DU PONT

MANZATE® 200

FUNGICIDE

WETTABLE POWDER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
A coordination product of zinc ion and manganese *ethylene bisdithiocarbamate*	80%
In which the ingredients are	
Manganese**	16%
Zinc**	2%
Etyhlene bisdithiocarbamate ion ($C_4H_6N_2S_4$)=	62%
INERT INGREDIENTS	20%

Made in Colombia

Printed in U.S.A.

EPA Reg No. 352-341

EPA Est. 34302-CL-1

Keep of out reach of children.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! **MAY IRRITATE EYES, NOSE, THROAT AND SKIN. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED.**

Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Keep away from fire or sparks.

Wear protective clothing including long pants, long sleeve shirt, gloves, hat and boots during mixing and loading operations.

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers, other persons or animals. The area being treated must be *vacated by unprotected persons.*

FIRST AID: In case of contact, flush skin or eyes with plenty of water; for eyes, get medical attention

For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-800-441-3637.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated

NET 3 lb

MADE BY DU PONT IN COLOMBIA

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, WILMINGTON, DE

AG-1030 8016.8106

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

Du Pont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on

Product Labeling

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

ACCEPTED

JAN 6 1987

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 352-341

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

'Manzate' 200 should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this folder or in separate published Du Pont recommendations available through local dealers

Du Pont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by Du Pont. User assumes all risks associated with such nonrecommended use.

'Manzate' 200, a wettable powder containing a coordination product of zinc ion and maneb, is recommended for use as a spray or dust for the control of many important plant diseases.

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried or dusts have settled. Because certain states my require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Warnings must include the following information: "CAUTION. Area treated with 'Manzate' 200 on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried or dusts have settled. In case of contact, flush skin or eyes with plenty of water, for eyes, get medical attention."

AS A SPRAY (Ground or Aerial Equipment) — Apply 'Manzate' 200 at the rate shown, use sufficient water to provide thorough coverage, usually 20 to 100 gals per acre for ground equipment and 5 to 8 gals per acre for aircraft. Add 'Manzate' 200 slowly to water in the spray tank with agitation, or premix thoroughly in separate holding tank for concentrate or aircraft sprayers. Continuous agitation is required to keep the product in suspension. Add a spreader-sticker spray adjuvant if needed

AS A DUST - Apply 'Manzate' 200 at the rate shown, using proper amount of dust containing 6% to 10% 'Manzate' 200 (4.8% to 8% active). Dust may be prepared by diluting and thoroughly mixing 'Manzate' 200 with pyrophyllite or other neutral diluent. Commonly used insecticides may displace an equivalent amount of diluent. Use dust mixtures as soon as possible after preparation

when used in accordance with the directions under normal use conditions. 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 weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Du Pont. In no case shall Du Pont be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. DU PONT MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Important—Never allow "Manzate" 200 to become wet during storage. This may lead to certain chemical changes which will reduce the effectiveness of "Manzate" 200 as a fungicide and create vapors which may be flammable. Keep container closed when not in use. Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed.

DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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FIELD CROPS
Application Restrictions

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE	TIMING/INTERVAL	LAST APPLICATION TO HARVEST	LIVESTOCK GRAZING/FEEDING	COMMENTS
Barley, Oats, Rye Wheat	Helminthosporium leaf blight Septoria glume spot Septoria leaf spot Tan spot Wheat leaf rust (*Puccinia* spp.)	2 lbs/acre	Begin when disease threatens or at tillering-to-jointing stage. Repeat every 7 to 10 days, maximum of 3 applications.	26 days	Do not graze livestock in treated areas within 26 days after application.	
Corn (field, popcorn)	Helminthosporium leaf blight Rust	1½ lbs/acre	Begin when disease threatens. Repeat every 4 to 7 days	40 days		
Corn (sweet, hybrid seed production)	Helminthosporium leaf blight Rust	1½ lbs/acre	Begin when disease threatens. Repeat every 4 to 7 days	7 days	Do not graze or feed forage or fodder to livestock	
Cotton (Southwest only)	Rust	1½ to 2 lbs/acre	Begin when rust first appears in the area Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals	Do not apply after bolls open	Do not graze or feed gin trash.	
Oats (see barley)						
Peanuts	Cercospora leaf spot Rust	1 to 2 lbs/acre	Begin when disease threatens. Repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals.		Do not feed vine hay to livestock.	
Peanuts (Tank mix with Benlate® Fungicide)	Ascochyta web blotch Cercospora leaf spot Rust	1½ lbs plus 4 ozs "Benlate"/acre	Begin 35 to 40 days after planting or when disease threatens Repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals (7 to 10 days for rust).	14 days	Do not graze or feed treated vines, hay or hulls to livestock.	Spray oil may be added at ½ to 1 qt/acre Do not use "Benlate" where benzimidazole-resistant Cercospora is present
Rye (see barley)						
Sugar beets	Cercospora leaf spot	1½ to 2 lbs/acre	Begin when disease first threatens. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals	14 days	Do not feed treated sugar beet tops to livestock	
Tobacco - Plant bed	Anthracnose Blue mold	¾ lb/100 gals (2 tsp/gal), 3 to 5 gals/100 sq yds of plant bed	Begin when plants are the size of a dime or when blue mold threatens. Repeat at 3 to 14 day intervals through transplanting			
Tobacco - Field	Blue mold	1 to 1½ lbs/acre	Begin when blue mold is reported in the area Repeat at 3 to 7 day intervals.			
Wheat (see barley)						

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS
Application Restrictions

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE	TIMING/INTERVAL	LAST APPLICATION TO HARVEST	LIVESTOCK GRAZING/FEEDING	COMMENTS
Apples, Crab apples, Quince	Bitter rot Black rot Brown rot Cedar-apple rust Fly speck Scab Sooty Blotch	1 to 2 lbs/100 gals up to 10 lbs/acre	Begin with green tip or delayed dormant spray Repeat every 7 to 14 days throughout the season	Crabapple and quince—15 days Apples—21 days, in AL, AR, DE, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, MD, MO, NJ, NC, OH, PA, SC, TN, VA, WV; 30 days in all other states	Do not graze livestock in treated orchards	Add spreader-sticker during last 3 cover sprays
Apples, Tank mix w/ Benlate Fungicide	Bitter rot Black rot Brown rot Cedar-apple rot Fly Speck Powdery mildew Quince rust	1 lb plus 2 to 3 ozs Benlate/100 gals	Apply at ¼" green tip Repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals (or as needed) through the cover sprays	Apples 21 days in AL, AR, DE, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, MD, MO, NJ, NC, OH, PA, SC, TN, VA, WV, 30 days in all other states	Do not graze livestock in treated orchards	1 qt spray oil/100 gals may be added for varieties more susceptible to powdery mildew, or for scab if an application is missed during an infection period

	Cedar-apple rot Fly Speck Powdery mildew Quince rust Scab Sooty blotch			OR, PA, SC, TN, VA, WV: 30 days in all other states		if an application is missed during an infection period.
Bananas	Sigatoka *(Mycosphaerella)*	2 to 4 lbs/acre in water or water/-oil emulsion or oil alone	Begin when leaves first appear and repeat e 2 to 3 weeks or as required			Add spreader-sticker when using water as carrier.
Caprifig	Endosepsis *(Fusarium)* Mold	4 lbs/100 gals	Prepare mamme figs by making a shallow cut through the eye and then hand dividing to avoid wasp injury. Submerge mamme figs in the continuously agitated suspension for at least 15 minutes. Drain before placement in trees			Use fresh dipping suspension after treating 4 to 5 batches of figs
Crabapple (see apple)						
Cranberries	Fruit rot	3 to 6 lbs/acre	Begin at mid-bloom. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals	30 days		
Grapes	Black rot Bunch rot *Dead arm* Downy mildew	1 to 4 lbs/acre	Apply when shoots are ½ to 1" long, 3 to 5" long, & 8 to 10" long. Continue at 10 to 14 day intervals	66 days in California do not apply after fruit set)		
Papayas	Anthracnose *(Colletotricum)* Phytophthora fruit rot Black spot *(Cercospora)*	2 to 3 lbs/acre (minimum 50 GPA)	Begin at flowering, treat central column crown, blossom area and developing fruit. Repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals			Add spreader-sticker
Pears	Bitter rot Black rot Brown rot Cedar-apple rust Fly speck Scab Sooty blotch	1 to 2 lbs/100 gals up to 10 lbs/acre	Begin with green tip or delayed dormant spray. Repeat every 7 to 14 days throughout the season	15 days	Do not graze livestock in treated orchards	Add spreader-sticker during last 3 cover sprays
	Pear psylla nymph (Pacific NW)	1½ to 2 lbs/100 gals up to 10 lbs/acre	Apply any time after bloom or postharvest when high populations of pear psylla nymphs are present. Repeat every 2 to 4 weeks	15 days when spray oils are used post-bloom, do not apply Manzate 200 sooner than 7 days after the last oil application.	Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.	
Pineapple	Phytophthora heart rot	3.2 lbs/10 gals. Use up to 100 gals of suspension to treat clean propagation material for one acre	Dip planting material in fungicide suspension prior to planting. Stir frequently to prevent settling.			Prepare new suspension when 2/3 of volume is used or sooner if noticeably discolored by soil from plant material
Quince (see apples)						

CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE

VEGETABLE CROPS
Application Restrictions

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE	TIMING/INTERVAL	LAST APPLICATION TO HARVEST	LIVESTOCK GRAZING/FEEDING	COMMENTS
Asparagus	Rust	2 lbs/acre	Begin when rust threatens Repeat every 10 days as needed	Apply only on ferns after spears have been harvested		
Crown (planting stock)	Crown rot	1 lb per 100 gals	Dip clean, loosely packed crowns into continuously agitated fungicide suspension for 5 minutes. Drain and plant as soon as possible			Wash dirty crowns before dip treatment Replace suspension in clean tank when discolored by soil.
Carrots	Alternaria leaf spot Cercospora leaf spot	1½ to 2 lbs/acre	Begin when disease threatens Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals	7 days	Do not use treated tops for food or feed.	
Celery Fennel	Early & late blights	2 lbs/acre	Begin in plant beds at emergence. Repeat every 3 to 5 days in plant bed, at 7-day intervals in the field	Celery—14 days Fennel—7		Remove excess residues by stripping, trimming and washing at harvest
Corn (Sweet)	Helminthosporium leaf blight Rust	1½ lbs/acre	Begin when disease threatens Repeat every 4 to 7 days.	7 days	Do not graze or feed forage or fodder to livestock.	
Cucumbers Melons Squash (summer & winter)	Alternaria leaf spot Anthracnose Cercospora leaf spot Downy mildew Gummy stem blight Pythium fruit rot Scab	2 to 3 lbs/acre (winter squash—1½ to 2 lbs/acre)	Begin at 2-leaf stage. Repeat every 5 to 7 days.	5 days		
Fennel *(see celery)*						
Melons (see cucumbers)						
Onions (dry bulb)	Botrytis leaf blight Downy mildew Neck rot Purple blotch	3 lbs/acre	Begin when disease is first reported in the area Repeat every 7 days	7 days		Do not allow spray or drift to contact exposed bulbs
	Smut	3 lbs/acre in 75 to 125 gals/acre (29,000 linear feet of furrow)	Apply as a furrow drench to muck soils at planting to protect seedlings			
Potatoes	Early & late blights	1 to 2 lbs/acre	Begin when plants are 4 to 6" high Repeat every 7 to 10 days			
	Early blight	1 to 2 lbs/acre plus Triphenyl Tin Hydroxide (TPTH) at ½ to full labeled use rate				
Potato (seed piece)	Fusarium seed piece decay Common scab (seedborne)	2 lbs/100 gals	Dip treat, drain, and plant as soon as possible following treatment		Do not use treated pieces for food or feed purposes.	If seed pieces are to be held before planting, spread out to dry in a cool place.
Squash (summer and winter) see cucumber						
Tomatoes	Anthracnose Early & late blights Gray leaf mold Gray leaf spot	1½ to 3 lbs/acre	Begin when seedlings emerge Repeat every 7 days	5 days		
	Bacterial leaf spot	1½ lbs plus 4 lbs fixed coppers in 100 gals/acre	Begin when seedlings emerge Repeat every 3 to 4 days			

GRASSES (TURF)
Application Restrictions

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE	TIMING/INTERVAL	LAST APPLICATION TO HARVEST	LIVESTOCK GRAZING/FEEDING	COMMENTS
Turf grasses	Algae	6 ozs in 3 to 5 gals/1000 sq ft (16 lbs in 130-220 gals/acre)	Begin when algae first appears Repeat at 7-day intervals as long as condition persists.		Do not graze treated areas or feed clippings to livestock.	
	Leaf Spot and Stripe rust	3 to 4 ozs in 3 to 5 gals/1000 sq ft	Begin when disease threatens Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as long as disease			

	Leaf stem, and strip rust	3 to 4 ozs in 3 to 5 gals/1000 sq ft (8 to 11 lbs in 130 to 220 gals/acre)	Begin when disease threatens. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as long as disease persists			
	Leaf spot (*Helminthosporium* spp.) *Rhizoctonia solani* brown patch	3 to 4 ozs in 3 to 5 gals/1000 sq ft (8 to 11 lbs in 130 to 220 gals/acre)	Begin when disease threatens Tees and greens: Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals Fairways: Repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals Home lawns: Repeat at 14 to 21 day intervals Continue as long as disease persists			When conditions are unusually favorable for disease, use 6 to 8 ozs/1000 sq ft (16 to 22 lbs/acre) and reduce intervals to 3 to 5 days.

SEED TREATMENT

CROP	DISEASES	SEED TREATMENT RATE — APPLY AS A SLURRY		COMMENTS
		Ozs/Bu	Ozs/100 lb	
Barley	*Bunt, Covered smut, Damping-off, Fake loose smut, Seed decay, Seedling blights*	1.3 to 2.0	2.7 to 4.2	*LABEL TREATED SEED* "Do not use for food, feed or oil purposes. This seed treated with Manzate 200 Fungicide."
Corn	Damping off, seed rot, seedling blight	1.5 to 3.0	2.7 to 5.4	
Cotton Acid Delinted	Damping-off, Seedling blights	—	3	
Cotton Reginned	Damping-off, Seedling blights	—	6	
Flax	Seed decay, Seedling blights, Damping-off	2.0 to 4.0	3.6 to 7.1	
Oats	Damping-off, Seedling blights, Seed decay, Smuts	1.3 to 2.0	4.0 to 6.3	
Peanuts (shelled)	Damping-off, Seed rots, Seedling blights	2.0 to 4.0	8.0 to 16.0	
Rice	Achlya, other soil and seedborne fungi causing seed rot and reduced seedling vigor	—	2.0 to 4.0 Apply before, during, or after soaking in water.	The incorporation of a dye into the treating slurry is recommended. Dye must color seed to distinguish as treated.
Rye	Bunt, Covered smut, Damping-off, Seed decay, Seedling blights	1.3 to 2.0	2.3 to 3.6	
Safflower	*Puccinia carthami* (which causes foot-and-rot disease and *foliage rust disease*)	—	2.0	
Sorghum	Covered kernel smut, Damping-off, Seedling blights, Seed rots	1.5 to 2.5	2.7 to 4.5	
Tomatoes	Damping-off, Seedling blights, Seed rots	—	8.0	
Wheat	Bunt, Covered smut, Damping-off, Seed decay, Seedling blights	1.3 to 2.0	2.2 to 3.3	

FLOWERS, FOLIAGE PLANTS, AND ORNAMENTALS

Apply in the field, nursery or greenhouse as a thorough coverage spray, using 1 to 2 lbs. Manzate 200 per 100 gals of water (1-1/2 to 3 tsp per gal). For hard-to-wet plants, add a suitable wetting agent. Begin applications when new growth starts or when disease first threatens and continue at 7 to 10 day intervals between applications. Use higher rate and shorter intervals during periods of excessive wetness and rapid plant growth.

Du Pont "Manzate" 200 is recommended for use on certain flower, foliage and ornamental plants listed in the table below for control of the following diseases and pathogens:

**Alternaria*—leaf spots and flower blights
**Anthracnose*—*Colletotrichum* or *Elsinoe* or *Gloeosporium* or *Glomerella* or *Gnomonia*
Aschochyta
**Blackspot* of rose or elm
Blight—*Phytophthora*
Blister—*Taphrina*
Botryosphaeria
Botrytis blights, gray mold
Brown rot of *Prunus* spp.—*Monilinia*
Cephalosporium
**Cercospora*
**Colletotrichum*
**Coryneum*
Curvularia
Cylindrocladium
**Cylindrosporium*
**Dactylaria*
Didymellina
**Diplocarpon*
Downy mildews—*Plasmopara* or *Peronospora*
**Elsinoe*
**Entomosporium*
Fabraea
Flower blights
Fusarium
Fusicladium
**Gloesporium*
**Gnomonia*
Gray mold—*Botrytis*
Guignardia
**Gymnosporangium*
**Leafspots*
**Leptosphaeria*
Lophodermium
Macrophoma
**Melampsora*
**Melampsoridium*
Monochaetia
Mycosphaerella
**Pestalotia*
Phomopsis—*Phragmidium*
**Phyllosticta*
Phytophthora
Pseudonectria
Puccinia
Ramularia
Rhizoctonia
**Rhytisma*
**Rusts*—*Gymnosporangium, Melampsora, Melampsoridium, Phragmidium, Puccinia, Uromyces*
**Scab*—*Fusicladium* or *Venturia* or *Sphaceloma*
Scirrhia
**Septoria*
**Shothole*—*Coryneum*
**Sphaeropsis*
Stemphylium
Taphrina
Uromyces

*denotes leaf spots

ORNAMENTALS FOR WHICH "MANZATE" 200 IS RECOMMENDED

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME

ORNAMENTALS FOR WHICH "MANZATE" 200 IS RECOMMENDED

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME
African violet	*Saintpaulia ionantha*
Aglaonema commutatum	
Almond	*Prunus amygdalus*
Andromeda, Mountain	*Pieris floribunda*
Anthurium	*Anthurium* spp.
Arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*
Areca Palm	*Chrysalidocar lutescens*
Ash	*Fraxinus* spp
Ash, Mountain	*Sorbus* spp
Aster, China	*Callistephus chinensis*
Azalea	*Rhododendron* spp
Baby's Breath	*Gypsophila paniculata*
Begonia	*Begonia* spp
Birch	*Betula pendula*
Boxwood	*Buxus microphylla*
	Buxus sempervirons
Buckeye	*Aesculus* spp
Buffalo Berry	*Sherperdia argentea*
Camellia	*Camellia japonica*
Carnation	*Dianthus caryophyllus*
Cedar, Red	*Juniperus virginiana*
Christmas Cactus	*Zygocactus truncatus*
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* spp
Cordyline	*Dracaena* spp
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster divaricata*
	Cotoneaster horizontalis
	perpusilla
Crabapple	*Malus ioensis*
Crassula argentea	
Croton	*Codiaeum variegatum*
	Codiaeum punctatum aureaum
Cyprus, Arizona	*Cypressus* spp
Dahlia	*Dahlia* spp
Daisy, Transvall	*Gerbera* spp.
Dieffenbachia	*Dieffenbachia picta*
Dogwood	*Cornus amomum*
	Cornus Florida
	Cornus racemosa
	Cornus sericea
	Cornus stolonifera
Dracaena	*Dracaena marginata*
	Dracaena sanderiana
Dusty Miller	*Centaurea cineraria*
Elm, American	*Ulmus americana*
Elm, Chinese	*Ulmus parvifolia*
Euonymus	*Euonymus japonica*
Fern	*Nephrolepus exaltata*
	Polystichum adiantiforme
	Pteris ensiformis

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME
Ficus	*Ficus benjamina*
	Ficus pumila
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Fir, Noble	*Abies procera*
Firethorn	*Pyracantha coccinea*
Fittonia	*Fittonia argyroneura*
Geranium	*Pelargonium hortorum*
Gladiolus	*Gladiolus* spp
Gold Dust Tree	*Aucuba japonica*
Gypsophila	*Gypsophila paniculata*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus* spp
Hemp-bowstring	*Sansevieria trifasciata*
Holly	*Ilex* spp
Holly, Chinese	*Ilex cornuta*
Holly, Japanese	*Ilex crenata*
Hollyhock	*Althaea rosea*
	Alcea spp.
Horsechestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*
Iris	*Iris* spp.
Ivy	*Hendera helix*
Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis*
	Juniperus horizontalis plumosa
	Juniperus sabina
Laurel, Mountain	Kalmia latifolia
Lavender Cotton	Santolina chamaecyparissus
Lily	*Lilium* spp
Lily, Easter	*Lilium longiflorum*
Lily, Tiger	*Lilium tigrinum*
Madagascar Palm	*Chrysalidocar lutescens*
Magnolia	*Magnolia stellata*
Mahonia	*Mahonia nervosa*
Maple	*Acer* spp
Maple, Red	*Acer rubrum*
Maple, Sugar	*Acer saccharum*
Nannyberry	*Viburnum lentago*
Nephthytis	*Nephthytis afzelii*
Oak	*Quercus borealis*
	Quercus rubrum
	Quercus velutina
Osmanthus	*Osmanthus heterophyllus*
Pansy	*Viola* spp.
Peony	*Paeonia* spp.
Peperomia	*Peperomia* spp
Periwinkle	*Vinca* spp
Petunia	*Petunia hybrida*
Philodendron	*Philodendron* spp
Photinia	*Photinia fraseri*
Pick-a-back	*Tolmiea menziesii*
Pieris	*Pieris* spp

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME
Pilea	*Pilea* spp
Pine, Norfolk Island	*Araucaria*
Pine, White	*Pinus strobus*
Pittosporum	*Pittosporum tobira*
Plane Tree	*Platanus occidentalis*
Poinsettia*	*Euphorbia pulcherrima*
Prayer Plant	*Maranta kerchoveana*
Primrose	*Primula* spp
Privet	*Ligustrum* spp
Protea	*Leucospermum cordifolium*
Prune	*Prunus* spp
Pussywillow	*Salix babylonica*
Pyracantha	*Pyracantha watereri*
Redwood (seedlings)	*Sequoia sempervirons*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* spp
Rose	*Rosa* spp
Sand Cherry	*Prunus cistena*
Santolina	*Santolina* spp.
Schefflera	*Schefflera arboricola*
	Schefflera actinophylla
Sequoia, Giant (seedlings)	*Sequoia gigantia*
Snapdragons	*Antirrhinum majus*
Spindletree, Winged	*Euonymus alatus*
Spruce, Alberta (dwarf)	*Picea glauca conica*
Spruce, Engelmann	*Picea engelmannii*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spurge, Japanese	*Pachysandra terminalis*
Statice	*Limonium sinuatum*
Strawflower	*Helichrysum bracteatum*
Sumac, Skunkbush	*Rhus trilobata*
Sycamore	*Platanus* spp
Syngonium	*Syngonium podophyllum*
Velvet plant	*Gynura* spp.
Venus Flytrap	*Dionaea muscipula*
Verbena	*Verbena* spp.
Viburnum	*Viburnum davidi*
	Viburnum opulus
Walnut	*Juglans* spp.
Walnut, Black	*Juglans nigra*
Willow	*Salix* spp.
Yucca	*Yucca elephantipes*
	Yucca filamentosa
Zebra plant	*Aphelandra squarrosa*
Zinnia	*Zinnia elegans*

*Do not exceed 1 ½ lbs/100 gallons.