

ACCEPTED



Manzate® 200

FUNGICIDE

WETTABLE POWDER

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Manzate® 200 FLOWABLE FUNGICIDE

Contains 4.0 Lbs Active Ingredient Per Gallon

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

A coordination product of zinc ion and manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbamate	37.0%
in which the ingredients are	
Manganese ⁺⁺	7.4%
Zinc ⁺⁺	0.9%
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamate ion (C ₂ H ₂ N ₂ S ₂) ⁻	28.7%

INERT INGREDIENTS 63.0%

This product contains the toxic inert paraformaldehyde

U.S. Pat. 3,379,610

EPA Est. 33971-MX-1

EPA Reg No. 352-398

Keep out of 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 contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

During mixing, loading, and application wear a long-sleeve shirt, long pants or coveralls, socks, shoes, chemical resistant gloves, and goggles or face shield. During mixing and loading a chemical resistant apron must also be worn. See Directions For Use.

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. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, bogs, marshes, and potholes) except as specified for the labeled use on cranberry. Cover or incorporate spilled treated seed. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Important—Keep in a cool place but not below 32°F. Temperature extremes will affect the quality of "Manzate" 200 Flowable. 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. Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

Du Pont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only 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.**

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 mancozeb, is recommended for use as a spray for the control of many important plant diseases.

WORKER SAFETY RULES

Keep all unprotected persons, children, livestock, and pets away from treated area or where there is danger of drift.

Do not rub eyes or mouth with hands. See First Aid.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT—For Mixers, Loaders, Applicators and Early Reentry Workers.

HANDLE THIS PRODUCT ONLY WHEN WEARING THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT: a long-sleeve shirt and long pants or a coverall that covers all parts of the body except the head, hands, and feet, chemical resistant gloves, shoes, socks and goggles or a face shield. During mixing and loading, a chemical resistant apron must also be worn.

During application from a tractor with a completely enclosed cab with positive pressure filtration, or aurally with an enclosed cockpit, a long-sleeve shirt and long pants may be worn in place of the above protective clothing. Chemical resistant gloves must be available in the cab or cockpit and worn while exiting.

IMPORTANT! Before removing gloves, wash them with soap and water. Always wash hands, face, and arms with soap and water before eating, smoking or drinking. Always wash hands and arms with soap and water before using the toilet.

After work take off all clothes and shoes. Shower using soap and water. Wear only clean clothes. Do not use contaminated clothing. Wash protective clothing and protective equipment with soap and water after each use. Personal clothing worn during use must be laundered separately from household articles. Clothing and protective equipment heavily contaminated or drenched with mancozeb must be destroyed according to state and local regulations.

HEAVILY CONTAMINATED OR DRENCHED CLOTHING CANNOT BE ADEQUATELY DECONTAMINATED

During aerial application, human flaggers are prohibited unless in totally enclosed vehicles.

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."

REENTRY STATEMENTS

For Agricultural Uses

After sprays have dried do not enter or allow entry into treated areas until the 24-hour reentry interval has expired unless wearing the personal protective equipment listed on this label.

For Turf Uses

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

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 5% 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.

CHEMIGATION: Apply "Manzate" 200 Fungicide only through sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow side (wheel) roll traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation systems only on crops specifically designated in the "Directions For Use" for that particular crop. Do not apply "Manzate" 200 through any other type of irrigation system or on any other crops.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

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.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems:

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 backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from 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 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 pump.
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 on valves where there is no water pump, when the water pressure drops below the point where pesticides could be introduced effectively.
6. The pesticide injection pipeline shall be equipped with a pressure-relieving device to prevent backflow into the public water system.
7. Do not apply when wind direction favors drift toward the protected area.

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Specific Instructions for Sprinkler Irrigation Systems:

1. 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.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. 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.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. 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.
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.
8. Good agitation is required in the injection tank.
9. In moving systems, apply specified dosage of "Manzate" 200 as a continuous injection. In nonmoving systems inject "Manzate" 200 for 15 to 30 minutes at end of cycle. Use the least amount of water possible consistent with uniform coverage.
10. Mix the amount of "Manzate" 200 needed for acreage to be treated into the quantity of water determined during prior calibration. For moving systems inject into the system continuously for one complete revolution of the field. For nonmoving systems inject into system for the time established during calibration.
11. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation equipment until all "Manzate" 200 is flushed from system.

**FIELD CROPS
Application Restrictions**

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE	TIMING/INTERVAL	LAST APPLICATION TO HARVEST	LIVESTOCK GRAZING/FEEDING	COMMENTS
Cereal Grains Wheat	Helminthosporium leaf blight Sectoria glume spot Sectoria leaf spot Tan spot wheat leaf rust (<i>Puccinia</i> 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 (popcorn)	Helminthosporium leaf blight Rust	1 1/2 lbs/acre	Begin when disease threatens. Repeat every 4 to 7 days.	40 days		
Corn (sweet, hybrid seed production)	Helminthosporium leaf blight Rust	1 1/2 lbs/acre	Begin when disease threatens. Repeat every 4 to 7 days.	7 days	Do not graze or feed forage or fodder to livestock.	
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	1 1/2 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 1/2 to 1 qt/acre. Do not use Benlate where benzimidazole-resistant Cercospora is present.
Sugar beets	Cercospora leaf spot	1 1/2 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.	

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FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Application Restrictions

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE	TIMING/INTERVAL	LAST APPLICATION TO HARVEST	LIVESTOCK GRAZING/FEEDING	COMMENTS
Bananas	Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella</i>)	2 to 4 lbs/acre in water or water/oil emulsion or oil alone	Begin when leaves first appear and repeat every 2 to 3 weeks or as required			Add spreader/trigger when using oil as carrier
Capri fig	Endosepsis (<i>Fusicladium</i>) 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 treated figs for 4 to 5 days after treatment
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 1/2 to 4 lbs/acre	Apply when shoots are 1/2 to 1 1/2" 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)		

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, loose, packed crowns into continuously agitated fungicide suspension for 5 minutes. Drain and plant as soon as possible.			Wash dirt from crowns before dip treatment. Replace suspension in clean tank when discolored or soiled.
Corn (Sweet)	Helminthosporium leaf blight Rust	1 1/2 lbs/acre	Begin when disease threatens. Repeat every 4 to 7 days.	7 days	Do not graze or feed forage or fodder to livestock	
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 1/2 to full labeled use rate.				
Potato (seed piece)	Fusarium seed piece decay Common scab (seed rot)	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 over, dip in fungicide solution for 24 hours before use.
Tomatoes	Anthrachnose Early & late blights Gray leaf mold Gray leaf spot	1 to 3 lbs/acre	Begin when seedlings emerge. Repeat every 7 days.	5 days		
	Bacterial leaf spot	1 lb plus 4 lbs fixed copper 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 of the lawn up to 14 days to livestock	
	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 (<i>Helminthosporium</i> spp) <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> 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/1000sq 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	13 to 20	27 to 42	LABEL TREATED SEED Do not use for food, feed or oil purposes. This seed treated with Manzate 200 Fungicide. The incorporation of a dye into the treating slurry is recommended. Dye must color seed to distinguish as treated.
Corn	Damping off, seed rot, seedling blight	15 to 30	27 to 54	
Cotton Acid Delinted	Damping-off, Seedling blights	—	3	
Cotton Reginned	Damping-off, Seedling blights	—	6	
Flax	Seed decay, Seedling blights, Damping-off	20 to 40	36 to 71	
Oats	Damping-off, Seedling blights, Seed decay, Smuts	13 to 20	40 to 63	
Peanuts (shelled)	Damping-off, Seed rots, Seedling blights	20 to 40	80 to 160	
Rice	Achlya, other soil and seedborne fungi causing seed rot and reduced seedling vigor.	—	20 to 40 Apply before, during, or after soaking in water	
Rye	Bunt, Covered smut, Damping-off, Seed decay, Seedling blights	13 to 20	23 to 36	
Safflower	<i>Puccinia carthami</i> (which causes foot-and-rot disease and foliage rust disease)	—	20	
Sorghum	Covered kernel smut, Damping-off, Seedling blights, Seed rots	15 to 25	27 to 45	
Tomatoes	Damping-off, Seedling blights, Seed rots	—	80	
Wheat	Bunt, Covered smut, Damping-off, Seed decay, Seedling blights	13 to 20	22 to 33	

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TREATED PLANTS MUST NOT BE USED FOR FOOD OR FEED PURPOSES

FLOWERS, FOLIAGE PLANTS, AND ORNAMENTS

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:

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| * <i>Alternaria</i> —leaf spots and flower blights | <i>Curvularia</i> | Gray mold— <i>Botrytis</i> | <i>Puccinia</i> |
| * <i>Anthraco</i> — <i>Colletotrichum</i> or <i>Elsinoe</i> or <i>Gloeosporium</i> or <i>Gloeomerella</i> or <i>Gnomonia</i> | <i>Cylindrocium</i> | <i>Guignardia</i> | <i>Ramularia</i> |
| <i>Aschochya</i> | <i>Cylindrosporium</i> | * <i>Gymnosporangium</i> | <i>Rhizoctonia</i> |
| * Blackspot of rose or elm | * <i>Dactylaria</i> | * Leaf spots | * <i>Rnyctisma</i> |
| Blight— <i>Phytophthora</i> | * <i>Didymellina</i> | * <i>Leptosphaeria</i> | * <i>Rusts</i> — <i>Gymnosporangium</i> |
| Blister— <i>Taphrina</i> | * <i>Diplocarpon</i> | <i>Lophodermium</i> | <i>Melampsora</i> , <i>Melampsora</i> — <i>Phragmidium</i> |
| <i>Botryosphaeria</i> | Downy mildews— <i>Plasmopara</i> or | <i>Macrophoma</i> | <i>Puccinia</i> , <i>Uromyces</i> |
| <i>Botrytis</i> blights, gray mold | <i>Peronospora</i> | * <i>Melampsora</i> | * Scab— <i>Fusicladium</i> or <i>Venturia</i> |
| Brown rot of <i>Prunus</i> | * <i>Elsinoe</i> | * <i>Melampsoridium</i> | <i>Sphaeloma</i> |
| spp— <i>Monilia</i> | * <i>Entomosporium</i> | <i>Monochaeta</i> | <i>Scirrhia</i> |
| <i>Cephalosporium</i> | <i>Fabraea</i> | <i>Mycosphaerella</i> | * <i>Septoria</i> |
| * <i>Cercospora</i> | Flower blights | * <i>Pestatiotia</i> | * <i>Shothole</i> — <i>Coryneum</i> |
| * <i>Colletotrichum</i> | <i>Fusarium</i> | <i>Phomopsis</i> — <i>Phragmidium</i> | * <i>Sphaeroopsis</i> |
| * <i>Corynaum</i> | <i>Fusicladium</i> | * <i>Phyllosticta</i> | <i>Stemphylium</i> |
| | * <i>Gloeosporium</i> | <i>Phytophthora</i> | <i>Taphrina</i> |
| | * <i>Gnomonia</i> | <i>Pseudonectria</i> | <i>Uromyces</i> |

* denotes leaf spots

ORNAMENTALS FOR WHICH "MANZATE" 200 IS RECOMMENDED

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME
African violet	<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i>	Ficus	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Pilea	<i>Pilea</i> spp
<i>Aglaonema commutatum</i>			<i>Ficus pumila</i>	Pine, Norfolk Island	<i>Aracearia</i>
Almond	<i>Prunus amygdalus</i>	Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Pine, White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Ardromeda, Mountain	<i>Pteris floribunda</i>	Fir, Noble	<i>Abies procera</i>	Pittosporium	<i>Pittosporium tobira</i>
Anthurium	<i>Anthurium</i> spp	Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Plane Tree	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Fittonia	<i>Fittonia argyryneura</i>	Poinsettia*	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>
Areca Palm	<i>Chrysalidocar lutescens</i>	Geranium	<i>Pelargonium hortorum</i>	Prayer Plant	<i>Maranta kerchoveana</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp	Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp	Primrose	<i>Primula</i> spp
Ash, Mountain	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp	Gold Dust Tree	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp
Aster, China	<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>	Gypsophila	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Protea	<i>Leucospermum cordifolium</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Prune	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Hemp-bowstring	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	Pussy-willow	<i>Salix babylonica</i>
Begonia	<i>Begonia</i> spp	Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp	Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha waterii</i>
Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Redwood (seedlings)	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>
Boxwood	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp
	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Hollyhock	<i>Althaea rosea</i>	Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp
Buckeye	<i>Aesculus</i> spp		<i>Alcea</i> spp	Sand Cherry	<i>Prunus cistena</i>
Buffalo Berry	<i>Sherperdia argentea</i>	Horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Santolina	<i>Santolina</i> spp
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Iris	<i>Iris</i> spp	Schefflera	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>		<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Sequoia, Giant (seedlings)	<i>Sequoia gigantea</i>
Christmas Cactus	<i>Zygocactus truncatus</i>		<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Snagdragons	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp		<i>plumosa Juniperus sabina</i>	Spindletree, Winged	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>
Cordylone	<i>Dracaena</i> spp	Laurel, Mountain	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Spruce, Alberta (dwarf)	<i>Picea glauca conica</i>
Cottoneaster	<i>Cottoneaster divaricata</i>	Lavender Cotton	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Spruce, Engelmann	<i>Picea engelmannii</i>
	<i>Cottoneaster horizontalis</i>	Lily	<i>Lilium</i> spp	Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
	<i>perpusilla</i>	Lily Easter	<i>Lilium longiflorum</i>	Spruce, Japanese	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Crabapple	<i>Malus ioensis</i>	<i>Liriope muscari</i>		Statice	<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>
<i>Crassula argentea</i>		Madagascar Palm	<i>Chrysalidocar lutescens</i>	Strawflower	<i>Helichrysum bracteatum</i>
Croton	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	Magnolia	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	Sumac, Skunkbush	<i>Rhus trilobata</i>
	<i>Codiaeum punctatum</i>	Mahonia	<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	Sycamore	<i>Platanus</i> spp
	<i>aureum</i>	Maple	<i>Acer</i> spp	Syngonium	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>
Cyprus, Arizona	<i>Cyperus</i> spp	Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Velvet plant	<i>Gynura</i> spp
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia</i> spp	Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Venus Flytrap	<i>Dionaea muscipula</i>
Daisy, Transvall	<i>Gerbera</i> spp	Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Verbena	<i>Verbena</i> spp
Dieffenbachia	<i>Dieffenbachia picta</i>	Nepenthytis	<i>Nepenthytis atzeli</i>	Viburnum	<i>Viburnum davidi</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Oak	<i>Quercus borealis</i>		<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
	<i>Cornus Florida</i>		<i>Quercus rubrum</i>	Walnut	<i>Juglans</i> spp
	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>		<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Walnut, Black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Osmanthus	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp
	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Pansy	<i>Viola</i> spp	Yucca	<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>
Dracaena	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>	Peony	<i>Paeonia</i> spp		<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>
	<i>Dracaena sanderriana</i>	Peperomia	<i>Peperomia</i> spp	Zebra plant	<i>Helandria squarrosa</i>
Dusty Miller	<i>Centaurea cineraria</i>	Periwinkle	<i>Vinca</i> spp	Zinnia	<i>Zinnia elegans</i>
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Petunia	<i>Petunia hybrida</i>		
Elm, Chinese	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Philodendron	<i>Philodendron</i> spp		
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Phlox	<i>Phlox</i> spp		
Fern	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	Pick-a-back	<i>Tolmiea menziesii</i>		
	<i>Polystichum adiantiforme</i>	Pieris	<i>Pieris</i> spp		
	<i>Pteris ensiformis</i>				

*Do not exceed 1 1/2 lbs / 100 gallons

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