



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

OCT 21 2003

Mr. Rich Lotstein
Regulatory Team Leader Professional Products
Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc.
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, NC 27419

Dear Mr. Lotstein:

Subject: Barricade® F Herbicide ⁸⁶⁷
EPA Registration No. 100-~~840~~
Application and Your Letter Dated October 13, 2003,
Request to Amend Registration by Revising "First Aid
Statements" To Comply with EPA PR Notice 2001-1

The proposed amendments to the subject registration reflected on the submitted labeling have been reviewed and found acceptable under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) as amended, provided that you:

1. Either delete word "selective" or describe the meaning of this descriptor as it applies to the labeling that follows, where ever it occurs.
2. Submit one copy of the final printed labeling prior to ship under the revised labeling.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA, section 6(e). Your release for shipment of this product under the revised labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the accepted labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

Joanne I. Miller
Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

2 7 19

Barricade® F

HERBICIDE

Guaranteed Fertilizer Analysis:

Nitrogen	32% (N)
Phosphorus	4% (P ₂ O ₅)
Potassium	6% (K ₂ O)

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
OCT 21 2003

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
100-867

Nitrogen from: Urea formaldehyde, Urea, Ammonia

For selective preemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- established turf grasses (excluding golf course putting greens) and lawns
- landscape ornamentals
- established perennials and wildflower plantings

Active Ingredient:

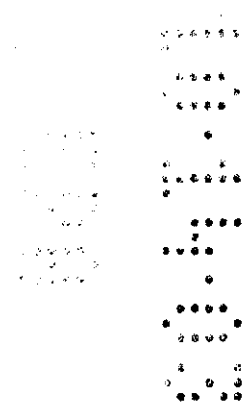
Prodiamine (CAS No. 29091-21-2).....	2.0%
Other Ingredients:	98.0%
Total:	100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 100-867

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use in attached booklet.



FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably 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.	
HOT LINE NUMBER For 24 Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), Call 1-800-888-8372	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

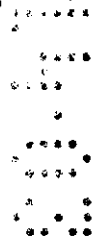
Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

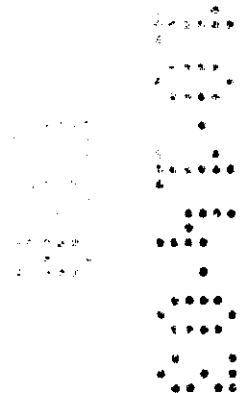
Causes moderate eye injury (irritation). Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact while handling the material may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Environmental Hazards

This product has low solubility in water. At the limits of solubility, this product is not toxic to fish. However, at concentrations above the level of water solubility, it may be toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.



If material is spilled: Contain and sweep up material of spill for disposal or use per label instructions. Wash cleanup equipment to prevent contamination elsewhere. Excess quantities above normal application rates could result in damage to plants subject to spill. Water-in remainder, disc under, cover with layer of soil, or leave exposed to sunlight, as deemed appropriate to the situation.



CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

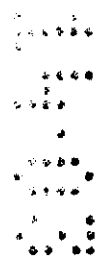
NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product should be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, Inc. or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

In no event shall SYNGENTA or Seller be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

SYNGENTA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitations of warranty and of liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of SYNGENTA.



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Barricade F is a selective preemergence herbicide that provides residual control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Established turf grasses (excluding golf course putting greens) and lawns
- Landscape ornamentals
- Established perennial and wildflower plantings

Barricade F controls susceptible weeds by inhibiting weed seed germination and root development. Most effective weed control will be obtained when Barricade is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation, or with shallow (1-2 inches) incorporation, prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days following application.

Not for use on plants being grown (1) for sale or other commercial use, (2) for commercial seed production, or (3) for research purposes. For use on plants intended for aesthetic purposes or climatic modification and being grown in ornamental gardens or parks, or on golf courses or lawns and grounds.

Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with Barricade F.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply aerially.

Do not apply to golf course putting greens.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Storage

Store in original container away from other fertilizer, feed, or food stuffs and separated from other pesticides.

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal

Paper containers: Completely empty container into application equipment. Then dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or at an incineration facility, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning locally. If burned, stay out of smoke.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Apply uniformly with suitable, calibrated application equipment.

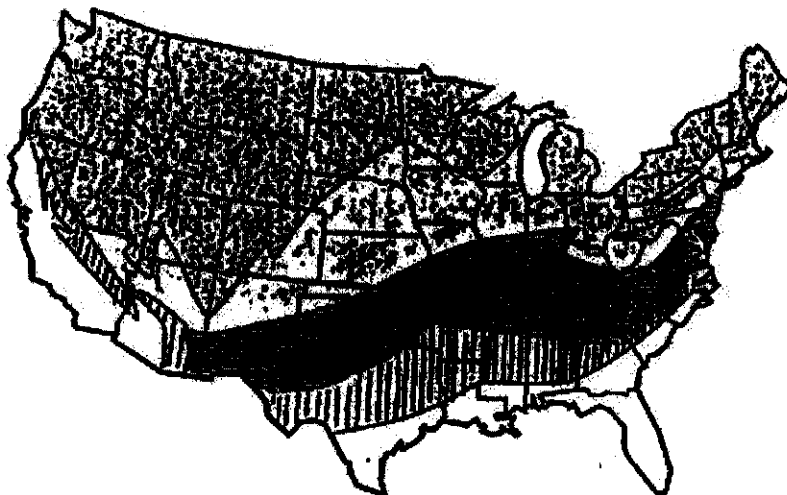
Established Turf






Barricade F is a selective preemergence herbicide that, when properly applied, will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds in established turf grasses and lawns. The maximum amount of Barricade F that may be applied per year is given for each turf grass species in the **Maximum Annual Rates** section of this label.

Most effective weed control in turf grasses will be obtained when Barricade F is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days following application. See the map below for approximate crabgrass seed germination dates.

Crabgrass Seed Germination Dates

Approximate Date



-  After May 30
-  After May 10
-  After April 20
-  After March 20
-  January 1 to March 20

Use Precautions: The following precautions apply to the use of Barricade F in turf grasses and lawns: (1) Application of Barricade F may thin emerged annual bluegrass and newly overseeded grasses. (2) Do not apply to overseeded turf within 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer. Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if Barricade F is applied before seedling secondary roots are in the second inch of soil, not thatch plus soil. (3) Do not cut (harvest) treated sod before 120 days after application. Do not apply to newly set sod until the following year. (4) Application of Barricade F to turf stressed by drought, low fertility, or pest damage may result in turf injury. (5) Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as disking may result in reduced weed control. (6) Do not apply Barricade F to putting greens or areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass, or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.

Rates of Application

Barricade F may be applied as a single application or in sequential applications to control weeds germinating throughout the year. All applications must be made prior to germination of the target weeds. Barricade F will not control established weeds.

Maximum use rate selection should be based on turf species. The length of time of residual weed control provided by Barricade F is related to the rate applied.

Maximum Annual Rates

Barricade F is recommended for use on the turf grass species listed in the following table. Do not exceed the maximum yearly rate as given in the following table:

**Maximum Application Rate of Barricade F/Calendar Year
by Turf Grass Species¹**

Turf Species	Lbs. Product/A	Lbs. ai/A
Bermudagrass ² , Bahigrass, Centipedegrass, Seashore Paspalum, St. Augustinegrass, Tall Fescue (including turf-type) Zoysia	75	1.5
Buffalograss, Kentucky Bluegrass, Perennial Ryegrass	50	1.0
Creeping Red Fescue	37	0.75
Creeping Bentgrass	33	0.65

¹These are the maximum rates per calendar year by species limitations.

²May be used on newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 26 lbs./A. Newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass stolon rooting may be temporarily retarded. Suppression only of Foxtail, Goosegrass, and Rescuegrass due to reduced product rates used in sprigging situations.

- Do not apply more than 75 lbs. of Barricade F per calendar year.
- Use higher rates of Barricade F to achieve higher levels of fertility and longer periods of weed control for each turf type, but do not exceed the maximum application rates specified in the **Maximum Annual Rates Table**.

Weeds Controlled

When used in accordance with this label, Barricade F will provide control of the following weeds:

Barnyardgrass	Kochia
Bluegrass, Annual (Poa annua)	Lambsquarter, Common
Carpetweed	Lovegrass
Chickweed, Common	Panicum (Texas, Fall, Browntop)
Chickweed, Mouseear (from seed)	Pigweed
Crabgrass (Large, Smooth)	Purslane, Common
Crowfootgrass	Pusley, Florida
Cupgrass, Woolly	Rescuegrass ³
Foxtails, Annual	Shepherd's Purse ²
Goosegrass ¹	Signalgrass, Broadleaf
Henbit	Speedwell, Persian
Itchgrass	Sprangletop
Johnsongrass (from seed)	Spurge, Prostrate
Junglerice	Witchgrass
Knotweed	Woodsorrel, Yellow (from seed)

¹In many areas a single application of 33-75 lbs./A of Barricade F will control goosegrass. However, under heavy goosegrass pressure and/or an extended growing season, most effective weed control may be obtained by making an initial application of 33-50 lbs./A followed after 60-90 days by a second application at doses that would not exceed those given in the **Maximum Annual Rates Table**. Do not exceed the maximum rate for turf grass species listed in the **Maximum Annual Rates Table** above.

²Applications for this weed should be made in late summer, fall, or winter prior to germination.

³Suppression only.

Sequential applications may be made so long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed the maximum annual application rates recommended for each turf species. All applications must be made prior to germination of the weed seeds.

When to Apply After Overseeding Turf

Do not apply to overseeded turf within 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer. Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if Barricade F is applied before seedling secondary roots are in the second inch of soil, not thatch plus soil.

When to Overseed After Application

Barricade F will inhibit the germination of turf species if overseeded too soon after application. Follow rates and intervals in the table below for best overseeding/reseeding results.

Barricade F Rate (lbs./A)		Months Before Overseeding		
Product	a.i.	North	Transition	South
25	0.50	4	4	4
33	0.66	5	4	4
37	0.74	6	5	5
40	0.80	--	6	6
50	1.00	--	7	7
57	1.14	--	--	9
65	1.30	--	--	10
75	1.50	--	--	12

Landscape Ornamentals (including Established Perennials and Wildflower Plantings)

Barricade F may be applied for residual preemergence weed control in ornamentals.

Use Rates

Apply Barricade F at 33-75 lbs./A in fall and/or spring. Use higher rates of application for longer control periods. Sequential applications may be made as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed the maximum annual application rate of 75 lbs./A.

Application Timing and Information

Barricade F is a preemergence herbicide and will not control emerged weeds. Most effective weed control in ornamentals will be obtained when Barricade F is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation, or with shallow (1-2 inch) mechanical incorporation, prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days following application.

Best weed control is obtained when Barricade F is applied to soil free of clods, weeds, and debris such as leaves. Prior to application of Barricade F, control existing vegetation by hand weeding, cultivation, or the use of an appropriate postemergence herbicide.

Established Landscape Ornamentals

Barricade F may be applied to established ornamentals as a broadcast, over-the-top, or directed application. Irrigation or rainfall soon after application will wash residues off plant foliage and activate Barricade F in the soil.

Newly-Transplanted Landscape Ornamentals

Barricade F may be applied to newly-transplanted ornamentals as a broadcast, over-the-top, or directed application. Delay application to allow soil to settle around new transplants and water thoroughly before applying Barricade F. Apply Barricade F after cuttings form roots and become established. Apply before budding/grafting or after buds/grafts have taken to avoid any inhibition of the tissue union.

Tolerant Ornamental Species

Barricade F will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines and flowers. The species listed in Table 1 are tolerant to Barricade F. Barricade F is also approved for application, except in California, to the species in Table 2. Best results will be obtained when Barricade F is uniformly applied to the soil surface; avoid applying to ornamental shoots which may defeat the effort to get uniform distribution on the soil surface. Barricade F may be applied over the top of these species.

When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage) some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to Barricade F.

Table 1 - Tolerant Ornamental Species - All States

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Abies</i> spp.	Fir species** (Balsam, Fraser, Noble, etc.)
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>	Kiwi*
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily)
<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>	Vine Hill Manzanita
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Aucuba
<i>Berberis gladwynensis</i>	Barberry
<i>Berberis julianae</i>	Wintergreen Barberry
<i>Berberis mentorensis</i>	Mentor Barberry
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry
<i>Berberis verruculosa</i>	Warty Barberry
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Japanese Boxwood
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Scotch Heather
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant)
<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>	Feathery Cassia
<i>Ceanothus rigidus</i>	Wild Lilac
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	False Cypress
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Cleyera
<i>Citrus</i> spp.	Citrus species*
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	American Dogwood
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Cranberry Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Bearberry Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	Rockspray Cotoneaster
<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Hawthorne
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress
<i>Delosperma alba</i>	White Trailing Ice Plant
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Hop Bush
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Silverberry
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper
<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Japanese Spindle Tree (Evergreen Euonymus)

* Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.

**Not for use on container grown plants.

Scientific name

Common name

<i>Euonymus kiautschovicks</i>	Spreading Euonymus
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese Aralia
<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Border Forsythia
<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Greenstem Forsythia
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine
<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.	Gladiolus species**
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
<i>Hibiscus</i>	Rose of Sharon**
<i>Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis</i>	Chinese Hibiscus
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Chinese Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese Holly
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly
<i>Ilex pernyi</i>	Holly
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly
<i>Iris</i> spp.	Iris species**
<i>Jasminium nudiflorum</i>	Winter Jasmine
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese Juniper
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Shore Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Creeping Juniper
<i>Juglans</i> spp.	Walnut*
<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>	Shrimp Plant
<i>Lagerstromia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Amur Privet
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese Privet
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Glossy Privet (Wax-Leaf)
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Big Blue Lillyturf
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle
<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Magnolia species**
<i>Malephora luteola</i>	Ice Plant
<i>Malus</i> spp.	Crabapple*
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Heavenly Bamboo
<i>Narcissus</i> spp.	Narcissus species**
<i>Nerium</i> spp.	Oleander
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive*
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Mondo Grass
<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Trailing African Daisy
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood
<i>Persea americana</i>	Avocado*
<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Frasier's Photinia (Redtip)

* Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.

**Not for use on container grown plants.

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Picea</i> spp.	Spruce species** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub
<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Calabrian Pine
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine
<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	Slash Pine
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Black Pine
<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine
<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	Japanese Black Pine
<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia Pine
<i>Pistacia</i> spp.	Pistachio*
<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>	Queensland Pittosporum
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Japanese Pittosporum
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English Laurel
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum and Prune*
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir**
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn Scarlet
<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	Firethorn
<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	Firethorn
<i>Pyrus</i> spp.	Bradford Pear spp.
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Oak species
<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorne
<i>Rhododendron</i> (including Azalea)	'Coral Bells'
	'Formosa'
	'Hino-crimson'
	'PJM'
	'Roseum Elegans'
<i>Rosa banksiae</i>	Lady Bank's Rose
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary*
<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Leatherleaf Fern
<i>Santolina virens</i>	
<i>Sedum album</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Japanese Boxcherry

* Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.

**Not for use on container grown plants.

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Taxus media</i>	Yew
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American Arborvitae
<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Star Jasmine
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canada Hemlock
<i>Tulipa</i> spp.	Tulip species
<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>	Japanese Viburnum
<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	Sweet Viburnum
<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	Japanese Snowball
<i>Viburnum rigidum</i>	Canary Island Viburnum
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	Cranberry Bush
<i>Viburnum wrightii</i>	Leatherleaf Viburnum
<i>Vinca major</i>	Vinca
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Dwarf Periwinkle
<i>Vitis</i> spp.	Grape*
<i>Weigela florida</i>	Old Fashioned Weigela
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Spanish Bayonet
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Yucca, Adam's Needle

* Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.

**Not for use on container grown plants.

Table 2 - Tolerant Ornamental Species/Varieties - All States Except CA

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Abelia: Sherwood
<i>Achillea</i> spp.	Yarrow: King Edward
<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>	
<i>Akebia quinata</i>	Five-Leaf or Chocolate Vine
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion
<i>Anemone hybrida</i>	Japanese Anemone
<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	Aquilegia: Red and Gold
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle
<i>Aster</i> spp.	Aster: Bonny Blue, Purple Dome
<i>Aster X frikartii</i>	
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern; Fern Lady
<i>Begonia</i> spp.	Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grandis
<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>	
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	Snowbank
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Butterfly-Bush (Dwarf Blue); Royal Red
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush
<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	Tussock Bellflower; (White Clips)
<i>Campis X tagliabuana</i>	Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Flower; Madame Galen
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>	
<i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i>	
<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	Coreopsis (Calliopsis): Early Sunrise, Moonbeam
<i>Crocoshmia</i> spp.	Lucifer
<i>Delosperma</i> spp.	Cooperi Pink
<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Larkspur; Blue Elf
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Dianthus, Maiden Pinks 'Zing'
<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	Cheddar Pink
<i>Echinacea pupurea</i>	Coneflower, Purple; Magnus
<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	Weeping Forsythia
<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	Gaillardia, Blanket Flower: 'Goblin'
<i>Gaura</i> spp.	
<i>Gentiana daturica</i>	Gentian
<i>Geranium cinereum</i>	Cranesbill
<i>Gypsophila repens</i>	Baby's Breath
<i>Helianthemum</i> spp.	Sunrose
<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	Daylily: Aztec Gold, Stella De Oro, Tender Love
<i>Heucherella</i> spp.	Coral Bell; Bridget Bloom
<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	Mallow; Disco Belle White

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Scientific name	Common name
<i>Hosta plantaginea</i>	Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)
<i>Hosta sieboldiana</i>	Hosta, 'Searsucker'
<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> var. <i>variegata</i>	
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Bigleaf Hydrangea
<i>Inula ensifolia</i>	
<i>Iris ensata</i>	Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodlesong
<i>Iris siberica</i>	Siberian Iris; Cabernet
<i>Juniperus davurica</i>	Parsoni
<i>Lagerstromia indica</i> x <i>fauriei</i>	Crape Myrtle; Tuscarora
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Weeping Lantana
Lavender spp.	Lavender; Munstead
<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	Edelweiss
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese Privet; Variegata
<i>Lilium</i> spp.	Lily: Jazz
<i>Liriope muscari</i> var. <i>variegata</i>	Liriope, Variegated
<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Liriope, Creeping
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink
<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Burgundy
<i>Lythrum</i> spp.	Loosestrife; Modern Pink
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Yaku Jima, Silberfeder
<i>Oenothera missourensis</i>	Evening Primrose
<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Osmanthus (False Holly): Gulf Tide
<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>	Tree Peony
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Fountain Grass (Dwarf)
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Dragonhead, False; Vivid
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Oak, Shumard's Red
<i>Rhaphiolepis umbellata</i>	Yedda Hawthorne
<i>Rhododendron</i> (including azalea)	'Delaware Valley White' 'Flame Creeper' 'Girard Crimson' 'George L. Tabor' Wakeiebisu
<i>Rudbeckia</i> spp.	White Gumpo
<i>Saxifraga</i> spp.	Black-Eyed Susan: Goldstrum
<i>Scabiosa</i> spp.	Saxifrage; Purple Dome
<i>Sedum cauticola</i>	Pincushion Flower
<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>	Stonecrop; Lidakense
<i>Sedum spurium</i>	Stonecrop
	Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood

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Scientific name

Common name

Spiraea bumalda

Spirea: Anthony Waterer

Syzyglum paniculatum

Australian Brushcherry

Teucrium spp.

Germander

Thalictrum dipterocarpum

Meadow Rue

Veronica spp.

Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border

Viburnum suspensum

Arrowood Viburnum

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