

CAUTION! KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN, EYES AND CLOTHING: WASH HANDS THOROUGHLY WITH SOAP AND WATER AFTER USING. DO NOT CONTAMINATE FOOD AND FOODSTUFFS.

B-NINE®

CONTROLS HEIGHT, PROMOTES FLOWERING OF PLANTS

NET WT. 1 LIQUID GALLON

COMPOSITION
 Active ingredient: 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid
 Inert ingredients: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose, Propylene Glycol, Potassium Hydroxide, Water

Reg. No. 13240-259
 EPA Reg. No. 400-69-AA

another product of



GENERAL INFORMATION

B-Nine is diluted with water and sprayed on the plant foliage using standard spray equipment. B-Nine passes into the leaf, then moves within the plant to reduce stem elongation. Treated plants develop a shorter, more compact habit of growth when compared to untreated plants. (See dilution chart for converting percent concentration to ounces B-Nine per gallon.)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Pot Chrysanthemums

To produce compact potted, branched pinched plants, spray to runoff 2 weeks after pinching with a 0.25% solution of B-Nine.

If additional retardation is desired, a second application of 0.25% B-Nine may be applied 3 weeks after the first application.

It is suggested that a "medium" schedule consisting of shading and pinching on the same day be used for "tall" varieties. This will eliminate the open, leafless appearance often associated with the use of delayed pinching schedules.

Cut Chrysanthemums

To retard neck stretching just below the lower whorled and cut flowers, spray the top 1/3 of the foliage to runoff with 0.25% B-Nine two days after disbudding.

Azaleas—Greenhouse Plants

To promote development of additional buds on plants grown for forcing, spray after new growth following final shading to 1/2 inches with either:

1. Two applications of 0.15% B-Nine at two week intervals.

2. One application of 0.25% solution of B-Nine.

Azaleas—Nursery Plants

To produce compact plants for landscape use, spray the foliage to runoff with a 0.37% solution of B-Nine during the fourth week in July. The final shearing of the plants should be done by early July to permit adequate regrowth prior to spraying.

Hydrangeas—Summer Growth

For those greenhouse varieties that produce excessive growth during the summer following pinching, spray to runoff with a 0.75% solution of B-Nine when the regrowths are 1-2 inches in length, usually in late July, but not after the first week of August.

Hydrangeas—Spring Growth

To retard spring forcing growth, spray with a 0.5% solution of B-Nine when the new growth has just started to unfold and four to five pairs of leaves are visible. Apply 2-4 weeks after the start of forcing but not later than this time.

Bedding Plants

Excessive stem elongation of petunias, marigolds, zinnias, asters, cosmos and salvia is prevented by B-Nine's spray made 2-3 weeks after transplanting, or when the plants begin to elongate (stretch). Use a 0.5% concentration sprayed to the drip point.

TO REDUCE LEAF INJURY OF PETUNIAS CAUSED BY AIR POLLUTANT, OZONE AND SULFUR DIOXIDE

make a second application of 0.5% B-Nine one week after the first. B-Nine will not protect against leaf damage caused by the air pollutant PAN. Growth retardation will be more pronounced and there will be a delay in flowering from the second B-Nine application. The plants, however, will not be any shorter.

Poinsettias

B-Nine reduces the elongation (stretching) of poinsettias.

The following table is for pinched plants.

Pinch Date	Aug. 15	Sept. 1	Sept. 15
B-Nine concentration	0.75%	0.5%	0.75%
No. of applications	2	2	1

The first application should be made when the new growth is 3-4 inches long. The second application, if suggested, should be made 2 weeks after the first application.

The following table is for single stem plants.

Propagation date	Aug. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1	Sept. 15
First spray date	Sept. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 15
Concentration	0.75%	0.75%	0.5%	0.75%
Second spray date	Sept. 21	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	None
Concentration	0.75%	0.5%	0.5%	—

The first application dates suggested are about one to two weeks after rooting. It is assumed that three weeks are required for rooting.

Local conditions may require changing these suggested dates. But in all cases the first application should be made one to two weeks after rooting.

Gardenias

To produce compact plants for spring bloom, spray with 0.5% B-Nine when plants are about 2/3 of final marketing size. This is from mid-August to mid-September for the Florida area and during the first two weeks of December for other areas.

LOT NO.

4-73-1G

UNIROYAL CHEMICAL - Division of UNIBROYAL, Inc. - NAUGATUCK, CONNECTICUT

APPLICATION NOTES

1. Do not add additional wetting agent or mix with insecticides or fungicides as burning of leaves may result.
2. Best results are obtained if plants are watered before spraying. Foliage should be dry when spray is applied. Wilted plants do not readily absorb B-Nine and poor results might be obtained if wilted plants are sprayed. Do not syringe for 18 to 24 hours after spraying to allow the chemical to enter the plant.
3. Burn or bury 18 inches below soil surface at safe disposal site. When burning pesticide containers, keep out of smoke. Never reuse for food or water.

B-Nine Dilution Table

Concentration	Desired	Per Gallon of Water
0.15%	1.5 oz.	4 1/2 cups of water
0.25%	2.5 oz.	6 cups of water
0.37%	3.75 oz.	9 cups of water
0.5%	5 oz.	12 cups of water
0.75%	7.5 oz.	18 cups of water
1.0%	10 oz.	25 cups of water

Pour the amount of B-Nine shown in empty quart-size containers. Then add enough water with stirring to make one gallon of solution. B-Nine is soluble in water. No additional wetting agent is required.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: B-Nine is a plant growth regulator. It is not a herbicide. It does not kill plants. It only slows down or stops stem elongation. It does not affect the color of the leaves. It does not affect the ability of the plant to produce flowers. It does not affect the ability of the plant to produce fruit. It does not affect the ability of the plant to produce seed. It does not affect the ability of the plant to produce root. It does not affect the ability of the plant to produce leaf. It does not affect the ability of the plant to produce stem. It does not affect the ability of the plant to produce flower. It does not affect the ability of the plant to produce fruit. It does not affect the ability of the plant to produce seed. It does not affect the ability of the plant to produce root. It does not affect the ability of the plant to produce leaf. It does not affect the ability of the plant to produce stem. It does not affect the ability of the plant to produce flower. It does not affect the ability of the plant to produce fruit. It does not affect the ability of the plant to produce seed.