towards soil surface and lower leaves. Begin application before leaves contact the ground.
Bottom rot (*Rhizoctonia solani*)		
Rust (*Puccinia* spp.)		
Powdery mildew (*Oidium* spp.)		
Septoria leaf spot (*Septoria* spp.)		
Cercospora leaf spot (*Cercospora* spp.)		

*Not For Use in California

***HERB DRIED LEAVES (Crop subgroup 25B):**
Agrimony; Amla; Angelica; Angelica, dahurian; Applemint; Avarum; Balloon pea; Balm; Barrenwort; Basil; Basil, American; Basil, Greek; Basil, holy; Basil, lemon; Basil, Russian; Bay; Bearberry; Bisongrass; Blue mallow; Boneset; Borage; Borage, Indian; Burnet; Burnet, garden; Burnet, salad; Butterbur; Calamint; Calamint, large-flower; Calamint, lesser; Calendula; Caltrop; Camomile (Chamomile); Camomile (Chamomile), German; Camomile (Chamomile), Roman; Caraway; Cat's claw; Catnip; Catnip, Japanese; Celandine, greater; Celandine, lesser; Celery; Centaury; Chaste tree; Chaste tree, Chinese; Chervil; Chinese blackberry; Chinese foxglove; Chive; Chive, Chinese; Cicely, sweet; Cilantro; Clary; Coriander, Bolivian; Coriander, Vietnamese; Costmary; Creat; Culantro; Curry leaf; Curryplant; Cut leaf; Damiana; Dillweed; Dokudami; Echinacea; Epazote; Eucommia; Evening primrose; Eyebright; Fennel, common; Fennel, Florence; Fenugreek; Feverfew; Field pennycress; Flowers, edible, dried; Fumitory; Galbanum; Galega; Gambir; Geranium; Geranium, lemon; Geranium, rose; Germander, golden; Goldenrod, European; Goldenseal; Gotu kola; Greater periwinkle; Guayusa; Gumweed; Gymnema; Gypsywort; Hawthorn; Heal-all; Hemp nettle; Honewort; Honeybush; Horehound; Horsemint; Horsetail; Hyssop; Hyssop, anise; Indian tobacco; Ironwort; Ivy; Jamaica dogwood; Jasmine, dried leave; Labrador tea; Lavender; Lemon verbena; Lemongrass; Lovage; Love-in-a-mist; Mamaki; Marigold; Marigold, African; Marigold, Aztec; Marigold, French; Marigold, Irish lace; Marigold, licorice; Marigold, Mexican mint; Marigold, signet; Marjoram; Marjoram, sweet; Marshmallow; Meadowsweet; Mint; Mint, corn; Mint, Korean; Monarda; Moringa; Motherwort; Mountainmint; Mountainmint, clustered; Mountainmint, hoary; Mountainmint, Virginia; Mountainmint, whorled; Mugwort; Mulberry, white; Mullein; Mustard, hedge; Nasturtium; Nasturtium, bush; Nasturtium, garden; Nettle, stinging; Oregano; Oregano, Mexican; Oregano, Puerto Rico; Oswego tea; Pandan leaf; Pansy; Paracress; Parsley; Partridge berry; Patchouli; Pennyroyal; Pepper leaf, black; Peppermint; Perilla; Pill bearing spurge; Pipsissewa; Plantain, common; Rooibos; Rose; Rosemary; Sage; Sage, Greek; Sage, Spanish; Sage, white; Savory, summer; Savory, winter; Senna; Siberian fir; Skullcap; Small flower willow head; Sorrel; Sorrel, French; Sorrel, garden; Southernwood; Spearmint; Spearmint, Scotch; Spilanthes; Spotted beebalm; St. John's Wort; Stevia; Stoneroot; Swamp leaf; Tansy; Tarragon; Thuja; Thyme; Thyme, creeping; Thyme, lemon; Thyme, mastic; Toon, Chinese; Toothed clubmoss; Trailing arbutus; Vasaka; Verbena, blue; Veronica; Violet; Watermint; Waterpepper; Wintergreen; Wood betony; Woodruff; Wormwood; Wormwood, Roman; Yarrow; Yellow gentian; Yerba santa; Yomogi; Fennel, Spanish; Marjoram, pot; Wild bergamot; Cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities..

Disease Control	Application Rate	Application Instructions
Botrytis gray mold Botrytis head blight (*Botrytis cinerea*)	18.1 to 45.7 fl oz/A (0.3 - 0.75 lb ai/A)	Begin application when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat on 5- to 10-day intervals or as needed.
Alternaria leaf blight (*Alternaria* spp.)		Begin applications after plant emergence or immediately after transplanting.
Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.)		Mix spray volume appropriate for sufficient coverage.
Bacterial blight (*Pseudomonas syringae*)		Use higher rate when disease is present on foliage
Sclerotinia rot (*Sclerotinia* spp.)		For Sclerotinia and Bottom rot direct spray towards soil surface and lower leaves. Begin application before leaves contact the ground.
Bottom rot (*Rhizoctonia solani*)		
Rust (*Puccinia* spp.)		
Powdery mildew (*Oidium* spp.)		
Septoria leaf spot (*Septoria* spp.)		
Cercospora leaf spot (*Cercospora* spp.)		

*Not For Use in California

*HOPS		
Disease Control	**Application Rate**	**Application Instructions**
Botrytis gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) Powdery mildew (*Podosphaera macularis*)	18.1 to 45.7 fl oz/A (0.3 - 0.75 lb ai/A)	Begin applications preventively at the first sign of disease or when favorable conditions exist, targeting the younger susceptible leaves and cones, and continue on a 5 to 10 days interval as needed.

*Not For Use in California

*LEAFY GREENS (Crop Subgroup 4-16A) Amaranth, Chinese; Amaranth, leafy; Aster, Indian; Blackjack; Cat's whiskers; Cham-chwi; Cham-na-mul; Chervil, fresh leaves; Chipilin; Chrysanthemum, garland; Cilantro, fresh leaves; Corn salad; Cosmos; Dandelion, leaves; Dang-gwi, leaves; Dillweed; Dock; Dol-nam-mul; Ebolo; Endive; Escarole; Fameflower; Feather cockscomb; Good King Henry; Huauzontle; Jute, leaves; Lettuce, bitter; Lettuce, head; Lettuce, leaf; Orach; Parsley, fresh leaves; Plantain, buckhorn; Primrose, English; Purslane, garden; Purslane, winter; Radicchio; Spinach; Spinach, Malabar; Spinach, New Zealand; Spinach, tanier; Swiss chard; Violet, Chinese, leaves; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.		
Disease Control	**Application Rate**	**Application Instructions**
Alternaria leaf spot (*Alternaria* spp.) Downy mildew (*Bremia lactucae*, *Peronospora* spp.) Gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) Bottom rot (*Rhizoctonia solani*) Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe* spp.) White mold (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*)	18.1 to 45.7 fl oz/A (0.3 - 0.75 lb ai/A)	Begin applications soon after plant emergence or transplanting and repeat on 7 to14 days interval as long as conditions favor disease development. Apply as a foliar spray in sufficient water to achieve thorough coverage of all above-ground plant parts. **Bottom rot:** Apply in 30–50 gallons of water per acre as a directed spray toward soil surface and lower leaves. Begin applications at head formation, before leaves contact the ground. Repeat every 7 to 14 days as needed to maintain control. **White mold:** Apply in 30–50 gallons of water per acre as a directed spray toward soil surface and lower leaves. Make first application to direct-seeded lettuce immediately after emergence. For transplanted lettuce, make first application immediately after transplanting. In both cases, apply prior to disease development. Apply again if soil is disturbed by cultivation or thinning and conditions continue to favor disease development.

*Not For Use in California

MELON (Crop Subgroup 9A) and SQUASH/CUCUMBER (Crop Subgroup 9B):
Melon subgroup: Citron melon; Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of Cucumis melo including true Cantaloupe, Cantaloupe, Casaba, Crenshaw melon, Golden pershaw melon, Honeydew melon, Honey balls, Mango melon, Persian melon, Pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, and Snake melon); Watermelon.
Squash/Cucumber subgroup: Chayote (fruit); Chinese waxgourd; Cucumber; Gherkin; Gourd edible (including Hechima, Chinese okra); *Momordica* spp. (including Balsam apple, Balsam pear, Bitter melon, Chinese cucumber); Pumpkin; Squash, summer (including Crookneck squash, Scallop squash, Straightneck squash, Vegetable marrow, Zucchini); Squash, winter (including Butternut squash, Calabaza, Hubbard squash, Acorn squash, Spaghetti squash).

Disease Control	Application Rate	Application Instructions
Powdery mildew (*Golovinomyces cichoracearum* [syn. *Erysiphe cichoracearum* s.l.], *Podosphaera xanthii* [syn. *Sphaerotheca fuliginea*]) *Gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) *Gummy stem blight (*Didymella bryoniae*) *White mold (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) *Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum orbiculare*)	18.1 to 45.7 fl oz/A (0.3 - 0.75 lb ai/A)	Begin applications at early bloom before disease development begins and continue applications on a 7 to 10 days preventive interval if conditions continue to favor disease development. Under conditions of weather favoring severe disease pressure apply the higher labeled rate or shorter interval. Apply the specified rate as a foliar spray in a minimum of 35-40 gallons per acre to assure through coverage of plants.

*Not For Use in California

*PEANUTS		
Disease Control	**Application Rate**	**Application Instructions**
Early leaf spot (*Passalora arachidicola*) Late leaf spot (*Nothopassalora personata*) White mold (*Sclerotium rolfsii*)	18.1 to 45.7 fl oz/A (0.3 - 0.75 lb ai/A)	Apply in a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons per acre. Begin applications at preventively at the first sign of disease or when favorable conditions exist. Continue applications at 10 to 14-days intervals

*Not For Use in California

***PEPPER/EGGPLANT (Crop Subgroup 8-10B) and *NONBELL PEPPER/EGGPLANT (Crop Subgroup 8-10C):**
African eggplant; Bell pepper; Eggplant; Martynia; Nonbell pepper; Okra; Pea eggplant; Pepino; Roselle; Scarlet eggplant; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Disease Control	Application Rate	Application Instructions
Gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) Powdery mildew (*Leveillula taurica, Oidium neolycopersici*, *Podosphaera* spp.) White mold (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) Late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) Target spot (*Corynespora cassiicola*) Leaf mold (*Passalora fulva*)	18.1 to 45.7 fl oz/A (0.3 - 0.75 lb ai/A)	Begin applications prior to onset of disease development and continue on a 7 to 10 days interval to maintain disease control. Under conditions of severe disease pressure, use the higher rate. Apply the specified rate as a foliar spray in a minimum of 20 gallons or more of water per acre to assure through coverage of plants.

*Not For Use in California

***POME FRUIT (Crop Group 11-10):**
Apple; Azarole; Crabapple; Loquat; Mayhaw; Medlar; Pear; Pear; Asian; Quince; Quince, Chinese; Quince, Japanese; Tejocote; cultivars; varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Disease Control	Application Rate	Application Instructions
Powdery mildew (*Podosphaera leucotricha*) Gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) Fire blight (*Erwinia amylovora*) Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*) Sooty blotch (*Peltaster fructicola, Geastrumia polystigmatis, Leptodontium elatius*) Flyspeck (*Zygophiala jamaicensis*) Blue mold (*Penicillium expansum, Penicillium* spp.) Mucor rot (*Mucor piriformis*) Rhizopus soft rot (*Rhizopus stolonifer, Rhizopus* spp.) Bull's eye rot (*Neofabraea* spp.)	18.1 to 45.7 fl oz/A (0.3 - 0.75 lb ai/A)	**Powdery mildew**: Begin applications at tight cluster to pink bud, prior to disease development and continue on a 10 to 14 days preventive interval if conditions continue to favor disease development. Under conditions of infestation favoring severe disease pressure apply the higher labeled rate. **Fire blight:** Begin applications preventively at early bloom through petal fall, on a 3 to 6 days interval when conditions favor development of disease. After petal fall, apply for twig blight on a 10 to 14 days interval. **Scab:** Begin applications at tight cluster to pink bud, prior to disease development and continue on a 10 to 14 days preventive interval if conditions continue to favor disease development. Under conditions of infestation favoring severe disease pressure apply the higher labeled rate. **Pre-Harvest use to control Post- Harvest diseases (Blue mold, Gray mold, Mucor rot, Rhizopus soft rot and Bull's eye rot):** Apply as a pre-harvest spray within 10 to 1 days of harvest. Thorough coverage of the fruit is required. Application closer to harvest may provide better efficacy.

*Not For Use in California

BUSHBERRY (Crop Subgroup 13-07B)
Aronia berry; Blueberry, highbush; Blueberry, lowbush; Buffalo currant; Chilean guava; Cranberry, highbush; Currant, black; Currant, red; Elderberry; European, barberry; Gooseberry; Honeysuckle, edible; Huckleberry; Jostaberry; Juneberry; Lingonberry; Native currant; Salal; Sea buckthorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these
CANEBERRY (Crop Subgroup 13-07A)
Blackberry; Loganberry; Raspberry, red and black; Wild raspberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Disease Control	Application Rate	Application Instructions
*Gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) *Powdery mildew (*Podosphaera macularis, Sphaerotheca macularis, Podosphaera mors-uvae*) *Anthracnose fruit rot (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides, C. acutatum*) *Anthracnose (*Colletrotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe ampelina*) *Blueberry leaf rust (*Pucciniastrum vaccinii*) *Septoria leaf spot (*Septoria albopunctata*) *Rhizopus fruit rot (*Rhizopus* spp.) *Phomopsis leaf spot *Phomopsis fruit rot (*Phomopsis* spp.) *Mucor fruit rot (*Mucor* spp.) *Pestalotia leaf spot *Pestalotia fruit rot (*Neopestalotiopsis rosae*)	18.1 to 45.7 fl oz/A (0.3 - 0.75 lb ai/A)	Apply in a minimum of 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Increase spray volume as vine growth increases in order to provide thorough coverage of vines and fruit for optimum disease control. Apply in a preventive spray schedule. Make the first application before bloom and continue applications using spray intervals of up to 14 days in low to moderate disease pressure at lower rates in the rate range. Use higher rates and a 14-days schedule when disease pressure is severe.

*Not For Use in California

STRAWBERRY
***SMALL FRUIT VINE CLIMBING EXCEPT FUZZY KIWIFRUIT (Crop Subgroup 13-07F)**
Amur river grape; Kiwifruit, hardy; Maypop; Schisandra berry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these. (see separate table for grape)
***LOW GROWING BERRY (Crop Subgroup 13-07G)**
Bearberry; Bilberry; Cloudberry; Cranberry; Muntries; Partridgeberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Disease Control	Application Rate	Application Instructions
Gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) Powdery mildew (*Podosphaera macularis, Sphaerotheca macularis, Podosphaera mors-uvae*) *Anthracnose fruit rot (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides, C. acutatum*) *Anthracnose (*Colletrotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe ampelina*) *Septoria leaf spot (*Septoria albopunctata*) *Rhizopus fruit rot (*Rhizopus* spp.) *Phomopsis leaf spot *Phomopsis fruit rot (*Phomopsis* spp.) *Mucor fruit rot (*Mucor* spp.) *Pestalotia leaf spot *Pestalotia fruit rot (*Neopestalotiopsis rosae*)	18.1 to 45.7 fl oz/A (0.3 - 0.75 lb ai/A)	Apply in a minimum of 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Increase spray volume as vine growth increases in order to provide thorough coverage of vines and fruit for optimum disease control. Apply in a preventive spray schedule. Make the first application before bloom and continue applications using spray intervals of up to 14 days in low to moderate disease pressure at lower rates in the rate range. Use higher rates and a 14-days schedule when disease pressure is severe. **Use directions for Strawberry:** Begin applications at early bloom and continue on a 7 to 10 days interval if conditions continue to favor disease development. Under conditions of severe disease pressure, use the higher labeled rate. Apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of spray solution with conventional ground application equipment except when using an electrostatic sprayer where a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution may be used. Thorough coverage is important for optimum disease control.

*Not For Use in California

TOMATO (Crop Subgroup 8-10A)
Bush tomato; Cocona; Currant tomato; Garden huckleberry; Goji berry; Groundcherry; Naranjilla; Sunberry; Tomatillo; Tomato; Tree tomato; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Disease Control	Application Rate	Application Instructions
Gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) *Powdery mildew (*Leveillula taurica*, *Oidium neolycopersici*, *Podosphaera* spp.) *White mold (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) *Late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) *Target spot (*Corynespora cassiicola*) *Leaf mold (*Passalora fulva*)	18.1 to 45.7 fl oz/A (0.3 - 0.75 lb ai/A)	Begin applications prior to onset of disease development and continue on a 7 to 10 days interval to maintain disease control. Under conditions of severe disease pressure, use the higher rate. Apply the specified rate as a foliar spray in a minimum of 20 gallons or more of water per acre to assure through coverage of plants.

*Not For Use in California

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage
Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store product in a cool and dry place.

Pesticide Disposal
To avoid waste, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If waste cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry). Improper disposal of unused pesticide, wash water or rinse water is a violation of federal law.

Container Handling (Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons)
Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available or puncture and dispose of the container in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.
Container Handling (Greater Than 5 Gallons)
Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.
Container Handling (Greater Than 5 Gallons)
Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several ties. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of CEV. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: CEV makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent nor distributor of CEV is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. CEV disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price of the material as to which a claim is made.

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GROUP	BM 01	FUNGICIDE

ProBlad™ Verde

A BROAD SPECTRUM BIOFUNGICIDE FOR THE CONTROL OF POWDERY MILDEW, BOTRYTIS, MONILINIA AND OTHER DISEASES IN CERTAIN CROPS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Banda de Lupinus albus doce (BLAD)*	**20%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	**80%**
TOTAL	**100%**

*BLAD is a naturally-occurring seed storage protein in sweet lupines; it is a 20 kDa polypeptide of β-conglutin, or characterized as a fragment of the amino acid sequence of β-conglutin.
1 gallon of PROBLAD VERDE contains 2.1 lbs of BLAD protein.

EPA Reg. No. 84876-2 **EPA Est. No. 84876-PRT-001**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID	
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 center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center 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 center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-858-7378 (National Pesticide Information Center) for emergency medical treatment information.	

Manufactured By:
CEV, S.A.
Zona Industrial de Cantanhede
Lote 120
3060-197 Cantanhede
Portugal

FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION

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