

MASTER LABEL
[Booklet is page 1 through page 15.
Container Label is page 16.
Alternate Homeowner Language is page 17.]

Simplifies Rooting of
Cuttings

NET WT. 8 oz.

Hormodin[®] 3

A ROOT INDUCING SUBSTANCE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Indole-3-butyric Acid	0.8%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	99.2%
TOTAL	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See label insert for First Aid
and Precautionary Statements.

EPA REG. NO. 69916-3

EPA EST. NO. 70908-CA-001

ACCEPTED

AUG 09 2004

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 69916-3

INTEC™

69916-3

08/09/2004

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LABEL INSERT
DIRECTIONS FOR TREATING
CUTTINGS WITH
HORMODIN®
A Root Inducing Substance

HORMODIN is supplied
in the following strengths:

Active Ingredient	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Indole-3-butyric Acid	00.1%	00.3%	00.8%
Other Ingredients	99.9%	99.7%	99.2%
EPA Reg. No.	69916-1	69916-2	69916-3

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye injury. 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. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

1

FIRST AID

Call a poison control center or doctor for 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 the National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC) 800-858-7378 for emergency medical treatment information.

**IF ON SKIN
OR CLOTHING:**

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes.

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.

IF INHALED:

- 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.

IF SWALLOWED:

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything to an unconscious person.

2

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) REQUIREMENTS: All pesticide handlers must wear the following minimum PPE while handling, transferring or applying this product. The minimum PPE include: long sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks, and chemical resistant or waterproof gloves.

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

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment wash waters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or to other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulations.

3

b/a

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS: Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), 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 the uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard (WPS).

ENTRY RESTRICTIONS: The restricted entry interval (REI) for this product is 0 hours.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in a cool dry place. Keep in original container.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide or rinse waters that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to applicable Federal, State or local procedures under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Wastes resulting from the use of the product may be disposed on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL (metal/plastic container): Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling, or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL (fiber drums with liners): Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of in the same manner.

INTRODUCTION

Cuttings from different varieties and species of plants, shrubs, and trees vary greatly in their capacity to form roots. Some are rooted with ease and others with difficulty, or not at all. It is assumed that natural root-forming hormones are present in different plants in varying quantities, and that the

ease or difficulty with which a cutting can root is governed by the natural root-inducing hormones present.

The production of different strengths of HORMODIN, paralleling the range of hormones in nature, is a development of striking importance. Different strengths are recommended for different plants, as can be seen in the plant name chart on the following pages. Three strengths of powder are recommended for application to this broad field of propagation from cuttings.

TYPE OF CUTTING TO USE

Cuttings of the current season's growth, 4 to 6 inches in length, generally are most satisfactory. Entire shoots of this length, cut at or near the base, should be taken, unless it is known that other parts root more readily. Some plants are readily propagated from leaf-bud cuttings. Propagators are familiar with the fact that tip cuttings of some varieties, and parts below the tip in other varieties, root best. This applies also, but to a lesser extent, to cuttings treated with HORMODIN. The basal cut may be made slanting or straight with small pruning shears, or with a knife. Large leaved types of cuttings will need to be trimmed, but it is preferable to use the largest leaf area which can be kept in good condition, and which at the same time meets the requirements for economy of space.

TIME TO TAKE CUTTINGS

Cuttings of most deciduous shrubs probably root best when taken during June, July and August in the New York area. A few varieties can be taken the latter part of April, and others during May, depending upon when the new growth starts. Cuttings taken between August and December will vary considerably in their capacity to root, but a number of varieties will root well when taken at that time. Cuttings of certain plants

are available over a much wider range of time in the South than in the North, and corresponding season advance must be considered. Cuttings of plants grown indoors are taken according to the condition of the material, without regard to season.

CARE OF CUTTING MATERIAL

Keep cutting material in a fresh condition from the start. Cuttings of many varieties keep fresh when the basal ends of the stems are immersed in water or wrapped in wet cloth or burlap until ready to place in the HORMODIN. Do not keep shoots and branches in closed containers for long periods. Frequent spraying of the cutting material, according to the dryness of the air, or covering with moist cheese cloth, will prevent excessive wilting.

PLANTING CUTTINGS AND HOW TO CARE FOR THEM

After treatment with HORMODIN, plant the cuttings in a mixture of 1/4 peat moss and 3/4 sand (by volume), or in sand only, until rooted. Propagators who have a satisfactory rooting medium should continue to use it. Any method of planting cuttings which keeps them in good condition may be used. When cuttings are planted in a vertical position, they require more critical care than when slanted in such a way that the exposed leaves lie flat or close to the surface of the rooting medium. Sufficient shade must be provided at all times, but particularly on hot, bright days, to keep the cuttings fresh, but not dense enough to cause rotting of leaves, or the growth of molds. Immediately after planting, the cuttings should be watered thoroughly and, thereafter, according to climactic conditions. The

rooting medium below the surface must not be allowed to become dry.

A temperature in the bed of 70° to 75° F. has proved satisfactory for many species. Temperatures below 60° are not generally satisfactory with tested cuttings.

APPLICATION OF HORMODIN:

- 1) If not already moist, the basal ends of the cuttings should be slightly moistened before treatment. (Except geraniums.)
- 2) Stir basal ends in HORMODIN
- 3) Remove excess powder by tapping on rim of container.
- 4) Plant treated cuttings in rooting medium

NOTICE OF WARRANTY — E.C. Geiger, Inc warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions for Use**. Buyer assumes all risks of use and handling which are a variance in any way with the directions hereon. E.C. Geiger, Inc makes no other express or implied warranty of Fitness or Merchantability of any other express or implied warranty. In no case shall E.C. Geiger, Inc or the seller be liable for consequential, special, or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. E.C. Geiger, Inc and the Seller offer this product and the Buyer and user accept it, subject to the foregoing **Notice of Warranty** which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of E.C. Geiger, Inc.

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The following plants have been successfully rooted with HORMODIN. Cuttings which respond satisfactorily to HORMODIN 1 would undoubtedly be injured by use of HORMODIN 3, and in some cases by HORMODIN 2. For species not mentioned in the following list it is suggested that HORMODIN 1 or 2 be used.

Abbreviations: Species = sp. Varieties = vars.

Common Name*	Scientific Name	HORMODIN No.
Acanthopanax	<i>Acanthopanax</i> sp.	3
African Violet	<i>Saintpaulia</i> sp.	1
Ageratum	<i>Ageratum</i> sp.	1
Andromeda	<i>Andromeda japonica</i>	1
Apple	<i>Malus</i> sp.	2 or 3
Arbor-Vitae (Thuja) vars	<i>Thuja elwangeriana aurea nana</i> <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> vars	2 2 or 3
Arbutus (Trailing)	<i>Epigaea repens</i>	3
Ardisia	<i>Ardisia japonica</i>	2
Azalea vars	<i>Azalea arborescens</i> (June-Aug.) <i>Azalea arborescens grandiflora</i> <i>Azalea calendulaceum</i> <i>Azalea canadense</i> <i>Azalea canadensis</i> <i>Azalea Christmas Cheer</i> <i>Azalea collettianum</i> <i>Azalea Coral Bell</i> <i>Azalea dauricum</i> (June-July) <i>Azalea gandavense</i> (hybrids) <i>Azalea kostermania</i> Miss Louisa Hunnewell <i>Azalea kurume</i> vars. (June-July) <i>Azalea mollis</i> <i>Azalea mucronatum</i> <i>Azalea obtusa hinodigiri</i> <i>Azalea obtusa kaempferi</i> <i>Azalea Pink Pearl</i> <i>Azalea roseum</i>	3 3 3 3 3 1 3 1 2 2 3 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 3

Common Name*	Scientific Name	HORMODIN No.
Azalea vars (continued)	<i>Azalea schlippenbachii</i> <i>Azalea Snow</i> <i>Azalea vaseyi</i> <i>Azalea viscosum</i> <i>Azalea yedoense poukhanense</i>	3 1 1 2 1
Barberry	<i>Berberis</i> sp.	1
Bayberry	<i>Myrica</i> sp.	1
Beauty Berry	<i>Callicarpa</i> sp.	1
Beauty Bush	<i>Klivia amabilis</i> (lps) (June-July)	3
Beech	<i>Fagus</i> sp. (Aug.)	2
Begonia	<i>Begonia</i> sp.	1
Birch	<i>Betula</i> sp.	3
Bittersweet	<i>Celastrus</i> sp.	3
Blackberry	<i>Rubus</i> sp.	1
Bluebeard	<i>Caryopteris</i> sp.	1
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> vars.	1 or 2
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.	1
Bowstring-Kemp (Snake Plant)	<i>Sansevieria</i>	1
Boxwood	<i>Buxus</i> sp.	3
Broom	<i>Cystisus</i> sp.	1 or 2
Bush-Arbutus	<i>Abelia grandiflora rosea alba</i> (lps best)	1
Butterflybush	<i>Buddleia</i> sp.	1
Camelia	<i>Camellia</i> sp.	3
Candytuft	<i>Iberis</i> sp.	1
Carnation	<i>Dianthus</i> vars	1
Catalpa	<i>Catalpa</i> sp.	3
Chaste Tree	<i>Vitex</i> sp.	3
Chestnut	<i>Castanea</i> sp.	2
Chokeberry	<i>Aronia</i> sp.	2 or 3
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> vars	1
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla</i> sp.	2
Clematis	<i>Clematis</i> sp.	2
Clerodendron	<i>Clerodendron</i>	1
Clockvine	<i>Thunbergia</i> sp.	1
Coleus	<i>Coleus blumei</i>	1

Common Name*	Scientific Name	HORMODIN No.
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	3
Crabapple	<i>Malus</i> sp.	2 or 3
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	1
Crassula	<i>Crassula rubicunda</i>	1
Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus</i> sp.	1
Croton	<i>Codiaeum</i>	1
Cryptomeria	<i>Cryptomeria</i> sp.	3
Currant	<i>Ribes tenuiflorum</i>	1
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia</i> vars.	1
Daphne	<i>Daphne</i>	1 or 2
Deutzia	<i>Deutzia magnifica</i>	1
Dewberry	<i>Rubus</i> sp.	1
Dianthus (See Carnation)		
Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i> (July)	3
Dovetree	<i>Davidia</i> sp.	1
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga</i> sp.	3
Dracena	<i>Dracena sanderiana</i>	1
Dutchmanspipe	<i>Aristolochia</i> sp.	1
Elder	<i>Sambucus</i> sp.	1 or 2
Elm	<i>Ulmus</i> sp. (June-July)	1
Escalonia	<i>Escalonia</i> sp.	3
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.	1
False arborvitae	<i>Thuja plicata</i> sp.	2
Fir	<i>Abies</i> sp.	3
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha</i> sp.	1 or 2
Flowering Cherry vars.	<i>Prunus</i> sp. and vars.	1
Flowering quince	<i>Chaenomeles</i> sp.	3
Fontanesia	<i>Fontanesia</i> sp.	1
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia</i> sp. and vars.	1
Franklinia	<i>Gordonia alamaha</i>	2
Fringe tree	<i>Chionanthus</i> sp.	2
Fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia</i>	1
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia florida</i>	1, 2 or 3
Geranium	<i>Geranium</i>	1
Germander	<i>Teucrium</i> sp.	2 or 3

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Common Name*	Scientific Name	HORMODIUM No.
Golden Chan	<i>Laburnum</i>	2
Grape	<i>Vitis sp. and vars.</i>	3
Hawthorne	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	3
Hazelnut	<i>Corylus sp. (June)</i>	1 or 2
Heath	<i>Erica carnea vars.</i>	3
Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris vars.</i>	3
Hemlock vars.	<i>Tsuga sp. and vars. (Sept.-June)</i>	2 or 3
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus (tropical)</i>	2
Hibiscus (Rose of Sharon)	<i>Hibiscus Syriacus vars. (leafy and dormant)</i>	3
Holly (American)	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	3
Holly (Chinese)	<i>Ilex pedunculata</i>	3
Holly (English)	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	3
Holly (Japanese)	<i>Ilex crenata vars.</i>	2
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sp.</i>	1
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i>	1
Jasmine	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	1
Jetbead	<i>Rhodotyus sp.</i>	1
Juniper vars.	<i>Juniperus chinensis vars.</i>	3
	<i>Juniperus chinensis pereziana</i>	2
	<i>Juniperus chinensis hillebrandii</i>	2
	<i>Juniperus communis vars.</i>	3
	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	3
	<i>Juniperus rigida</i>	2
	<i>Juniperus sabina (stipitata)</i>	2
	<i>Juniperus squarrosa farquii</i>	2
	<i>Juniperus virginiana vars.</i>	3
Kerria	<i>Kerria sp.</i>	1
Knobweed	<i>Portulacium sp.</i>	3
Laburnocytisus	<i>Laburnocytisus sp.</i>	1 or 2
Lantana	<i>Lantana sp.</i>	1
Laural	<i>Kalmia sp.</i>	3
Lavender	<i>Lavandula sp.</i>	1
Laubholbeue	<i>Leucothoe sp.</i>	2

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Common Name*	Scientific Name	HORMODIUM No.
Lilac (French-Hybrids)	<i>Syringa vulgaris vars. (April 15-May 25)</i>	3
Lily Scuffs	<i>Lilium (scuffs)</i>	1 or 2
Linden	<i>Tilia sp.</i>	1
Locust	<i>Robinia sp.</i>	3
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia sp.</i>	2 or 3
Maiderhair Tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	3
Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos sp.</i>	3
Maple (Japanese) vars.	<i>Acer japonicum palmatum vars.</i>	3
Matrimony Vine	<i>Lycium hainanense</i>	3
Melastoma	<i>Melastoma</i>	1
Mock Orange	<i>Philadelphus sp.</i>	1
Mulleberry	<i>Morus alba</i>	1
Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus sp.</i>	3
Oak	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	3
Oleander	<i>Oleander nerium</i>	2
Olive	<i>Olea sp.</i>	3
Orange (sour)	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>	3
Orua	<i>Orua sp.</i>	1
Osage Orange	<i>Maclura sp.</i>	1
Osmantinus	<i>Osmantinus sp.</i>	2
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	2 or 3
Pea Shrub	<i>Caragana sp.</i>	1
Pear (stock)	<i>Pyrus serotina</i>	1
Pecan	<i>Pecan</i>	3
Penstemon	<i>Penstemon sp.</i>	1
Pentstemon	<i>Vinca sp.</i>	2
Petunia	<i>Petunia sp.</i>	2
Philadelphus	<i>Philadelphus sp.</i>	1
Phlox	<i>Phlox sp.</i>	1
Photinia	<i>Photinia sp.</i>	1
Pine	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	2 or 3
Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia vars.</i>	1
Poplar	<i>Populus sp.</i>	1
Pricklypear Cactus	<i>Opuntia sp.</i>	1
Privet	<i>Ligustrum awatifolium</i>	3

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Common Name*	Scientific Name	HORMODIUM No.
Raspberry	<i>Rubus sp.</i>	1
Rhinospora vars.	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa vars.</i>	3
Rhododendron vars.	<i>Rhododendron (hybrids)</i>	3
	<i>Rhododendron catalpaense hybrids</i>	3
	<i>Rhododendron wilsonii</i>	3
Rose	<i>Rosa vars.</i>	1
Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus sp.</i>	3
Sage	<i>Salvia sp.</i>	1
Sagwola (Giant)	<i>Sequoiá gigantea</i>	2
Silverbell	<i>Halesia sp.</i>	2
Shadblow	<i>Astragalus sp.</i>	1
Snowbell	<i>Styrax sp.</i>	3
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos sp.</i>	1
Sourwood	<i>Dryopteris sp.</i>	1
Speedwell	<i>Veronica sp.</i>	1
Spiraea	<i>Spiraea sp.</i>	1
Springcreeper	<i>Fothergilla major</i>	2
Spruce (Blue)	<i>Picea pungens</i>	2
Spruce (Norway) vars.	<i>Picea canadensis vars. (Nov. Feb.)</i>	1
Stevia	<i>Stevia sp.</i>	1
Stewartia	<i>Stewartia pentagona</i>	1
Sweetflag	<i>Hypericum sp.</i>	1
Symplocos	<i>Symplocos</i>	1
Taxus (Sea Yew)	<i>Poncirus sp.</i>	2
Trifoliate-Orange	<i>Campsis sp.</i>	1
Tulip tree	<i>Liriodendron sp.</i>	3
Umbrella Pine	<i>Scolopendria verticillata</i>	3
Verbena	<i>Verbena sp.</i>	1
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum sp.</i>	1
Waxmyrtle	<i>Myrica sp.</i>	1
Weigella	<i>Diervilla sp.</i>	1
Willow	<i>Salix sp.</i>	1
Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria sp.</i>	2

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Common Name*	Scientific Name	HORMOIN No.
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria</i> sp.	2
Witch Hazel	<i>Hamamelis</i> sp.	2
Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis</i> sp.	2
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i> var.	3
	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> var.	3
	<i>Taxus media hallfieldii</i>	3
	<i>Taxus media hicksii</i>	3
Zelkova	<i>Zelkova</i> sp.	2

* Standardized Plant Names.

E. C. Geiger, Inc.
 Rte. 63, Box 285
 Harleysville, PA 19438
 Phone: (800) 443-4437

ESL 101698
 REV 062804

Extended Text® INTEG1™ has the following Patents: U.K. & Europe
 0130053, U.S.A. 4592572, Canada 1231526.

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[CONTAINER LABEL]

Hormodin 3
A ROOT INDUCING SUBSTANCE

HORMODIN 3 is a general purpose powder designed for the home gardener or commercial florist who propagates popular varieties such as roses, carnations, poinsettias, some species of shrubs, and most home garden and greenhouse plants.

For further details see *Directions for Use* in enclosed folder.

Lot

**Easy to Use
Just Dip
and Plant
Clean**

Made in U.S.A.

Simplifies Rooting of
Cuttings

NET WT. 1 LB

Hormodin 3[®]
A ROOT INDUCING SUBSTANCE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Indole-3-butyric Acid 0.8%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 99.2%
TOTAL 100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See label insert for First Aid
and Precautionary Statements.

EPA REG. NO. 69916-3

EPA EST. NO. 70908-CA-001

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard. Restricted Entry Interval (REI) of this product is 0 hours.

**One pound of HORMODIN 3 will
treat at least 35,000 average
cuttings.**

For further details see *Directions
for Use* in enclosed folder.

E.C. Geiger, Inc.
Rte. 63, Box 285
Harleysville, PA 19438
Phone: (800) 443-4437

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[Additional Bullet Points]

- Grow New Plants From Cuttings!
- Growing New Plants From Cuttings is Easy!
- As Simple as Cut, Dip and Plant!
- Same Formula used by professionals!
- SIMPLE, READY-TO-USE
- ROOTING HORMONE
- *[Product Name]* is a general purpose powder for the home gardener who wants to propagate popular varieties such as: African Violets, Carnations, Fuchsia, Geraniums, Jasmine, Willow, Viburnum, Roses, Begonias, Gardenias, Coleus, Philodendrons, Bougainvillea, Poinsettias, Chrysanthemums, Euonymus, Hydrangeas, Phlox, Raspberry and most other home, garden and greenhouse plants.
- Propagating plants from cuttings is an easy inexpensive way to multiply your plant supply and share garden favorites with others. And it's the only way to assure new plants will show the same flowering and fruiting qualities admired in hybrid parents.
- Use *[Product Name]* to grow cuttings from your favorite plants including: African Violets, Roses, Poinsettias, Philodendrons, Geraniums, Coleus, Woody Ornamentals, Most other popular home, garden and greenhouse varieties.
- New *[permitted for six months after first retail sale]*
- Grow New Plants From Cuttings Fast!
 - Geraniums • Coleus • Woody ornamentals • African violets • Roses
 - Poinsettias • Philodendrons
 - Most other popular home, garden and greenhouse varieties

[Advertising and Recommendations for other related products may follow. ie: plant foods, soil, potting and planting mixes & soil conditioners, gardening tools, containers, etc.] and [Paragraph format for FIRST AID may be used on small containers]

[Alternate Language for Homeowner use]

[Alternate Language for Homeowner use]

Stop. Read Entire Label Before Use.

APPLICATION OF *[Product Name]*

1. The cut ends of the cuttings should be slightly moistened before treatment.
2. Stir cut ends in *[Product Name]* powder.
3. Remove excess powder by tapping on rim of container.
4. Plant treated cuttings in a rooting medium such as *[potting soil, mix, etc.]* Mist regularly.

[Homeowner Use Storage and Disposal]

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in a cool dry place. Keep in original container.

If empty: Do not reuse this container. Place in trash or offer for recycling if available.

If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency or 1-800-CLEANUP for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

[Homeowner (Nonagricultural) use may delete WPS.]