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# GROWERTALKS

## Growth Regulators for Containerized Herbaceous Perennial Plants

A Guide to Growing Top-Quality Perennials

2014-15

By Joyce G. Latimer, Department of Horticulture, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia

## It takes great plant managers to grow top-quality perennials

Today, perennial plants are becoming increasingly popular with retailers, homeowners and landscapers alike. After all, they offer significant advantages in terms of hardiness, ease of maintenance and long-term value.

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# GROWERTALKS

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# More Ethephon Options with Collate!

By Joyce G. Latimer, Virginia Tech & Brian E. Whipker, North Carolina University

**C**ollate is the new ethephon formulation registered in the U.S. by Fine Americas in January 2013. This is a concentrated liquid formulation containing 21.7% active ingredient, as compared to the 3.9% formulation, Florel (Southern Agricultural Insecticides, Inc.), with which you may be more familiar.

Ethephon has been used in U.S. ornamental plant production for many years. Ethephon produces ethylene gas inside the plant. Ethylene is a natural plant hormone that influences fruit ripening, senescence, branching and growth. For many producers, it's a staple in their growth regulator program to manage flower abortion or timing, to increase branching and, in some cases, to manage plant height. Probably the most common usage is to maintain stock plants in a vegetative state by aborting flowers. In many crops, not only are the stock plants vegetative, but they may also produce a greater number of lateral branches providing an increase in harvestable cuttings.

Currently, ethephon is only labeled for application as a foliar spray, but recent work has found that ethephon has a significant amount of soil activity. Many growers would prefer a substrate application method—especially if the product can be delivered through the irrigation system.

## Ethephon effects on herbaceous perennial liners

Applied to cuttings during propagation, ethephon can prevent flowering, increase branching and manage elongation—all excellent contributions to a high-quality liner. Our previous work with Florel found that *Veronica spicata* Goodness Grows was responsive to ethephon applied as a spray or substrate drench (Figure 1). There was no difference in the efficacy of the Florel applied as a 500-ppm spray or drench. While neither reduced the height or shoot dry weight of the finished liners, both increased lateral branching. While untreated control plants averaged less than one lateral branch at four weeks after treatment, Florel-treated liners had more than four branches per liner. These responses didn't carry over in the finished plants. In finished plants, at eight weeks after initial treatment, veronica plant height and number of lateral branches weren't affected by Florel. However, root dry weight of the finished plants was reduced by the Florel drench.

**Materials and methods:** We purchased unrooted cuttings, treated them with a 1,000 ppm IBA dip, rooted them under mist with bottom heat at 72F (22C) and applied Collate as either a spray, liner soak

or drench (varied with test) the day after the rooted cuttings were removed from mist (stage 3). We grew liners out under greenhouse conditions with 150 ppm N. We assessed the growth and branching of finished liners (two to four weeks after treatment) and the resulting finished plants (eight weeks after treatment) compared to an untreated control and/or a manual pinch (soft pinch at the time of Collate application).

We tested the effect of Collate on *Salvia officinalis* Aurea, *Phlox paniculata* Starfire, *Heliopsis helianthoides* Loraine Sunshine and *Veronica longifolia* First Love. Collate drench application rates of 10, 20 or 40 ppm were based on recent work from Cornell, Purdue and Michigan State Universities on the use of ethephon drenches on bedding plants.

In our spring test, at the rates used, Collate had no effect on growth of phlox, heliopsis or salvia as liners or finished plants. However, while phlox branching was not responsive to Collate, some treatments increased branching of some of the other crops. Heliopsis liners treated with 10 or 20-ppm liner soaks had a 3-fold increase in the number of leaders, which didn't persist in the finished plants.

Salvia liners in the spring test had a greater number of lateral branches when treated with a 10-ppm liner soak or a 500-ppm foliar spray. This increase in lateral branching was no longer evident in the finished plants. In a late summer trial, the liner soak treatment at 20 ppm increased the number of leaders and lateral branches without controlling plant growth (Figure 2). Again, there was no effect on the finished plants.

Veronica was most responsive to Collate in both tests. Liners were considered finished at 2 weeks after >>>



**Figure 1. (From left to right) Veronica Goodness Grows liners untreated (avg. 0.6 basal branches/liner) or treated with Florel as a 500 ppm spray (avg. 4.1 basal branches) or a 500 ppm drench (avg. 4.8 basal branches) at four weeks after treatment.**



Figure 2. (From left to right) *Salvia officinalis* Aurea liners untreated (avg. 0 lateral branches/liner) or treated with Collate as a 250-ppm spray (avg. 0 branches), a 20-ppm drench (10 ml/cell; avg. 0 branches), a 20-ppm liner soak (avg. 6.2 branches), soft pinch (avg. 4.8 branches) at two weeks after treatment.



Figure 3. (From left to right) *Veronica* First Love finished plants untreated (avg. 17 lateral branches) or treated with Collate as a liner soak at 10 (avg. 22 branches), 20 (avg. 21 branches) or 40 ppm (avg. 20 branches); or soft pinches (avg. 26 branches); or as a foliar spray at 125 (avg. 22 branches), 250 (avg. 26 branches), or 500 ppm (avg. 25 branches) at 8 weeks after treatment.



Figure 4. (From left to right) *Petunia* Vista Bubblegum untreated or treated with Collate drenches at 125, 250 or 500 ppm (3 fl. oz. per 5-in. pot). A) Plants at 2 weeks after treatment; B) Plants at time of flowering.

treatment, at which time there were no lateral branches on any of the plants. However, Collate improved lateral branching of the finished plants (Figure 3). Collate did not delay flowering.

## Collate on vegetative annual crops

**Materials and methods:** Recent work at North Carolina State University tested Collate drenches on Petunia Vista Bubblegum and Double Peppermint grown from 84-count plugs transplanted into 5-in. pots. Collate drenches were applied at 125, 250 or 500 ppm at 3 fl. oz. per pot three weeks after potting. Plants were assessed for growth and branching two weeks after treatment and again at flowering.

At two weeks after treatment, greater petunia plant diameter control occurred as Collate rate increased. Shoot number at two weeks after treatment increased slightly with Vista Bubblegum with 125 or 250 ppm drenches (Figure 4), but the increase in shoot number wasn't significant with Double Peppermint. For final assessments of both cultivars, the high rate of Collate—the 500-ppm drench—caused excessive growth reductions and 2-week delays in flowering and a target rate of 125 to 250 ppm should be tested by growers.

In a separate trial, Americana Dark Red cutting geraniums grown from 84-count plugs were transplanted into 6-in. pots in February and treated with Collate drenches at 0, 125, 250 or 500 ppm (4 fl. oz. per 6-in. pot) three weeks after potting. At time of bloom, greater plant height and diameter control occurred as the Collate rate increased (Figure 5). Shoot number increased with Collate use. Shoot number increased with increasing rate with 6.8 shoots per untreated plant, 8.2 shoots with 125 ppm treated plants and was maximized at 250 ppm with 10.2 shoots per plant. There was no further effect with the 500-ppm drench. Flowering was delayed only three days with the 250-ppm Collate drench.

## Tips from our Collate trials

Although some of our liners were responsive to very low drench and liner soak rates, start your own tests at 50 to 125 ppm for most floricultural crops. For very vigorous crops, you may want to test up to 250 ppm as drenches or liner soaks.

As with spray applications, acidify your Collate solution to a pH of 4 to 5. The Collate formulation contains acidifiers, but your water source may influence the final solution pH. Check the final pH of the solution to ensure that the pH is below 5.0. Use the Collate solution within 24 hours of mixing.

Pay attention to environmental conditions at the time of treatment. Foliar spray applications are best made under slow drying conditions for maximum uptake and effect. Liner soaks and drenches may reduce the influence of the local environmental conditions on the efficacy of Collate treatments.

In all cases, remember that ethephon produces ethylene, the stress hormone, in the plant. Do not treat plants that are already under stress from any cause. Ethylene will exacerbate that stress, causing phytotoxicity symptoms and additional plant damage.

In addition, one of the primary effects of ethylene in the plant is the abortion of flowers. In general, do not apply Collate within six weeks of market unless you have experience with the crop response with respect to flowering. To extend growth regulation or to maintain plants in a vegetative state, Collate may be applied at two- to four-week intervals. **GT**

Joyce Latimer is a professor of horticulture at Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia and Brian Whipker is a professor of floriculture, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina.



Figure 5. (From left to right) Pelargonium Americana Dark Red untreated or treated with Collate drenches at 125, 250 or 500 ppm (4 fl. oz. per 6-in. pot).

# Integrated Growth Regulation of Herbaceous Perennials

By Joyce G. Latimer, Virginia Tech

**T**here is a tremendous diversity of herbaceous perennial plant species being grown for both the retail and landscaping sectors of the industry. Growth regulation of these containerized plants is of particular concern. In production settings, as well as in retail locations, herbaceous perennials grown in pots tend to stretch and become leggy or simply overgrow their pots before their scheduled market date. These plants are less marketable and harder to maintain.

Plant growth regulators (PGRs) are chemicals that are designed to affect plant growth and/or development. Most of the PGRs used in the greenhouse or nursery are used to regulate shoot growth of containerized crops by inhibiting the production of gibberellins—the primary plant hormones responsible for cell elongation. Therefore, these growth retardant effects are primarily seen in stem, petiole and flower stalk tissues. Lesser effects are seen in reductions of leaf expansion, resulting in thicker leaves with a darker green color.

Plant growth retardants also increase the tolerance of plants to temperature and drought stress, as well as to the stresses of shipping and handling, thereby improving shelf life and extending plant marketability. Other benefits of using these PGRs in plant production include improved plant appearance by maintaining plant size and shape in proportion with the pot, and increased shipping capacity with the smaller plants.

Although there is much scientific information on using PGRs on ornamental plants, it's not an exact science. Achieving the best results with PGRs is a combination of art and science—science tempered with a lot of trial and error, and a good understanding of plant growth and development under your environmental and production conditions.



**Start thinking about growth control and plant habit early. New research starts at the liner stage.**

## Integrated growth regulation

For best results, PGRs should be handled as production tools, like water and fertilizer. PGRs should be an integrated part of your crop production cycle, used in conjunction with a number of non-chemical control options to manipulate plant growth, so well-proportioned, compact plants are produced. Selecting shorter growing cultivars is often the first step available to growers for reducing the occurrence of overgrown plants. However, customer demand for specific color or growth form characteristics may limit your choices. More so than with bedding plants, the response of herbaceous perennials to PGRs depends on the species and cultivar selection. However, in general, slow growing or dwarf cultivars will require less PGRs than more vigorous cultivars. Some plant species or cultivars are responsive to specific PGRs, but not all PGRs. Research your crop, including its responsiveness to PGRs.

Environment and cultural practices can be manipulated in the greenhouse or nursery to reduce plant growth and conse-

quently affect the need for chemical growth regulation. Root restriction can be used to control plant growth by utilizing smaller containers or by increasing the number of plants per pot. However, this method works well only when other production parameters, such as ample light, i.e., wide spacing and proper nutrition, are provided. Plants grown in small pots at close spacing will require more chemical growth regulation for adequate growth control than those receiving ample light.

Reducing or withholding water or fertilizer is a traditional method of controlling plant growth. Allowing plants to wilt slightly will lead to shorter plants, but excessive stress or drought stress of sensitive crops may have the undesirable effects of reduced plant quality and delayed flowering. Limiting the amount of nitrogen, or using high nitrate and/or low phosphorous fertilizers, may also help control plant height, but tends to produce thin, leggy perennials. Growers who tend to run their plants “dry” and/or “hungry” will need less PGRs to manage plant growth. Never apply

PGRs to plants that are wilted as the risk of phytotoxicity increases with stress.

Growing conditions affect plant height and PGR needs. Higher light quality tends to limit plant elongation, thus resulting in shorter plants. Low-light quality caused by inadequate spacing or crowding of the crop or too many hanging baskets overhead can lead to leggy plants. Light quantity also affects plant growth. Higher light levels improve plant growth and quality as well as branching. Spacing will often determine the need for, and amount of, additional chemical control necessary for optimum height control. Lower temperatures can be used to reduce plant growth; this, however, may also reduce development, which can delay flowering. So you may need to adjust your crop schedules to hit your market window. Lower rates of PGRs are required for plants grown under lower temperatures. However, in general, higher rates of PGRs will be needed for plants grown outdoors under nursery conditions than for those grown in the greenhouse.

Pinching can be used to improve the shape of the plant, increase branching and control excessive stretch. However, the labor costs of pinching and the subsequent delay in plant development may not make it an economically feasible option of controlling growth of many crops. The chemical branching enhancers, Configure and Augeo, are effective on a wide variety of herbaceous perennials in both plug/liner and finished plant stages. Growers should test multiple applications to improve plant shape and eliminate pinching. Watch for new research results on ethephon (Collate, Florel) as a branching enhancer for perennial liners.

Optimizing plant growth control requires an understanding of the effects of environmental and cultural conditions on plant growth. Experience and on-site trials will allow you to combine chemical PGRs with a number of non-chemical control options to manipulate plant growth to produce high quality, compact plants. The PGR rate table (starting on page 12) contains results of university PGR research, published reports from growers, chemical companies and plant suppliers, as well as label recommendations for herbaceous perennials. These rates should be used as guidelines for your own trials. Adjust the rates based on your



Liner soaks can provide excellent and early control of vigorous crops and work well with crops that are less responsive to spray applications, such as *Miscanthus Gracillimus*. Photo at eight weeks after treatment with two-minute liner soak at 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 ppm Concise (uniconazole).

location (higher rates in the Sunbelt and lower rates in northern areas), growing conditions and cultural practices, and the vigor of your crop or cultivar. Keep records of your results, including details on the stage of development of the crop, fertilization and irrigation programs, and environmental conditions.

## Applying PGRs to herbaceous perennials

Generally, growth-retarding PGRs should be applied just prior to rapid shoot growth. For most spring-planted perennials, this is one to two weeks after transplanting a plug or liner, where the roots are established and the plant has resumed active growth. On pinched plants, apply PGRs after the new shoots are visible and starting to elongate. For overwintered perennials, apply the PGR shortly after new shoots emerge (2 to 4 in. tall) or laterals begin to elongate. Under warm spring conditions, especially in a covered cold frame, these shoots can elongate very rapidly. This is where the art of plant growth regulation is most important. You must learn how your crop grows and when to intervene to obtain the desired results. Remember to note details of crop development in your records of PGR treatments. You must gauge when rapid elongation will likely occur and treat to counter it. Early intervention manages plant growth and quality better than late applications.

Liner dips or media sprays can be very effective in controlling early growth of vigorous cultivars. See labels for application

guidelines. Test rates suggested in the table starting on page 12. These applications are intended to provide early control; and subsequent spray or drench applications may be necessary.

Many growers, especially northern growers, prefer to use multiple applications of growth retardants to better control plant growth. A single application at a high rate early in the plant production cycle may be excessive if growing conditions are not as good as expected. An early application at a lower rate provides more flexibility, but the tradeoff is the additional labor involved with multiple applications. Be aware that excessive rates of many of these PGRs can cause persistent growth reductions in the container or even in the landscape. It's always a good idea to evaluate the long-term effects of your treatments by growing some out for yourself or talking with your customers. Be careful to avoid late applications, especially of paclobutrazol or uniconazole, as they may delay flower opening.

## Check plants

How well does the PGR really work?

The only way to confirm the efficacy of a PGR is to leave a few representative plants untreated for comparison. These “check plants” offer a valuable insight into ways to adjust future PGR applications.

Integrating chemical growth regulators into your production practices will help control undesirable plant stretch and help ensure a well-proportioned, highly marketable crop. **GT**

# Wide Assortment of Available PGRs

Brian E. Whipker, North Carolina University & Joyce G. Latimer, Virginia Tech

Here's an overview of PGRs now available for use on ornamental crops

The number of options available for controlling plant growth has greatly expanded over the past few years (Table 1). There are now options for controlling growth, expanding growth and encouraging branching. Each label has specific recommended dose ranges, recommendations and precautions (Table 2). Below

is an overview of the PGRs now available for use on ornamental crops.

## Ancymidol

(Commercial names: **Abide** and **A-Rest**)

Ancymidol readily moves through the plant and is usually used on crops where other chemicals are not effective (most notably in bulb crops) or on very high-value crops (i.e. plugs). Growers often prefer the use of ancymidol on plugs because of the lack of phytotoxicity and it's a "safer" PGR to apply (because its limited residual activity allows the plugs to grow out of the growth control effects after being transplanted).

## Chlormequat chloride

(Commercial names: **Citadel** and **Cycocel**)

For ornamental crops, it's most commonly used on poinsettias, geraniums, osteospermum and hibiscus. Foliar chlormequat chloride applications can result in a phytotoxic response (chlorosis), but the symptoms are acceptable because they're usually covered up with new leaf growth. In certain crops (i.e. poinsettias, geraniums and herbaceous perennials), a mixture of daminozide and chlormequat chloride (both may be used or applied at reduced rates) may be used. This usually provides for greater height control and reduces the potential for phytotoxicity. Substrate drenches are also effective, but not cost effective.

**Table 1. The wide assortment of plant growth regulators available for ornamental crops.**

Chemical	Products
Ancymidol	<b>Abide</b> , A-Rest
Chlormequat chloride	<b>Citadel</b> , Cycocel
Daminozide	<b>Dazide</b> , B-Nine
Dikegulac sodium	Augeo
Ethephon	<b>Collate</b> , Florel
Fluprimidol	Topflor
Paclobutrazol	<b>Piccolo</b> , <b>Piccolo 10 XC</b> , Bonzi, Paczol, Downsize (drenches only)
Uniconazole	<b>Concise</b> , Sumagic
Benzyladenine (BA)	<b>Configure</b>
Gibberellin (GA <sub>3</sub> )	<b>Florgib</b> , ProGibb T&O
BA+GA <sub>4</sub> +7	<b>Fresco</b> , Fascination

## Daminozide

(Commercial names: **Dazide** and **B-Nine**)

This material is applied only as a foliar spray because it's rapidly broken down when applied to the substrate. It's highly mobile in the plant and will rapidly move from the point of application to all parts of the plant. Daminozide is effective on most crops except lilies. It's highly effective in controlling growth of seedlings in plug flats and it's most effective in cooler climates.

## Dikegulac sodium

(Commercial name: **Augeo**)

Augeo is registered for greenhouse and nursery use. Augeo temporarily stops shoot elongation, thereby promoting lateral branching. It's thus a pinching agent for ornamental crops including azaleas, bougainvillea, clerodendron, fuchsia, grape ivy, geranium, lantana, lipstick vine, verbena and some of the herbaceous perennials. Some phytotoxicity and distorted growth can occur with Augeo, so sufficient time is required to allow new plant growth to cover any damaged leaves. >>>

**Table 2. Comparing Attributes of Plant Growth Regulators**

ATTRIBUTES	PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR							
	Chemical	Ancymidol	Chlormequat chloride	Daminozide	Daminozide + Chlormequat chloride	Ethephon	Flurprimidol	Paclobutrazol
Trade name(s)	<b>Abide, A-Rest</b>	<b>Citadel, Cycocel</b>	<b>Dazide, B-Nine</b>	—	<b>Collate, Florel</b>	<b>Topflor</b>	<b>Piccolo, Piccolo 10 XC, Bonzi, Downsize, Paczol</b>	<b>Concise, Sumagic</b>
Active ingredient (%)	0.0264%	11.8%	85%	—	21.7%/3.9%	0.38%	0.4% 4% (Piccolo 10 XC)	0.055%
<b>Activity level</b>	++	+	+	++	+	+++	+++	+++
<b>Multiple applications needed</b>	++	+++	+++	++	++	+	+	+
<b>Application type<sup>1</sup></b>								
Foliar spray	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes <sup>1</sup>	yes
Substrate drench	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes
Dips	plugs/liners	plugs/liners	cuttings	-	plugs/liners	bulbs, plugs/liners	bulbs, plugs/liners	bulbs, plugs/liners
<b>Chemical absorption</b>								
Ease of absorption	+++	+	+	+	++	+++	+++	+++
Time (hours)	0.5-1.0	4	18-24	18-24	12-16	0.5-1.0	0.5-1.0	0.5-1.0
Factors that improve absorption	high humidity, limited air movement, cloudy days, early morning or late afternoon applications							
Translocation within the plant	+++	+++	+++	+++	-	+	+	+
<b>Absorption sites</b>								
Leaves	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	++	++
Stems	+	+	-	+	-	++	++	++
Roots	++	+	-	-	+	+++	+++	+++
<b>Typical concentrations</b>								
Foliar sprays (ppm or mg/L)	15-50	1,000-3,000	1,250-5,000	Daminozide: 750-5,000 + Chlormequat 750-1,500	250-1,000	1-80	1-200	0.5-50
Drench (mg active ingredient per pot)	0.15-4.0 (1.25 to 33.8 ppm)	177-355 (1,500 to 3,000 ppm)	-	-	6-30 (50 to 250 ppm)	0.01-2.0 (0.08 to 17 ppm)	0.01-8.0 (0.1 to 68 ppm)	0.01-1.0 (0.1 to 11 ppm)
<b>Other factors</b>								
Does pine bark substrates affect drenches?	++	-	+	-	-	++	++	++
Phytotoxicity potential	+	+++	+	+	++ (Do not apply to stressed plants)	+	+	+
Overdose potential	+	+	++	++	++	+++	+++	+++
Optimum water pH	5.5-6.5	3.0-7.0	5.0-9.0	-	below 5.0	-	4.0-9.0	5.5-6.5
<b>Shelf life</b>								
In the bottle (years)	<3	<2	<2	-	indefinite	<4	<4	<2
Mixed solution	within 24 hours	within 24 hours	within 24 hours	within 24 hours	within 4 hours	within 24 hours	within 1 week	within 24 hours

-- = Not applicable.

Degree of activity: (+) least to (++++) greatest

<sup>1</sup> Check label for legal uses

<sup>2</sup> Not yet available

## Ethephon phosphonic acid

(Commercial names: **Collate** and **Florel**)

This material is absorbed by the plant tissue, and due to a change in pH once absorbed into the plant cells, releases ethylene. Collate and Florel are used to promote flower bud abortion and vegetative branching in crops. Collate and Florel are applied as a foliar spray at concentrations of 250 to 500 ppm. Drenches are also effective. See page 3 for the latest research on using drenches and liner soaks.

## Flurprimidol

(Commercial name: **Topflor**)

Flurprimidol is a relatively recent introduction into the U.S. market, although it's been available in Europe since the 1990s. Flurprimidol is chemically closely related to ancymidol, but it has a greater degree of activity. Flurprimidol is also one of the most cost-effective growth retardants to use as a drench, with recommended use rates in a range similar to uniconazole on most plants.

## Paclobutrazol

(Commercial names: **Piccolo**, **Piccolo 10 XC**, **Bonzi**, **Downsize [labeled for drench applications only]** and **Paczol**)

Paclobutrazol is the most widely used growth retardant for greenhouse-grown floriculture crops in the U.S. It's commonly applied as a foliar spray or a substrate drench. It can be applied as a single high-dose drench to provide season-long control of growth or as a low-dose drench of 0.1 to 1 ppm to provide temporary control of plant growth.

## Uniconazole

(Commercial names: **Concise** and **Sumagic**)

Uniconazole is applied as a foliar spray or as a substrate drench. As a drench, uniconazole is applied at rates 50% lower than those recommended for paclobutrazol. This chemical is commonly used on perennials because it's highly effective on a very broad range of plant species.

Both paclobutrazol and uniconazole are triazole-type chemicals. Ancymidol and flurprimidol are in a different chemical class, but have similar characteristics. These chemicals don't readily move within the plant since they're transported in the xylem and not in the phloem. Therefore, these four chemicals are absorbed by the leaves, but aren't readily transported out of the leaves to other parts of the plant. Thus, foliar sprays are applied with sufficient volume of water (2 qt. per 100 sq. ft.) to have some stem and soil activity. The activity of flurprimidol, paclobutrazol and uniconazole are long lasting and at very low rates, thus the potential for error and crop overdose is greater than with other PGRs. Also note, ancymidol, flurprimidol, paclobutrazol and uniconazole are persistent on plastic surfaces and in soil. Do not reuse flats, pots or soil from treated plants, especially for plug production of sensitive crops.

Not all plant growth regulators are used to control plant height. Others are used to cause flower bud abscission, increase branching, promote flowering and stimulate shoot elongation.

## Benzyladenine

(Commercial name: **Configure**)

Benzyladenine (BA) is used to promote branching and increase flower set. Configure has specific label recommendations for Christmas cactus, echinacea and hostas, as well as use directions for experimental applications on any annual, perennial, foliage or tropical plant grown in a greenhouse. Optimal results occur when the plant is actively growing and is physiologically receptive for growth or flower promotion. Configure has been very effective in improving branching of many herbaceous perennial crops, as both liners and finished plants. Benzyladenine does not readily move within the plant, therefore complete coverage is required.

## Gibberellins

(Commercial names: **Florgib** and **ProGibb T&O**)

Gibberellins can be applied to promote growth and overcome an over-application of gibberellin-inhibiting plant growth retardants. They're also used to promote stem elongation for tree forms of plants.

## Benzyladenine + Gibberellin Combinations

(Commercial names: **Fresco** and **Fascination**)

These combination products are used on potted lilies as foliar sprays to avoid lower leaf yellowing and leaf drop, plus prolonging flower life. They are also used to overcome the effects of an over-application of gibberellin-inhibiting plant growth retardants. **GT**





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Fine Americas offers the most complete line of plant manager PGRs in the industry, including some active ingredients and formulations not available from any other source. In addition, all of our products are manufactured under strict ISO 9001:2008 standards, assuring you of outstanding performance each and every time.



\*Same active ingredient as ARest®

Abide® is a broad-spectrum PGR offering consistent results in container-grown ornamental plants. Applied as a foliar spray or drench, Abide effectively reduces internode elongation, leading to more compact and sturdier plants.



\*Same active ingredient as Cycocel®

Citadel® generates effective PGR activity on a wide variety of containerized crops. When applied according to label directions, it produces more compact and marketable plants with darker foliage and thicker leaves.



\*Same active ingredient as Florel®

Collate® promotes increased lateral branching, reduces plant height and delays flowering in a wide range of ornamental crops. In addition, it has been proven effective in controlling stem topple in daffodils and hyacinth.



\*Same active ingredient as Sumagic®

Concise® helps ornamental growers produce denser plants with more compact growth, darker green foliage, improved water retention and increased shelf life. It even increases flower number and size in some varieties.



The only pure 2% 6-BA PGR

As the only pure 2% 6-BA plant growth regulator registered for ornamentals, Configure improves plant quality by increasing lateral branching and flower production. Registered for use on many containerized annual and perennial flowering and foliage crops as well as popular tropical plants.



\*Same active ingredients as B-NINE®

Dazide® 85 WSG produces greener, stronger and more compact plants with a greater resilience to the rigors of shipping and handling, resulting in improved marketability and more satisfied customers.



\*Same active ingredient as ProGibb®

Florgib® offers a wide variety of useful applications, including elongation of peduncles in Pompon Chrysanthemums, earlier flowering and increased yield in Statice, and accelerated plant growth with increased flowering in Gypsophila.



\*Same active ingredient as Fascination®

Fresco® is a proven plant growth regulator for the reduction of lower leaf yellowing in lilies. By making plants more presentable, Fresco helps growers produce even greater number of top-quality plants.



\*Same active ingredient as Bonzi®

One of the most popular PGRs on the market today, Piccolo® brings out the best in ornamentals by making it easier for growers to produce compact, consistent quality plants.



\*Same active ingredient as Bonzi®

As the only 4% paclo PGR formulated in a crystal clear solution, Piccolo® 10 XC is quickly becoming the grower standard for laser-like height control in a wide range of ornamental plants. In addition, Piccolo® 10 XC offers easier handling and mixing plus a lower carbon footprint than older 0.4% paclo formulations.

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# Growth Regulators for Containerized Herbaceous Perennial Plants

By Joyce G. Latimer, Department of Horticulture, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia

This table lists label rates, when available, and includes recommendations based on research from Virginia Tech and other published sources, as well as from plant suppliers and growers. Spray rates listed are recommended as applications at the label-recommended volume of 1 gal. per 200 sq. ft. unless otherwise stated. Use the rates listed as starting points for your own PGR trials. Note: Not all uses are listed on the label; always check the product label before using. Consult product labels for a complete listing of precautions and recommended use rates. When using any PGR for the first time, always test the rate on a few plants and compare the results to untreated plants before treating an entire crop. Keep in mind that Sunbelt growers use higher rates than Northern growers.

**Please note:** Recommendations are color-coded according to source. Those in yellow are from Sunbelt sources; blue are from northern sources; green are from sources that do not specify area of the country, including product labels, many producer websites and cultural guides; and pink are recommendations related to increasing plant branching.

**For product mixing instructions, see the PGR Dilution Table on page 55.**

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> (Common Yarrow)	To control plant growth	Abide/A-Rest	Greater than 1.5 mg a.i. drench x 1	Moderate control of Summer Pastels; Test higher drench rates (3.3 fl. oz./pot); Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Tenn. Tech. Univ.)	South
			1 to 2 ppm drench x 1	Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (SePro Specific Species and Application Rates)	Unspecified
			50 to 100 ppm spray x 1	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
		Collate/Florel	500 or 1000 ppm spray x 1 to 3	Higher rates or more frequent treatment gave moderate growth control; All treatments increased number of inflorescences with slight delay in flowering (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		Dazide/B-Nine	5,000 ppm spray x 2	Good control of Red Beauty and Paprika with 2 applications 2 weeks apart, but Moonshine was not responsive at 5,000 ppm x 2 (Univ. Georgia and Virginia Tech)	South
			7,650 ppm spray x 1	Good control of Coronation Gold with a single application applied 2 weeks after removal from vernalization cooler (Auburn Univ.)	South
			2,500 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Tutti Frutti responsive to 2,500 ppm daminozide or a tank mix of 2,000 ppm daminozide and 3 ppm uniconazole applied at weekly intervals until desired control is established (Pilon, GPN 2007)	North
			2,500 to 5,000 ppm spray	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North

GROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION		
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine + <b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel Tank Mix	5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Good control on Paprika (Univ. Georgia)	South		
			3,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 4	Good control on Summer Pastels with 4 applications at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North		
			5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Label rate for Paprika (Cycocel)	Unspecified		
		<b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel	NR at 5,000 ppm spray x 1	Coronation Gold not responsive (Univ. Georgia)	South		
			1,500 ppm spray x 4	Good control on Summer Pastels with 4 applications at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North		
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)	96 to 120 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control of height of Coronation Gold with a single application of 96 ppm applied 2 weeks after removal from vernalization cooler (Auburn Univ.); Good control on Summer Pastels with 120 ppm spray (Virginia Tech)	South		
			60 ppm spray x 4	Excellent control of Summer Pastels with 4 applications at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North		
			1.0 mg a.i. drench x 1	Good control on Summer Pastels with a 1.0 mg a.i. drench (3.3 fl. oz./pot); Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Tenn. Tech. Univ.)	South		
		<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	10 to 15 ppm spray x 1	Excellent response with Paprika and Coronation Gold; However, Red Beauty and Moonshine were not responsive at 60 ppm spray x 1 (Univ. Georgia and Virginia Tech)	South		
			30 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control of height of Coronation Gold with a single application applied 2 weeks after removal from vernalization cooler (Auburn Univ.)	South		
			0.25 mg a.i. drench x 1	Moderate control of Summer Pastels; Higher drench rates significantly reduced number of flowers (3.3 fl. oz./pot); Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Tenn. Tech. Univ.)	South		
			7 to 15 ppm spray x 1 to 4	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota). Excellent control of Summer Pastels with 4 applications of 15 ppm sprays at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North		
		Topflor	150 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control of height of Coronation Gold with one application; Multiple applications may be required; Tested under nursery conditions (Auburn Univ.)	South		
		To increase lateral or basal branching	<b>Augeo</b>	800 ppm spray x 2	70% increase in branching when applied to Moonshine as liner (21 days after sticking) and again at 5 days after transplanting, but caused significant stunting; Single application not effective and no effect at 400 ppm x 2 (Virginia Tech)	Branching	
			<b>Configure</b>	600 ppm spray x 2	60% increase in branching when applied to Moonshine as liner (21 days after sticking) and again at 5 days after transplanting; No phyto (Virginia Tech)	Branching	
		<b>Agastache hybrids</b> (Anise Hyssop)	To control plant growth	<b>Collate</b> /Florei	500 ppm spray x 4	Excessive height control of Blue Fortune but no delay in flowering with 4 applications at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North
				<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine	5,000 ppm spray x 3	Based on Univ. of Georgia research results with Blue Fortune	South
					1,200 to 1,500 ppm spray	For all hybrids (Pacific Plug & Liner Production Info)	North
				<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine + <b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel Tank Mix	5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Based on research results with Blue Fortune (Univ. Georgia)	South

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<b>Agastache hybrids</b> (Anise Hyssop) <i>continued</i>	To control plant growth <i>continued</i>	<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize</b> (drenches only)	1 to 2 ppm drench x 1	Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with container size (Pacific Plug & Liner Production Info)	North
			80 to 160 ppm spray x 1 less than 5 ppm drench x 1	Good control of Tutti Frutti with 80 ppm spray but excessive growth reduction with 5 ppm drench at 2 fl.oz. per quart pot. Higher spray rate required for Purple Haze; Multiple applications may be required. An 8 ppm drench at 10 fl.oz. per trade gallon pot gave excellent control of Purple Haze; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with container size (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	10 to 30 ppm spray x 1 2 ppm drench x 1	Cultivar variation, use lower rates with Blue Fortune, which is very sensitive to uniconazole (Univ. Georgia); Higher rate and drench with Purple Haze; Drench at 10 fl.oz. per trade gallon pot; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Virginia Tech)	South
	To enhance lateral branching	<b>Configure</b>	300 to 500 ppm spray x 1 on liners	Purple Haze treated with 300 ppm approximately 4 days after liners were removed from mist increased lateral branching; Multiple applications during liner production or higher rates decreased root growth. Treatment of Tutti Frutti with 500 ppm spray the day after removal from mist increased branching of liners (3 weeks after treatment) and finished plants (8 weeks after treatment) (Virginia Tech)	Branching
<b>Alcea hybrids</b> (Hollyhock)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	100 ppm spray x 6	Good height control of Chaters Doubles with 6 weekly sprays (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	5,000 ppm spray x 6	Good height control of Chaters Doubles with 6 weekly sprays (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize</b> (drenches only)	15 ppm spray x 1 early in crop or 3 to 6 ppm drench x 1 late in crop	Early spray treatment effective; Drench to counter rapid elongation that occurs as the plants approach flowering (Pilon 2012)	North
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	2.5 ppm spray x 1 early in crop	Early treatment effective (Pilon 2012)	North
<b>Ajuga reptans</b> (Bugleweed)	To control plant growth	<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	2.5 ppm spray x 1	Not generally required (Pilon 2006)	North
<b>Alchemilla mollis</b> (Lady's Mantle)	To control plant growth	<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	NR at 5,000 ppm spray x 2	Not responsive in Virginia Tech trials	South
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Multiple applications at 10- to 14-day intervals may be necessary (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol</b>	NR at 200 ppm spray x 1	Not responsive in Virginia Tech trials	South
			30 ppm spray x 1 to 3 6 ppm drench x 1	Multiple applications may be necessary; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Syngenta Guide to Protecting Perennials 2009)	Unspecified
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	NR at 90 ppm spray x 1	Not responsive in Virginia Tech trials	South
<b>Aquilegia x hybrida</b> (Hybrid Columbine)	To control plant growth, apply as flower stalks get above foliage (Pilon 2006)	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	25 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Or apply a tank mix of 10 ppm ancymidol + 2,000 ppm daminozide as 2 to 3 weekly sprays (Pilon 2006)	North
			25 to 50 ppm spray x 1	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
			65 to 132 ppm spray x 1 2 to 4 ppm drench x 1	Apply when plants are well-rooted with 5 to 8 leaves; Also for Star series, recommends tank mix 10 ppm ancymidol + 1,875 ppm daminozide as needed (SePro Specific Species and Application Rates)	Unspecified
		<b>Collate/Florel</b>	NR at 750 ppm sprays x 5	Pink & White height and flowering not responsive to 5 weekly sprays (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	5,000 ppm spray x 2	Effective on McKana Giants (Univ. of Georgia)	South
			5,000 ppm spray x 4 to 5	Excellent control of Music Pink & White with 4 applications at 2-week intervals and of Origami Blue & White, and Pink & White with 5 weekly applications (Michigan State Univ.)	North

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	2,500 ppm + 1,000 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply as flower stalks get above foliage; 2 to 3 weekly applications (Pilon 2006)	North
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol</b>	NR at 240 ppm spray x 1	McKana Giants was not responsive to a single spray application of 240 ppm (Univ. of Georgia)	South
			30 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply weekly applications (Pilon 2006); However, Origami Blue & White, and Pink & White were not responsive at 90 ppm sprays x 5 weekly applications (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	30 ppm spray x 1 to 3 6 ppm drench x 1	Multiple applications may be necessary; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Syngenta Guide to Protecting Perennials 2009)	Unspecified
			NR at 120 ppm spray x 1	McKana Giants was not responsive to a single spray application of 120 ppm (Univ. of Georgia)	South
			5 to 15 ppm spray x 2 to 4	Apply 5 ppm sprays 2 to 3 weekly applications; Or make 2 to 3 weekly applications of a tank mix of 3 ppm uniconazole + 2,000 ppm daminozide sprays (Pilon 2006) Good control with 15 ppm sprays applied 4 to 5 times on Music Pink & White, and Origami Blue & White, but not effective on Pink & White (Michigan State Univ.)	North
<b>Aquilegia flabellate</b> (Columbine)	Induce lateral or basal branching	<b>Configure</b>	NR at 50 to 1,600 ppm spray x 1	No effect of single foliar spray applied 2 weeks after potting (NC State Univ.)	Branching
<b>Aquilegia vulgaris</b> (Columbine)	Induce lateral or basal branching	<b>Configure</b>	NR at 600 ppm spray x 1	No effect with our screening rate on Winky Purple White in Virginia Tech research; Test multiple applications or higher rates	Branching
<b>Arenaria montana</b> (Sandwort)	To control plant growth	<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol</b>	5 ppm spray x 1 applied to liners	Liners of Avalanche were responsive (Univ. Calif.).	South
<b>Artemisia schmidtiana</b> (Wormwood, White Sage)	To control plant growth	<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	5,000 ppm spray x 2	Moderate control of Silver Mound with multiple applications in Virginia Tech research	South
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control of Silver Mound in Virginia Tech research; Multiple applications may be required	South
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)</b>	200 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control of Silver Mound with 200 ppm sprays in Virginia Tech research; May require multiple applications	South
			40 to 50 ppm spray	Responsive to 40 to 50 ppm paclobutrazol sprays (Ball Hort)	Unspecified
			6+ ppm drench x 1	Responsive to a single 6+ ppm drench; Volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	50 ppm spray x 1	Silver Mound in 1-gal containers (Univ. Calif.)	South
<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	30 to 60 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control of Silver Mound with 45 ppm spray, but the hybrid Oriental Limelight was more sensitive, use 30 ppm sprays; And the hybrid Powis Castle was less responsive; Test 60 ppm sprays; Multiple applications may be necessary (Virginia Tech)	South		
<b>Asclepias tuberosa</b> (Butterfly Weed)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	25 to 50 ppm spray x 1 to 3	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
			26 ppm spray 2 ppm drench x 1	Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (SePro Specific Species and Application Rates)	Unspecified
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	NR at 5,000 ppm spray x 3	Not responsive in Univ. Georgia trials	South
			3,750 to 5,000 ppm spray	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION	
<b>Asclepias tuberosa</b> (Butterfly Weed) <i>continued</i>	To control plant growth <i>continued</i>	<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine + <b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel Tank Mix	NR at 5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Not responsive in Univ. Georgia trials	South	
			2,500 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Label rate for Royal Red (Cycocel)	Unspecified	
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)	NR at 50 ppm spray x 1 NR at 2 ppm drench x 1	No effect on plant height, but reduced width of Hello Yellow 10% to 18%; Drenches applied at 2 fl. oz. per quart pot; Volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Virginia Tech)	South	
			10 to 20 ppm spray	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North	
			30 to 60 ppm spray x 1	Label rate	Unspecified	
		<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	45 ppm spray x 1	Good control in Univ. of Georgia trials	South	
			5 to 10 ppm spray	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North	
		To induce lateral branching	<b>Configure</b>	Not responsive at 600 ppm spray x 1	No effect with our screening rate in Virginia Tech research; Higher rates or multiple applications may be effective	Branching
		<b>Aster dumosus</b> (Bushy Aster)  <b>Aster x frikartii</b> (Frikart's Aster)  <b>Aster novae-angliae</b> (New England Aster)	To control plant growth	<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine	5,000 ppm spray x 2	Apply first application after pinching when new shoots are approximately 1-in. long; Aster x frikartii cvs. Monarch and Monch were responsive to 2-spray application of daminozide, but A. dumosus Sapphire was not responsive to this rate in Virginia Tech research trials
	2,500 to 4,000 ppm spray				Apply first application after pinching when new shoots are approximately 1-in. long; 2,500 ppm spray is a starting test point; Rates vary depending on variety vigor, temperature and growth stage of the crop; Do not apply daminozide after buds reach pea size to avoid flower discoloration and delay; A. novae-angliae Purple Dome is responsive to 2,500 to 4,000 ppm sprays (Ball Hort)	Unspecified
2,500 ppm spray x 2	Also recommends tank mix of 2,000 ppm daminozide + 3 ppm uniconazole (Pilon 2006)				North	
<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine + <b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel Tank Mix	Not responsive at 5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1			A. dumosus Sapphire was not responsive to this rate in Virginia Tech research trials	South	
	<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)			80 ppm spray x 1 2 to 16 ppm drench x 1	80 ppm spray controlled width of A. dumosus Sapphire, but had little effect on height; A. x frikartii Monarch and Monch were not responsive to one spray application of 240 ppm, but were responsive to a drench application; Drench applied at 2 fl. oz. per quart pot; Volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Virginia Tech, Univ. of Georgia)	South
				30 ppm spray x 1 to 2 6+ ppm drench x 1	1 or 2 spray applications 7 to 10 days apart; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North
30 to 50 ppm sprays 2 ppm drench x 1				Some growers use a paclobutrazol to hold their crop at a given height; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Syngenta Culture Sheets)	Unspecified	
<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	30 ppm spray x 1			Moderate width control of A. dumosus Sapphire, but little effect on height; A. x frikartii Alpine Mix, Monarch and Monch were not responsive to one spray application of 60 ppm or a drench of 4 ppm; Drench applied at 2 fl. oz. per quart pot; volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Virginia Tech, Univ. Georgia)	South	
	2.5 to 10 ppm spray 0.1 to 1.0 ppm drench x 1			Uniconazole is also very effective, but results have been quite variable; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Syngenta Culture Sheets)	Unspecified	
	10 to 50 ppm spray			A. dumosus Purple Dome is responsive to uniconazole (Ball Hort)		
Topflor				Not responsive at 60 ppm spray x 1	No response in fall trial with A. dumosus Sapphire (Virginia Tech)	South

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
	To induce lateral branching	Augeo	1,600 ppm spray x 1 on liners	Reduced plug height, but increased branching; No effect on root growth or finished plant quality (Virginia Tech)	Branching
		<b>Configure</b>	Phytotoxic	Significant phytotoxic response at a single spray of 600 ppm applied to liners (Virginia Tech)	Branching
<b><i>Astilbe x arendsii</i></b> (False Spirea)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	100 ppm spray x 6	Weekly applications resulted in good control of <i>A. thunbergii</i> Ostrich Plume, but 4 applications at 2-week intervals gave no control of <i>A. arendsii</i> Granat (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Collate/Florel</b>	500 ppm spray x 4	Excessive growth regulation of Granat with 4 sprays at 2-week intervals; Did not delay flowering (Michigan State Univ.)	North
<b><i>Astilbe chinensis</i></b> (Chinese Astilbe)		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	5,000 ppm spray x 2	To control plant height on taller cultivars, apply 2 applications of daminozide as a foliar spray 1 week apart beginning soon after inflorescences begin to elongate; Michigan State Univ. studies have shown that the timing of the application is critical; Growth regulators were ineffective at limiting plant height when they were applied prior to inflorescence elongation (Walters Cultural Sheets)	North
			Less than 5,000 ppm spray x 2	Excessive height reduction of <i>A. chinensis</i> Purpurkerze in Virginia Tech trials; Use lower rate and/or fewer applications; However, <i>A. x arendsii</i> Elizabeth Bloom was not responsive to these rates in Virginia Tech trials	South
<b><i>Astilbe thunbergii</i></b> (False Spirea)		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	5,000 ppm spray x 6	Weekly applications resulted in good control of <i>A. thunbergii</i> Ostrich Plume, but 4 applications at 2-week intervals gave no control of <i>A. arendsii</i> Granat (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			Less than 5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Excessive height reduction of <i>A. chinensis</i> Purpurkerze in Virginia Tech trials; Reduce both daminozide and chlormequat rates	South
		<b>Citadel/Cycocel</b>	1,500 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control of <i>A. chinensis</i> Purpurkerze in Virginia Tech trials	South
			1,500 ppm spray x 6	Weekly applications resulted in good control of <i>A. thunbergii</i> Ostrich Plume but 4 applications at 2-week intervals gave no control of <i>A. arendsii</i> Granat (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			750 to 1,000 ppm spray	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)</b>	40 to 80 ppm spray x 1 to 2	40 ppm x 1 resulted in good control of <i>A. chinensis</i> Purpurkerze in Virginia Tech trials; However, 80 ppm x 1 resulted in only short term height control of <i>A. x arendsii</i> Elizabeth Bloom; Plan on multiple applications (Virginia Tech)	South
			30 ppm spray x 2	Treat after inflorescences begin to elongate, apply sprays 7 days apart; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North
			6+ ppm drench x 1		
			90 ppm spray x 6	Weekly applications resulted in good control of <i>A. thunbergii</i> Ostrich Plume, but 4 applications at 2-week intervals gave no control of <i>A. arendsii</i> Granat (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	15 to 30 ppm spray	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	South
25 to 35 ppm spray x 1 to 2	Good control of <i>A. chinensis</i> Purpurkerze in Virginia Tech trials; Short-term response on <i>A. x arendsii</i> Elizabeth Bloom; Plan on multiple applications (Virginia Tech)				
15 ppm spray x 6	Weekly applications resulted in excellent control of <i>A. thunbergii</i> Ostrich Plume, but 4 applications at 2-week intervals resulted in excessive height reduction of <i>A. arendsii</i> Granat (Michigan State Univ.)		North		
5 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply to <i>A. arendsii</i> 2 to 3 weeks after transplant; Multiple applications at 7- to 10-day intervals as necessary (Pilon, Sumagic Advisor 2006)				

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<b>Buddleia davidii</b> (Butterfly Bush)	To control plant growth	<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine	5,000 ppm spray x 2	Moderate control of Royal Red; Apply at 10- to 14-day intervals (Univ. Georgia); This rate resulted in no control of Pink Delight in Virginia Tech trials	South
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine + <b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel Tank Mix	Not responsive at 5,000/1,500 ppm spray x 1	No height control of Royal Red or Pink Delight in Univ. of Georgia or Virginia Tech trials	South
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/ Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)	Not responsive at 160 ppm spray x 1 Not responsive at 10 ppm drench x 1	No height control of Royal Red in Virginia Tech trials; Drench applied at 10 fl. oz. per trade gal. pot; Volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size	South
			10 mg a.i drench x 1	Excellent control of Dubonnet under nursery conditions with drench (3.3 fl .oz./2.8-L pot); Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Univ. Georgia)	
			6 ppm drench x 1	Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006.)	North
		<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	60 ppm spray x 1 0.025 ppm drench x 1	Moderate control of Royal Red; Multiple applications may be required; Drench applied at 10 fl. oz. per trade gal. pot; Volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Virginia Tech)	South
			20 ppm spray x 2	Moderate height control of Pink Delight with 2 applications 7 days apart; Additional applications may be necessary (Louisiana State Univ.)	
			15 to 30 ppm spray x 1	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
		Topflor	125 ppm spray x 1	Good control of growth of Royal Red with no delay in flowering (Auburn Univ.)	South
	To increase lateral branching	Augeo	532 to 1,600 ppm spray x 1 to 2	Sprays should be applied to unpinched shoots when they reach 1 to 3 in. or at 3 days after pinching; 2 applications may be required (Label)	Branching
<b>Buddleia fallowiana</b> <b>Lochinch</b> (Butterfly Bush)	To control plant growth	<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	60 ppm spray x 1 1.5 ppm drench x 1	Short-term height control with sprays and drenches; Multiple applications required; Drench applied at 10 fl. oz. per trade gal. pot; Volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Virginia Tech)	South
<b>Buddleia weyeriana</b> <b>Honeycomb</b> (Butterfly Bush)	To control plant growth	<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/ Paczol	4 ppm liner dip x 1	Good control (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	2 ppm liner dip x 1	Moderate control (Virginia Tech)	South
<b>Caladium bicolor</b>	To control plant growth	<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine	2,500 ppm spray x 6 to 8	As needed at 5 to 7 day intervals (Pilon 2012)	North
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/ Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)	8 ppm drench x 1 or 30 ppm spray x 1	Drench when shoots have emerged but before leaves unfold (approximately 2 to 3 weeks after potting) or apply foliar spray near end of crop cycle to improve shelf life (Pilon 2012)	North

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION		
<b>Campanula carpatica</b> (Carpathian Bellflower)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	25 to 50 ppm spray x 1	One application at 25 ppm is usually sufficient; If necessary, make a second application 7 to 10 days after the first (Pilon 2006)	North		
			100 ppm spray x 6	C. carpatica or C. persicifolia may require 50 ppm sprays, especially later in the spring; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)			
		<b>Campanula glomerata</b> (Clustered Bellflower)	C. carpatica cultivars usually do not require PGRs, but are responsive to most of them. Under low-light conditions or for toning and shaping, one application is usually sufficient. If necessary, make a second application 7 to 10 days after the first (Pilon 2006)	<b>Collate/Florel</b>	500 ppm spray x 4	Good growth control of C. glomerata Superba with 4 sprays at 2-week intervals; No delay in flowering. All sprays phytotoxic to Campanula Kent Belle; Did not reduce flower buds; Reduced growth (Michigan State Univ.)	North
				<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	2,500 to 3,750 ppm spray x 2	C. carpatica may require 2,500 ppm for control under low-light conditions (Pilon 2006)	North
					C. carpatica or C. persicifolia may require 3,750 ppm sprays, especially later in the spring; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)		
				<b>Citadel/Cycocel</b>	750 ppm spray x 1	C. carpatica (Pilon 2006); Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
					Less than 1,500 ppm spray x 3	Label rate C. carpatica; Excessive height reduction; Reduce rate or frequency (Cycocel)	Unspecified
				<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol</b>	10 to 20 ppm spray x 1	C. carpatica cultivars are very sensitive to paclobutrazol, recommends 15 ppm spray (Pilon 2006); C. carpatica may require 10 to 20 ppm sprays, especially later in the spring; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
					15 ppm spray x 1 to 3 3 ppm drench x 1	C. carpatica: Multiple spray applications may be necessary; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Syngenta Guide to Protecting Perennials 2009)	Unspecified
				<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	2 to 4 ppm spray x 1	C. carpatica cultivars are very sensitive to uniconazole, recommends 2.5 ppm; (Pilon 2006); C. carpatica may require 2 to 4 ppm sprays, especially later in the spring; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
<b>Topflor</b>	10 to 30 ppm spray x 1			Rate range determined largely under mid-Atlantic conditions using medium-vigor cultivars; Adjust for your area (Label)	Unspecified		
<b>Canna x generalis</b>	To control plant growth			<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	Not responsive at 7,500 ppm spray x 1	No growth reduction, but delayed flowering (Auburn Univ.)	South
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol</b>	66 to 99 ppm spray x 1	C. x orchidodes requires higher rates (Auburn Univ.)	South		
		<b>Topflor</b>	Less than 50 ppm spray x 1	50 ppm spray reduced vegetative height of C. x orchidodes approximately 40% up to 8 weeks after treatment; No delay in flowering (Auburn Univ.)	South		
50 to 80 ppm spray x 1	Rate range determined largely under mid-Atlantic conditions using medium-vigor cultivars; Adjust for your area (Label)		Unspecified				
<b>Carex buchananii</b>	To control plant growth	<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	20 ppm spray x 1	Moderate height control of C. flagellifera Toffee Twist with an increase in early tillers. Use lower rate on C. buchananii and C. comans Frosted Curly, this rate reduced height excessively on both cultivars and reduced number of tillers on Frosted Curly (Univ. Florida)	South		
<b>Carex comans</b>	To increase tillering	<b>Configure</b>	Not responsive at 500 or 1,000 ppm spray x 1	No increase in number of tillers on C. buchananii, C. comans Frosted Curly, C. flagellifera Toffee Twist up to 8 weeks after treatment; No effect on plant height (Univ. Florida)	Branching		
<b>Carex flagellifera</b> (Sedges)							

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION	
<b><i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i></b> (Bluebeard)	To control plant growth	<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	NR at 5,000 ppm spray x 2	Dark Knight not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South	
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	NR at 5,000/1500 ppm spray x 1	Dark Knight not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South	
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczo</b>	NR at 160 ppm spray x 1	Dark Knight not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South	
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	30 ppm spray x 1	Good control of Dark Knight (Virginia Tech)	South	
<b><i>Centaurea montana</i></b>	To control plant growth	<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	2,500 to 5,000 ppm spray	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North	
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	7 to 15 ppm spray	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North	
<b><i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i></b> (Tickseed)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	0.375 mg a.i. drench x 1	Moderate growth control of Early Sunrise and enhanced flowering with 3.3 fl. oz./pot; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Tenn. Tech. Univ.)	South	
			100 ppm spray x 3	3 applications at 10-day intervals resulted in moderate control of Sunray (Michigan State Univ.)	North	
			25 to 50 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply at weekly intervals (Pilon 2006)		
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	5,000 ppm spray x 2	Good control of Sunray with multiple applications to 10 to 14 day intervals under nursery conditions (Virginia Tech)	South	
			2,500 to 5,000 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply 2,500 ppm at weekly intervals; Also recommends tank mix 2,000 ppm daminozide + 15 ppm paclobutcazol x 2 to 3 or a tank mix of 2,000 ppm daminozide + 3 ppm uniconazole (Pilon 2006); Apply 3,750 ppm early in production and 5,000 ppm later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); 5,000 ppm spray x 3 applications at 10-day intervals resulted in excessive growth reduction of Sunray (Michigan State Univ.)	North	
			2,500 ppm spray	Control of Heliot and Santa Fe (Syngenta Culture Sheets)		
			5,000 ppm spray x 2	Foliar sprays at 5,000 ppm applied twice after transplant work well; First application can be done 2 weeks after transplant followed by a second application 2 weeks later; Early Sunrise requires more PGRs than Rising Sun or Sunfire (Ball Hort)	Unspecified	
			2,500 ppm spray x 1 to 2	Good control with Baby Sun liners in California (Univ. Calif.)	South	
			<b>Citadel/Cycocel</b>	1,250 ppm spray x 2 to 3 1,500 ppm spray x 3	Apply at weekly intervals (Pilon 2006); 3 applications of 1,500 ppm at 10-day intervals resulted in moderate growth reduction of Sunray (Michigan State Univ.)	North
				5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control of Sunray; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Georgia, Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	2,500 + 1,000 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply at weekly intervals (Pilon 2006)	North	
			2,500 + 1,250 ppm spray x 1	Excessive control with Baby Sun liners in California (Univ. Calif.)	South	
			Greater than 2,500 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Label rate: Increase daminozide rate for better control of Baby Sun and Sunray (Cycocel)	Unspecified	
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczo/Downsize (drenches only)</b>	80 to 100 ppm spray x 1 5 to 10 ppm drench x 1	Sunray and Baby Sun responsive to sprays or drench; Drenches applied at 2 fl. oz. per qt. pot; Volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Virginia Tech)	South	
2.5 mg a.i. drench x 1	Applied as 3.3 fl. oz./pot; Moderate growth control of Early Sunrise and enhanced flowering; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Tenn. Tech. Univ.)					

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION	
			30 to 45 ppm spray x 2 to 3 6 ppm drench x 1	Treat as leaves reach edge of pot; Spray applications at weekly intervals; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006) 3 applications of 30 ppm at 10-day intervals resulted in good control of Sunray (Michigan State Univ.)	North	
			3 to 6 ppm spray 2 ppm drench x 1	Control of Heliot and Santa Fe; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Syngenta Culture Sheets)	Unspecified	
			Less than 5 ppm spray x 1 for liners	Excessive control with Baby Sun plugs in California (Univ. Calif.)	South	
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>		40 ppm spray x 1 15 ppm spray x 2	May delay flowering of Sunray (Univ. Georgia, Virginia Tech)	South
				0.25 mg a.i. drench x 1	Moderate growth control of Early Sunrise and enhanced flowering with 3.3 fl. oz./pot; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Tenn. Tech. Univ.)	
				5 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Excellent control of Early Sunrise; Also recommends tank mix of 3 ppm uniconazole + 2,000 ppm daminozide (Pilon 2006)	North
				5 to 10 ppm spray	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	
	2 to 4 ppm spray	Control of Heliot and Santa Fe (Syngenta Culture Sheets)	Unspecified			
	Topflor	150 ppm spray x 1	Reduced height and days to flower of Early Sunrise (Auburn Univ.)	South		
<b>Coreopsis rosea</b> (Pink coreopsis)	To control plant growth	<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	5,000 to 7,500 ppm spray x 1	Good growth control of American Dream with little effect on flowering (Auburn Univ.)	South	
		<b>Citadel/Cycocel</b>	1,500 ppm spray x 6	Good control of growth of Sweet Dreams and the hybrid Limerock Ruby with 6 weekly applications (Michigan State Univ.)	North	
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize</b> (drenches only)	4 to 8 ppm liner dip x 1	Moderate response to lower rate with Sweet Dreams; Rates up to 8 ppm resulted in good control (Virginia Tech)	South	
			6 ppm drench x 1	Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North	
			90 ppm spray x 6	Good control of growth of Sweet Dreams and the hybrid Limerock Ruby with 6 weekly applications (Michigan State Univ.)		
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>		40 ppm spray x 1 2 ppm drench x 1	Results on finished plants in California; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with container size (Univ. Calif.)	South
				40 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control of American Dream; Multiple applications may be required (Auburn Univ.)	South
				0.5 ppm liner dip x 1	Good growth control of Sweet Dreams (Virginia Tech)	
			Topflor	75 to 100 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control of American Dream; Multiple applications may be required (Auburn Univ.)	South
<b>Coreopsis verticillata</b> (Thread Leaf Coreopsis)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	6 ppm drench x 1	Drench applied at 2 fl. oz. per 4-in. pot; Volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Auburn Univ.)	South	
		<b>Collate/Florel</b>	500 to 1000 ppm spray x 1 to 3	No effect on Moonbeam plant growth or days to flower, but 40% increase in number of flower inflorescences. With stock plants, good growth control of Moonbeam with 4 biweekly sprays of 600 ppm; Increased branching; Removed flower buds (Michigan State Univ.)	North	
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>		5,000 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Good control, but slight flower delay with Moonbeam and overwintered Golden Gain; Apply at 10- to 14-day intervals (Univ. Georgia and Virginia Tech)	South
				5,100 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control of Moonbeam (Auburn Univ.)	
				3,750 to 5,000 ppm spray	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
				1,500 to 2,500 ppm spray	Effective on Moonbeam and Zagreb (Ball Hort)	Unspecified

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<b>Coreopsis verticillata</b> (Thread Leaf Coreopsis) <i>continued</i>	To control plant growth <i>continued</i>	<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine + <b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel Tank Mix	5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Effective on overwintered Golden Gain (Virginia Tech)	South
			Greater than 2,500 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Label rate: Increase daminozide rate for better control of Zagreb and Golden Gain (Cycocel)	Unspecified
		<b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel	Not responsive at 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Overwintered Golden Gain not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)	Not responsive at 160 ppm spray x 1 Less than 6 ppm drench x 1	Spray application not effective on Moonbeam (Univ. Georgia) or overwintered Golden Gain (Virginia Tech); Drench applied to Moonbeam at 2 fl. oz. per 4-in. pot; Volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size; Some distortion of laterals with this drench rate (Auburn Univ.)	South
			1 to 2 ppm drench x 1	Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pacific Plug & Liner Production Info)	North
		<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	15 to 20 ppm spray x 1 Less than 1 ppm drench x 1	Good control of Moonbeam with spray application, but excessive growth reduction at 1 ppm drench; Test rates approximately 0.5 ppm; Drench applied as 2 fl. oz. per qt. pot; Volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size; Growth of overwintered Golden Gain was moderately responsive at 45 ppm spray x 1; Multiple applications necessary (Virginia Tech)	South
			2 to 4 ppm spray	Effective on Moonbeam and Zagreb (Ball Hort)	Unspecified
	5 to 10 ppm spray	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North		
	Topflor	75 to 100 ppm spray x 1	Good growth control of Moonbeam with no delay in flowering; Higher rates resulted in high-quality ratings (Auburn Univ.)	South	
<b>Coreopsis</b>	Induce lateral or basal branching on liners or finished plants	<b>Configure</b>	300 to 600 ppm spray x 1	Various cultivars including American Dreams, Sweet Dreams, Moonbeam, Rum Punch and Zagreb are responsive to a single foliar application to increase lateral and basal branching in liners and finished plants; Multiple applications may improve response (Virginia grower, Virginia Tech)	Branching
<b>Cortaderia selloana</b> (Pampas grass)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide</b> /A-Rest	4 mg a.i. drench x 1	Moderate growth control but may not be an economical treatment; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (NC State Univ.)	South
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)	1 to 2 mg a.i. drench x 1	Good control of plant growth, shorter but less diameter as well; Volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (NC State Univ.)	South
			Less than 1 mg a.i. drench x 1	This rate resulted in continued growth regulation under landscape conditions; Test lower rates; Volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (NC State Univ.)	South
		<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	40 ppm spray x 1	Good height control of Rosea with no effect on tiller number (Univ. Florida)	South
	To increase tillering	<b>Configure</b>	Not responsive to 500 or 1,000 ppm spray x 1	Rosea not responsive in increasing number of tillers (Univ. Florida)	Branching
<b>Delosperma cooperi</b>	To control plant growth	<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)	80 ppm spray x 1 Less than 10 ppm drench x 1	Short term control of Table Mountain with spray application; Multiple applications required. Excessive reduction in growth with 10 ppm drench at 2 fl. oz. per quart pot (Virginia Tech)	South
	To enhance lateral branching		Augeo	Not responsive at 400 to 1,600 ppm spray x 2	Not responsive to our screening rates; No phyto (Virginia Tech)
			<b>Configure</b>	Not responsive at 600 ppm spray x 2	Not responsive to our screening rate; Higher rates may be effective (Virginia Tech)



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GROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<b>Delphinium x elatum</b> (Larkspur, Hybrid Bee Delphinium)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	4 ppm drench x 1	Apply as flower stalks start to elongate; Good control of Blue Bird; Drench applied at 10 fl. oz. per trade gal. pot; Volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Virginia Tech)	South
			100 ppm spray x 3 to 6	Applications 7 to 14 days apart resulted in stunting of Volkerfreiden; Good control of Magic Fountain and Pacific Giants (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			5 ppm drench x 1	Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	
		<b>Collate/Florel</b>	750 ppm spray x 4	Good growth control of Guardian with weekly sprays; Some flower delay. No control of Pacific Giants with 500 ppm sprays x 4 at 2-week intervals; Delayed flowering (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	Not responsive at 5,000 ppm spray x 2	Astolat not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South
			5,000 ppm spray x 3 to 6	Applications 7 to 14 days apart gave moderate control of Volkerfreiden; Good control of Guardian and Magic Fountain, but no control of Pacific Giants (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	Not responsive at 5,000/1,500 ppm spray x 1	Astolat not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Citadel/Cycocel</b>	1,500 ppm sprays x 4 to 6	Weekly applications gave moderate control of Volkerfreiden and Guardian, but were not effective on Magic Fountain and Pacific Giants (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)</b>	40 to 100 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control of Astolat at lower rates and of Black Knight at higher rates; Multiple applications may be necessary; Blue Bird height not responsive to 60 ppm spray x 1; Slight reduction in width (Virginia Tech)	South
			Less than 2 ppm drench x 1	Blue Bird was very sensitive to drenches; Drench applied at 10 fl. oz. per qt. pot; Volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Virginia Tech)	
			30 ppm spray x 1 to 2	For the Guardian series, make first application just as the flower stem is just beginning to rise above the basal foliage and second application 7 to 10 days later if necessary (Pilon, GPN 2005) Rates greater than 30 ppm sprays or more frequent applications resulted in stunting of other cultivars (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			20 ppm spray x 1 or 2	Apply first spray at 12-in. tall; Apply second spray 2 weeks later if needed; Apply drench 1 week after transplant; Volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (OHP PGR Solutions)	
			2 to 4 ppm drench x 1		
			15 ppm spray x 1 to 2	For Excalibur series, make applications 10 to 14 days apart (Syngenta Culture Sheets)	Unspecified
			30 to 60 ppm spray x 2	Label rate	
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	30 to 45 ppm spray x 1	For Astolat, multiple applications may be required (Virginia Tech)	South
			1 ppm drench x 1	Very short-term response with Blue Bird; Multiple applications or higher rate required; Drench applied at 10 fl. oz. per trade gal. pot; Volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Virginia Tech)	South
			5 ppm spray x 1 to 2	For the Guardian series, make first application just as the flower stem is just beginning to rise above the basal foliage and second application 7 to 10 days later if necessary (Pilon, GPN 2005)	North
			1 ppm drench x 1	Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006) The 15-ppm spray rate with more frequent applications resulted in stunting of other cultivars (Michigan State Univ.)	
	Topflor	15 ppm spray x 1	Good control of Blue Bird (Virginia Tech)	South	
		6 ppm drench x 1	Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North	
	To increase branching	<b>Configure</b>	Not responsive at 600 ppm spray x 1	Galahad not responsive to our screening rate; Higher rates may be effective (Virginia Tech)	Branching

GROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<b><i>Delphinium grandiflorum</i></b>	To control plant growth	<b>Abide</b> /A-Rest	25 to 50 ppm spray x 2	Make first application just as the flower stem is beginning to rise above the basal foliage and second application 7 days later if necessary (Pilon 2006)	North
			100 ppm spray x 4 to 5	Applications 7 to 14 days apart gave excellent control of Summer Blues, but caused stunting of Sky Blue and Summer Nights; Reduce frequency of application (Michigan State Univ.)	
		<b>Collate</b> /FloreI	500 ppm spray x 4	Good growth control of Sky Blue with 4 sprays at 2-week intervals; Little flower delay (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine	2,500 ppm spray x 2	Make first application just as the flower stem is beginning to rise above the basal foliage and second application 7 days later if necessary; Also recommends 2 spray applications of 2,000 ppm daminozide + 15 ppm paclobutrazol or 2,000 ppm daminozide + 3 ppm uniconazole (Pilon 2006)	North
			Not responsive at 5,000 ppm spray x 4 to 5	Applications 7 to 14 days apart gave no control of Summer Blues, Sky Blue or Summer Nights (Michigan State Univ.)	
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine + <b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel Tank Mix	2,500 + 1,000 ppm spray x 2	Make first application just as the flower stem is beginning to rise above the basal foliage and second application 7 days later if necessary (Pilon 2006)	North
		<b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel	1,500 ppm spray x 4 to 5	Applications 7 to 14 days apart gave good control of Summer Blues, but no control of Sky Blue or Summer Nights (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/ Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)	30 ppm spray x 2	Make first application just as the flower stem is beginning to rise above the basal foliage and second application 7 days later if necessary (Pilon 2006)	North
			15 ppm spray x 1 to 2	Rates greater than 30 ppm sprays or more frequent applications resulted in stunting of other cultivars (Michigan State Univ.)	
<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	5 ppm spray x 2	For Delfix series, apply 1 or 2 applications 10 to 14 days apart (Syngenta Culture Sheets)	Unspecified		
<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	5 ppm spray x 2	Make first application just as the flower stem is beginning to rise above the basal foliage and second application 7 days later if necessary (Pilon 2006) A single application of 5 ppm spray at 10 days after potting gave excellent control of Summer Blues, but the 15 ppm spray rate with more frequent applications resulted in stunting of Sky Blue and Summer Nights and 10 ppm spray applied twice stunted Pacific Giants (Michigan State Univ.)	North		
<b><i>Dianthus gratiano-politanus</i></b> (Cheddar Pinks)	To control plant growth	<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine	2,500 ppm spray	Growth regulators typically not required, but daminozide can be applied if growing conditions cause stretch (Ball Hort)	Unspecified
			Or a single spray of 2,000 ppm daminozide + 3 ppm uniconazole (Pilon 2006)	North	
<b><i>Dianthus barbatus</i></b> (Sweet William)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide</b> /A-Rest	100 ppm spray x 4	4 spray applications at 2-week intervals gave moderate control (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Collate</b> /FloreI	Not responsive at 500 ppm spray x 4	No response to 4 spray applications at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine	2,500 ppm spray	Effective on Barbarini hybrids (Syngenta Culture Sheets)	Unspecified
			2,500 to 3,750 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); No response to 4 spray applications of 5,000 ppm at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine + <b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel Tank Mix	2,500 ppm spray x 1	Good control of liners of Stagirond (Rondo mix) (Univ. Calif.)	Unspecified
		<b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel	Not responsive at 1,500 ppm spray x 4	No response to 4 spray applications at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<b>Dianthus barbatus</b> (Sweet William) <i>continued</i>	To control plant growth <i>continued</i>	<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize</b> (drenches only)	20 ppm spray	Effective on Barbarini hybrids (Syngenta Culture Sheets)	Unspecified
			60 ppm spray x 4 6 ppm drench x 1	4 spray applications at 2-week intervals gave excellent control (Michigan State Univ.); Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North
			5 ppm spray x 1	Good control of liners of Stagiron (Rondo mix) (Univ. Calif.)	South
			45 ppm spray x 1 to 3 6 ppm drench x 1	Multiple spray applications may be necessary; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Syngenta Guide to Protecting Perennials 2009)	Unspecified
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	3 to 5 ppm spray	Effective on Barbarini hybrids (Syngenta Culture Sheets)	Unspecified
			15 ppm spray x 1	Single application early in production (Oklahoma grower, Sumagic Advisor 2004)	South
			15 ppm spray x 4 1 ppm drench x 1	4 spray applications at 2-week intervals gave excellent control (Michigan State Univ.); Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North
<b>Dicentra spectabilis</b> (Common Bleeding Heart)	To control plant growth, make first spray application as soon as shoot growth is visible; Second application 5 days later (NC State Univ.)	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	Less than 50 ppm spray x 2	This rate was phytotoxic causing leaf tip chlorosis; Higher rates reduced number of flowers (NC State Univ.)	South
			50 to 100 ppm spray x 1 to 2	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
			26 ppm spray 2 ppm drench x 1	Spray rates above 132 ppm cause curling and burn of foliage; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (SePro Specific Species and Application Rates)	Unspecified
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	3,000 ppm spray x 2	Slight (approximately 4 days) delay in flowering (NC State Univ.)	South
			2,000 to 2,500 ppm x 2	Begin applications when Valentine plants reach 3-in. tall and reapply as needed at 7- to 10-day intervals (Pilon 2013)	North
		<b>Citadel/Cycocel</b>	Not responsive at 2,000 ppm spray x 2	(NC State Univ.)	South
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol</b>	50 ppm spray x 2	No effect on plant flowering (NC State Univ.)	South
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	1 to 5 ppm spray x 2	Excellent growth control with no delay in flowering (NC State Univ.)	South
<b>Digitalis purpurea</b> (Foxglove)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	25 ppm spray x 2 to 3 5 ppm drench x 1	To control plant growth, apply just as inflorescence begins to elongate above foliage; 2 to 3 spray applications 7 days apart; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North
			Rates not tested	For Camelot series, Syngenta only recommends application before elongation of flower spike; Will respond to ancymidol (GreenLeaf Plants Technical Guide)	Unspecified
			15 ppm spray x 1 4 ppm drench x 1	Effective on Foxy; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Univ. Calif.)	South
		<b>Collate/Florel</b>	500 ppm spray x 4	Good growth control of Foxy with 4 sprays at 2-week intervals; Delayed flowering (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	Not responsive at 5,000 ppm spray x 4	Foxy not responsive to multiple applications (Univ. Georgia)	South
			5,000 ppm spray x 4	Good control of Foxy with 4 applications at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			2,500 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly applications as necessary (Pilon 2006)	North

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
			2,500 ppm spray	Virtuoso hybrids: Apply just as the flower spike begins to elongate	Unspecified
			2,500 to 3,500 ppm spray on plugs	PGRs applied to Camelot in the plug stage will produce a more compact plant that is easier to ship (Syngenta Crop Growing Guidelines)	
			Rates not tested	For Camelot series, Syngenta only recommends application before elongation of flower spike; Will respond to daminozide (GreenLeaf Plants Technical Guide)	
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine + <b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel Tank Mix	Not responsive at 5,000/1,500 ppm spray x 1	Foxy not responsive (Univ. Georgia)	South
		<b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel	1,500 ppm spray x 4	Good control of Foxy with 4 applications at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Piccolo</b> / <b>Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)	30 ppm spray x 2 to 3 6 ppm drench x 1	Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North
			45 ppm spray x 1 to 3 10 ppm drench x 1	Multiple spray applications may be necessary; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Syngenta Guide to Protecting Perennials 2009)	Unspecified
			80 to 160 ppm spray x 1 2 to 4 ppm drench x 1	Label rate: Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size	Unspecified
		<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	30 ppm spray x 1	Excellent height control of Foxy; Moderate width reductions (Univ. Georgia)	South
			5 ppm spray x 2 to 3 1 ppm drench x 1	Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North
			5 ppm spray	Recommendations for Virtuoso hybrids; Apply just as the flower spike begins to elongate (Syngenta Crop Growing Guidelines)	Unspecified
			3 ppm spray x 1 on plugs	PGRs applied in the plug stage will produce a more compact plant that is easier to ship; Camelot will respond to uniconazole (Syngenta Flowers Growing Guidelines)	
			Rates not tested	For Camelot series, Syngenta only recommends application before elongation of flower spike; Will respond to uniconazole (GreenLeaf Plants Technical Guide)	
		Topflor	6+ ppm drench x 1	Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North
<b>Echinacea purpurea</b>	To control plant growth	<b>Abide</b> /A-Rest	25 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply sprays weekly beginning when flower stalks are near leaf canopy and beginning to elongate (Pilon 2006)	North
50 to 100 ppm spray x 2			Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); 6 weekly applications at 100 ppm stunted Magnus (Michigan State Univ.)		
<b>Collate</b> /FloreI		500 ppm spray x 1	Moderate growth control of White Swan; No flower data (Virginia Tech)	South	
		500 ppm spray x 3	Biweekly sprays gave moderate growth regulation of Bravado with no effect on flower date or number of inflorescences or branches; 1,000 ppm x 3 reduced growth and delayed flowering slightly (Michigan State Univ.)	North	
<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine		5,000 ppm spray x 2	Apply at 10- to 14-day intervals for control of Bravado and Magnus (Virginia Tech)	South	
		5,000 ppm spray x 6	Weekly applications gave good control of Magnus (Michigan State Univ.)	North	
		2,500 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply sprays weekly beginning when flower stalks are near leaf canopy and beginning to elongate (Pilon 2006)		

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION		
<b>Echinacea purpurea</b>	To control plant growth <i>continued</i>	<b>Citadel/Cycocel</b>	1,250 to 1,500 ppm spray x 2 to 6	Apply 1,250 ppm sprays weekly 2 to 3 times beginning when flower stalks are near leaf canopy and beginning to elongate (Pilon 2006); 6 weekly applications at 1,500 ppm gave excellent control of Magnus (Michigan State Univ.)	North		
		<b>Echinacea hybrids</b> (Purple Coneflower) <i>continued</i>	<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1 to 2	Good control of Magnus; May require multiple applications at 10- to 14-day intervals (Virginia Tech)	South	
2,500 + 1,250 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply weekly sprays beginning when flower stalks are near leaf canopy and beginning to elongate (Pilon 2006)			North			
			2,500 + 750 ppm spray x 1	Recommends after using <b>Configure</b> (see below), if additional height control is necessary on tissue culture echinacea (Fifo, GrowerTalks, 2010)	Unspecified		
			<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)</b>	120 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control of Doubledecker; Multiple applications required (Virginia Tech)	South	
		15 ppm spray x 3 to 4		First spray before budding; Evaluate weekly to determine need for additional control (Virginia grower)	South		
		30 to 90 ppm spray x 2 to 6		Apply 30 ppm sprays 2 to 3 times weekly beginning when flower stalks are near leaf canopy and beginning to elongate; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North		
				<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	6 ppm drench x 1	6 weekly applications at 90 ppm gave good control of Magnus (Michigan State Univ.)	Unspecified
					15 ppm spray x 2 2 to 3 ppm drench x 1	Use multiple spray applications or a single drench for Prairie Splendor; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Syngenta Culture Sheets)	Unspecified
					30 to 40 ppm spray x 1 to 2 4 to 6 ppm drench x 1 2 to 4 ppm liner dip x 1	If second spray application is needed, use half the rate listed; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size; Dip liners for 30 sec (OHP)	Unspecified
					45 ppm spray x 1 to 3 6 ppm drench x 1	Multiple spray applications may be necessary; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Syngenta Guide to Protecting Perennials 2009)	Unspecified
					30 ppm spray x 1 to 2	Multiple applications may be required for Ruby Star; Bravado sensitive, test rates less than 30 ppm (Virginia Tech)	South
					5 to 10 ppm spray x 2 to 3 1 ppm drench x 1	Apply 5 ppm sprays weekly beginning when flower stalks are near leaf canopy and beginning to elongate; Also recommends 2,500 ppm daminozide + 5 ppm uniconazole applied 2 to 3 times at weekly intervals; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006); Three 10 ppm sprays applied at 2-week intervals beginning at bolting provided good control of Magnus with no effect on flowering (Michigan State Univ.)	North
					30 to 40 ppm spray x 1	Multiple applications of lower rate may be applied as necessary (Label)	Unspecified
					<b>Topflor</b>	45 ppm spray x 1 22 ppm spray x 2	Short-term control of Ruby Star; Multiple applications may be required (Virginia Tech)
		22 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply weekly sprays beginning when flower stalks are near leaf canopy and beginning to elongate (Pilon 2006)	North			
			To increase basal branching	<b>Augeo</b>	800 ppm spray x 1 on finished plants	Increased lateral branching of Sombrero Hot Pink; This rate did not increase branching when applied to Sundown or White Swan liners (Virginia Tech)	Branching
				<b>Configure</b>	300 to 600 ppm spray x 1 to 2 on liners or finished plants	Increases basal branching; Multiple applications may be required; Little effect on plant height. Do NOT use on cultivars in the Sombrero or Pow Wow series (Virginia Tech)	Branching

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION	
<b>Gaillardia x grandiflora</b> (Blanket Flower)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	50 ppm spray x 3	Begin weekly applications when stems are rapidly elongating and before flower buds appear (Pilon 2006)	North	
			Tank mix	Spray tank mix of 15 ppm ancymidol + 2.5 ppm uniconazole as needed (SePro Specific Species and Application Rates)	Unspecified	
		<b>Collate/Florel</b>	500 ppm spray x 4	Growth control and delayed flowering of Burgundy with 4 sprays at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North	
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	5,000 ppm spray x 3	Burgundy responsive; Apply at 10- to 14-day intervals; Goblin (Gold Kobold) not responsive at 5,000 ppm spray x 2 (Univ. Georgia)	South	
			3,750 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Begin weekly applications when stems are rapidly elongating and before flower buds appear; Also recommends tank mixes of 2,500 ppm daminozide + 30 ppm paclobutrazol x 3 or 2,500 ppm daminozide + 5 ppm uniconazole x 3; (Pilon 2006)	North	
			5,000 ppm spray x 4	Four applications at 2-week intervals gave excellent control of Burgundy (Michigan State Univ.)		
			Tank mix	A tank mix of 3,750 ppm daminozide + 15 ppm paclobutrazol is effective at controlling height (Walters Gardens Cultural Sheets)		
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Burgundy responsive to a single application; Goblin (Gold Kobold) not responsive (Univ. Georgia)	South	
			3,000 + 1,250 ppm spray x 3	Begin weekly applications when stems are rapidly elongating and before flower buds appear (Pilon 2006)	North	
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)</b>	Not responsive at 160 ppm spray x 1 Not responsive at 5 ppm drench x 1	Goblin (Gold Kobold) not responsive at 160 ppm spray x 1 or 5 ppm drench applied at 4 fl. oz. per qt. pot; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Univ. Georgia)	South	
			45 ppm spray x 3	Begin weekly applications when stems are rapidly elongating and before flower buds appear (Pilon 2006)	North	
			60 ppm spray x 4	Four applications at 2-week intervals gave excellent control of Burgundy (Michigan State Univ.)		
			15 to 30 ppm spray x 2	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)		
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	60 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control of Burgundy; May require multiple applications; Goblin (Gold Kobold) not responsive to uniconazole applied as a 60 ppm spray, a 5 ppm liner dip or a 2 ppm drench applied at 4 fl. oz. per qt. pot (Univ. Georgia, Virginia Tech)	South	
			7 to 15 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); Begin weekly applications of 10 ppm sprays when stems are rapidly elongating and before flower buds appear (Pilon 2006)	North	
			Not responsive at 60 ppm spray x 1 Not responsive at 2 ppm drench x 1	Goblin (Gold Kobold) not responsive at 60 ppm spray x 1 or 2 ppm drench applied at 4 fl. oz. per qt. pot; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Virginia Tech)	South	
		To increase branching	<b>Augeo</b>	400 ppm spray x 1 on liners or finished plants	For finished plants: Increased lateral branching on Gallo Yellow; For liners: Single 400 ppm spray at 21 days after sticking increased branching of finished Gallo Red plants (Virginia Tech)	Branching
			<b>Configure</b>	600 ppm spray x 1 or 2 on liners or finished plants	For finished plants: A single spray on Gallo Yellow increased branching and number of flowers; Resulted in more upright growth habit; Dazzler had excessive branching with 600 ppm x 1; For liners, 2 applications (21 days after sticking and again at 5 days after transplanting) tripled the number of lateral branches on finished Gallo Red plants (Virginia Tech)	Branching

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<b>Gaura lindheimeri</b> (White Gaura, Wand Flower, Butterflies)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	100 ppm spray x 4 to 5	Sprays at 7- to 14-day intervals gave excellent control of Rose, no control of Whirling Butterflies and stunted Blush; Reduce number of applications (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			50 ppm spray x 2	Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	
			1 to 2 ppm drench x 1	Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (SePro Specific Species and Application Rates)	Unspecified
		<b>Collate/Florel</b>	500 ppm spray x 4	No growth control of Whirling Butterflies with 4 sprays at 2-week intervals but appeared to increase branching; Slight delay in flowering (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			500 ppm spray x 2	Moderate growth control of Corrie's Gold with 2 sprays at 2-week interval (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	5,000 ppm spray x 2	Effective on Siskiyou Pink and Whirling Butterflies; Apply at 10- to 14-day intervals (Virginia Tech) and Corrie's Gold (Auburn Univ.)	South
			5,000 ppm spray x 4 to 5	Multiple applications at 7- to 14-day intervals gave good control of Blush and Rose, but were not effective on Whirling Butterflies (Michigan State Univ.)	
			3,000 to 4,000 ppm spray x 2	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
			2,500 ppm spray x 1 to 3	More upright cultivars will require multiple applications; Also recommends tank mix 2,000 ppm daminozide + 30 ppm paclobutrazol (Pilon 2006)	
			3,000 ppm spray	Effective growth control (Univ. Calif.)	South
			3,000 to 4,000 ppm spray x 1 to 3	The first application should be 7 to 10 days after the first pinch (Ball Hort)	Unspecified
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Good control of Corrie's Gold; Moderate control of Whirling Butterflies; Multiple applications may be required (Virginia Tech)	South
			2,000 + 1,000 ppm spray x 1 to 3	More upright cultivars will require multiple applications (Pilon 2006)	North
		<b>Citadel/Cycocel</b>	1,250 to 1,500 ppm spray x 1 to 5	More upright cultivars will require multiple applications (Pilon 2006); 5 weekly sprays at 1,500 ppm gave good control of Blush and Rose while 4 sprays at 2-week intervals were not effective on Whirling Butterflies (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)</b>	80 to 100 ppm spray x 1 15 ppm drench x 1 2 to 4 ppm liner dip x 1	80 ppm resulted in good growth control on Corrie's Gold, but 100 ppm gave only moderate growth control of Siskiyou Pink; Test multiple applications or higher rate; Drench applied at 2 fl. oz. per qt. pot; Volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size. Good growth control of Pink Fountain with liner dip (Virginia Tech).	South
			60 to 90 ppm spray x 4 to 5	Weekly applications of 90 ppm spray gave good control of Blush and Rose while 60 ppm sprays at 2-week intervals gave good control of Whirling Butterflies (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			20 to 30 ppm spray x 1 to 2 6+ ppm drench x 1	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); More upright cultivars will require multiple applications of 30 ppm sprays; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	
			30 to 50 ppm spray	Will control unwanted growth (Ball Hort)	Unspecified
			50 ppm spray x 1	Effective growth control (Univ. Calif.)	South
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	15 to 60 ppm spray x 1	Significant cultivar differences in response: Height of Whirling Butterflies was excessively reduced by 15 ppm, but 30 ppm gave short-term growth regulation of Corrie's Gold; Dauphin was only moderately controlled by 60 ppm and Siskiyou Pink was not responsive to a 60 ppm spray (Virginia Tech)	South

GROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
			10 to 20 ppm spray x 2	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
			5 to 15 ppm spray x 1 to 5	One 5 ppm spray controls compact cultivars; More upright cultivars will require multiple applications; Also recommends tank mix 2,000 ppm daminozide + 5 ppm uniconazole (Pilon 2006); 5 weekly applications of 15 ppm spray stunted Blush and Rose, while two 10 ppm sprays at 2-week intervals gave good control of Whirling Butterflies without affecting flowering (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			15 to 30 ppm spray x 1	Will control unwanted growth (Ball Hort)	Unspecified
		Topflor	100 ppm spray x 1	Moderate height control of Corrie's Gold; Test multiple applications or higher rate (Auburn Univ.)	South
	To increase branching	<b>Configure</b>	500 to 600 ppm spray x 1 300 ppm spray x 1 to 2 on liners	Siskiyou Pink: Increased branches and shoots; Increased number of flower stalks; This was our screening rate—lower rates may be effective; For liners, single or multiple foliar sprays applied approximately 27 days after sticking (plants moderately rooted) increased lateral and basal branching with no adverse effects on rooting. Treatment of Whirling Butterflies with 500 ppm spray the day after removal of cuttings from mist increased branching of liners (3 weeks after treatment) and finished plants (8 weeks after treatment) (Virginia Tech)	Branching
<b>Heliopsis helianthoides</b> (False sunflower, Sunflower Heliopsis)	To control plant growth	<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	Less than 5,000 ppm spray x 2	Summer Sun was very sensitive to daminozide under nursery conditions; Test at lower rates (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	5,000/1,500 ppm spray x 1	Persistent control of Summer Sun under nursery conditions; Test lower rates (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)</b>	Not responsive at 160 ppm spray x 1	Summer Sun was not responsive under nursery conditions (Virginia Tech)	South
			6 ppm drench x 1	Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	Not responsive at 60 ppm spray x 1	Summer Sun was not responsive under nursery conditions (Virginia Tech)	South
<b>Helleborus x hybridus</b> (Lenten Rose)	Induce lateral or basal branching	<b>Configure</b>	50 to 800 ppm spray x 1	Foliar spray applied every 2 weeks for 12 weeks during the summer; Some increase in branching; No phytotoxicity, but leaves are feathered (NC State Univ.)	Branching
<b>Hemerocallis</b>	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	2 ppm drench x 1	Moderate control of height of Happy Returns, but significant reduction of flower stalk height; Use care with higher rate; Applied at 10 fl. oz. per trade gal. pots; Volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Virginia Tech)	South
			50 to 100 ppm spray x 2	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
			5+ ppm drench x 1	Applied to overwintered plants at shoot emergence; Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	3,750 ppm spray x 2 to 3	2 to 3 weekly spray applications of daminozide or tank mix of 3,750 daminozide + 5 ppm uniconazole (Pilon 2006)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	2,500 + 1,250 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly spray applications (Pilon 2006)	North

GROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION	
<b>Hemerocallis</b> <i>continued</i>	To control plant growth <i>continued</i>	<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize</b> (drenches only)	160 to 180 ppm spray x 1 2 ppm drench x 1	Spray applications gave moderate height control of Mary Todd and Hyperion, but no control on Black Eyed Stella or Prairie Blue Eyes; Drench application gave moderate control of height of Happy Returns, Hyperion and Prairie Blue Eyes, but significantly reduced flower stalk height; Use care with higher rates; Applied at 10 fl. oz. per trade gal. pots; Volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Virginia Tech)	South	
			45 ppm spray x 2 to 3 6+ ppm drench x 1	Spray applications at weekly intervals; Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North	
			50 ppm spray x 1	Irish Elf responsive to single spray application (Univ. Calif.)	South	
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>		0.5 to 0.1 ppm drench x 1	Moderate control of height of Butter Pat, Sammy Russell, Happy Returns and Frankly Scarlet, but significant reduction of flower stalk height; Use care with higher rate; Applied at 10 fl. oz. per trade gal. pots; Volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Virginia Tech)	South
				5 to 10 ppm spray x 2 to 3 1.0 ppm drench x 1	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North
				Not responsive at 60 ppm spray x 1 Not responsive at 1 ppm drench x 1 Not responsive at 2 ppm liner dip x 1	Bare root liners of Pink Song not responsive to uniconazole; Drench applied at 2 fl. oz. per qt. pot; Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Virginia Tech)	South
		To increase basal branching	<b>Configure</b>	Not responsive at 600 ppm spray x 1	Strutters Ball was not responsive to our screening rate of 600 ppm; Higher rates or multiple applications may be effective (Virginia Tech)	Branching
				2,500 ppm spray x 1 to 3	Weekly applications increased the number of ramets (basal plantlets) (Auburn Univ.)	
		<b>Heuchera</b> (Coral Bells)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	100 ppm spray x 6	Good control of Bloody Mary with weekly applications (Michigan State Univ.)
	<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>			3,750 to 5,000 ppm spray x 2	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); Good control of Bloody Mary with 6 weekly applications of 5,000 ppm (Michigan State Univ.)	North
<b>Citadel/Cycocel</b>	1,500 ppm spray x 6			Good control of Bloody Mary with weekly applications (Michigan State Univ.)	North	
<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize</b> (drenches only)	Not responsive at 120 ppm spray x 1			Silver Lode not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South	
	30 ppm spray x 2 6 ppm drench x 1			Spray at weekly intervals; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North	
	10 to 25 ppm spray x 1			Generally not needed (Syngenta Culture Sheets)	Unspecified	
<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>				5 to 15 ppm spray x 2 to 6	Spray 5 ppm at weekly interval (Pilon 2006); Apply 5 ppm sprays early in production and 10 ppm sprays later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); Excellent control of Bloody Mary with 6 weekly applications of 15 ppm spray (Michigan State Univ.)	North
				2 to 4 ppm spray x 1	Generally not needed (Syngenta Culture Sheets)	Unspecified
To increase basal branching	<b>Configure</b>		600 ppm spray x 1	Raspberry Ice and Silver Lode increased basal branching at our screening rate; Lower rates may be effective (Virginia Tech)	Branching	



 **collate**<sup>®</sup>

## The concentrated ethephon PGR

- Same active ingredient as Florel<sup>®</sup>
- Concentrated formulation: Contains 2 lbs. of ethephon per gallon, 6X the 0.33 lbs. per gallon in Florel<sup>®</sup>
- Increases lateral branching, delays flowering and inhibits internode elongation in a wide range of ornamental crops
- Controls plant height and stem-topple in daffodils and hyacinth
- More convenient than Florel<sup>®</sup> for high-volume users
- Ideal for precise applications through boom and injection systems

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**Excellence in PGR Technology**

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CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<b>Hibiscus moscheutos</b> (Hardy Hibiscus Rose Mallow)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide</b> /A-Rest	100 ppm spray x 5 or 6	Excellent control of Disco Belle Mix, but not effective on Luna Blush or Luna Red (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Collate</b> /Florel	Less than 500 ppm spray x 4	Biweekly sprays excessively reduced growth of Pink Champagne without increasing branching; reduce number of applications (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine	5,000 ppm spray x 5 to 6	Moderate control of Disco Belle Mix, but not effective on Luna Blush or Luna Red (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			3,750 ppm spray x 6 to 8	Treat about 1 week after pinch with weekly sprays as necessary (Pilon 2006)	North
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine + <b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel Tank Mix	3,750 + 1,000 ppm spray x 2	For best results, begin PGR applications about 3 to 5 days following a pinch—use at 7-day intervals if additional control is needed (Walters Gardens Cultural Sheets)	North
			2,500 + 1,250 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Treat about 1 week after pinch, weekly sprays as necessary (Pilon 2006)	
		<b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel	500 ppm spray x 2 Less than 2,000 ppm drench x 1	Good control of Lord Baltimore with spray applications, but excessive growth reduction with 2,000 ppm drenches applied at 4 fl. oz. per 6-in. pot; Reduce drench rate; Volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Virginia Tech)	South
			750 to 1,000 ppm spray x 3	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); Multiple sprays with 1,500 ppm caused excessive stunting of Disco Belle Mix, Luna Blush and Luna Red (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)	10 ppm spray x 6 to 8	For best results, begin PGR applications about 3 to 5 days following a pinch, use at 7-day intervals if additional control is needed (Walters Gardens Cultural Sheets)	North
			90 ppm spray x 5 to 6	Excessive control of Disco Belle Mix, but excellent on Luna Blush and Luna Red (Michigan State Univ.)	
			45 ppm spray x 6 to 5 ppm drench x 1	Treat about 1 week after pinch, one drench or weekly sprays as necessary; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	
			50 ppm spray x 1 to 2 5 ppm drench x 1	Apply second spray 2 weeks later if needed; Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (OHP PGR Solutions 2011)	Unspecified
		<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	10 to 20 ppm spray x 1 0.5 ppm drench x 1	Good control of Grenache with 20 ppm spray; Sensitive to uniconazole drenches; Drench applied at 10 fl. oz. per trade gal. pot; Volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Virginia Tech) Sprays at 10 to 20 ppm x 1 once resulted in good control in Florida (Univ. Florida)	South
			7.5 ppm spray x 6 to 8	For best results, begin PGR applications about 3 to 5 days following a pinch, use at 7-day intervals if additional control is needed (Walters Gardens Cultural Sheets)	North
	10 ppm spray x 2		Effective height control on Luna Blush; Make second application 2 to 3 weeks after first, if necessary (Louisiana State Univ.)	South	
5 to 10 ppm spray x 6 to 8 1 ppm drench x 1	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); Treat about 1 week after pinch, 1 drench or weekly 7.5 ppm sprays as necessary; Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Pilon 2006); Multiple applications of 15 ppm spray resulting in severe stunting of Disco Belle Mix, Luna Blush and Luna Red (Michigan State Univ.)		North		
To increase branching	<b>Configure</b>	500 ppm spray x 4	Biweekly sprays increased branching of Pink Champagne with reduction in plant height (Michigan State Univ.)	North	

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<b>Hosta</b>	To control plant growth, spray when leaves begin to unfold (Pilon 2006)	<b>Abide</b> /A-Rest	25 to 50 ppm spray x 2 to 3 5 ppm drench x 1	Spray when leaves begin to unfold; Drench after first few leaves have expanded; Volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Pilon 2006); Sprays of 100 ppm x 4 to 6 stunted Gold Standard and H. hyacinthia, but gave excellent control of Royal Standard (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Collate</b> /Floreel	500 ppm spray x 4	Biweekly sprays increased branching of Royal Standard with slight reduction in plant height (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine	5,000 ppm spray x 4 to 6	Good control of Royal Standard, but not effective on Gold Standard (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine + <b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel Tank Mix	3,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 4 to 6	Good control of Royal Standard (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)	6 ppm drench x 1	Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Pilon 2006) Sprays of 90 ppm x 4 to 6 stunted H. hyacinthia, but had no effect on Gold Standard or Royal Standard (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			30 ppm spray x 1 to 3 6 ppm drench x 1	Multiple spray applications may be necessary; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Syngenta Guide to Protecting Perennials 2009)	Unspecified
		<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	10 to 15 ppm spray x 2 to 3 1 ppm drench x 1	Also recommends 2,500 ppm daminozide + 5 ppm uniconazole; H. undulata is more sensitive, reduce rates to 5 ppm uniconazole or 2,000 ppm daminozide + 3 ppm uniconazole; Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Pilon 2005) 15 ppm x 4 to 6 applications gave good control of H. hyacinthia, Gold Standard and Royal Standard (Michigan State Univ.)	North
	20 ppm spray x 1		Single application early in production (Oklahoma grower, Sumagic Advisor 2004)	South	
	To increase basal branching	<b>Configure</b>	500 to 3,000 ppm spray x 1 to 2	See <b>Configure</b> Product Information guide for detailed application instructions and cultivar responses (Fine Americas 2010)	Branching
			500 ppm spray x 4	Biweekly sprays increased branching of Royal Standard with little reduction in plant height (Michigan State Univ.)	North
<b>Hypericum calycinum</b> (Aaron's Beard, St. John's Wort)	To control plant growth	<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine	Not responsive at 5,000 ppm spray x 2	Not responsive in nursery trials (Virginia Tech)	South
			2,500 ppm spray x 2 to 3	(Pilon 2005)	North
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine + <b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel Tank Mix	Not responsive at 5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Not responsive in nursery trials (Virginia Tech)	South
			2,500 + 1,000 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly applications (Pilon 2005)	North
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)	120 to 160 ppm spray x 1 4 ppm drench x 1	Moderate control with a single spray application under greenhouse conditions; Not responsive in nursery trials; Excellent control with 4 ppm drench at 10 fl.oz. per trade gallon pot under greenhouse conditions; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Virginia Tech)	South
			30 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly applications (Pilon 2005)	North
		<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	30 ppm spray x 1 1 ppm drench x 1	Good growth regulation; Drench applied at 10 fl. oz. per trade gallon pot; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Virginia Tech)	South
			5 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly applications (Pilon 2005)	North

GROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<i>Iris germanica</i>	To control plant growth	Abide/A-Rest	Not responsive at 100 ppm spray x 6	Weekly sprays had no effect on Immortality (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		Dazide/B-Nine	Not responsive at 5,000 ppm spray x 6	Weekly sprays had no effect on Immortality (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix	Not responsive at 5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 6	Weekly sprays had no effect on Immortality (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		Citadel/Cycocel	Not responsive at 1,500 ppm spray x 6	Weekly sprays had no effect on Immortality (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)	90 ppm spray x 6	Weekly sprays gave good control of Immortality (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			6 to 10 ppm drench x 1	Not very responsive to spray applications; Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	
		Concise/Sumagic	Not responsive at 15 ppm spray x 6	Weekly sprays had no effect on Immortality (Michigan State Univ.)	North
<i>Iris hybrids</i> (Tall Bearded Iris)	To increase basal branching	Configure	100 ppm spray x 1	Slight increase in basal branching (Miss. State Univ.)	Branching
		<i>Iris siberica</i> (Siberian Iris)	To control plant growth	Dazide/B-Nine	Tank mix
<i>Iris siberica</i> (Siberian Iris)	To control plant growth	Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)	90 ppm spray x 1 Less than 2 to 4 ppm drench x 1	A single spray controlled growth of Caesar's Brother, but 180 ppm spray x 1 did not control Chilled Wine; Use lower drench rates on Caesar's Brother and higher rates on Chilled Wine; Drench applied at 10 fl. oz. per trade gal. pot; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Virginia Tech)	South
		<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i> (Torch lily, Red hot poker)	To control plant growth	Dazide/B-Nine	Not responsive at 5,000 ppm spray x 2
Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol	Not responsive at 160 ppm spray x 1			Bressingham Comet not responsive in Virginia Tech trials	South
	30 to 45 ppm spray x 1			Echo series: Multiple applications required to obtain adequate height control (Pilon 2013)	North
Concise/Sumagic	45 ppm spray x 1			Bressingham Comet good control (Virginia Tech)	South
	5 to 7.5 ppm spray x 1			Echo series: Multiple applications required to obtain adequate height control (Pilon 2013)	North
<i>Lamium maculatum</i> (Spotted Dead Nettle)	To control plant growth	Abide/A-Rest	50 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
			Less than 100 ppm spray x 4	Excessive width reduction of Orchid Frost with 4 sprays at 2-week intervals; Reduce rate or frequency (Michigan State Univ.)	
		Dazide/B-Nine	5,000 ppm spray x 2	Moderate control of Pink Pewter, but no control of Beacon Silver under nursery conditions (Virginia Tech)	South
			5,000 ppm spray x 4	Good width reduction of Orchid Frost with 4 sprays at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			2,500 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Begin applications when canopy starts to close (Pilon 2006)	
		Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix	5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control of Pink Pewter; Multiple applications may be required; No control of Beacon Silver under nursery conditions (Virginia Tech)	South
			Not responsive at 3,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 4	No control of width of Orchid Frost with 4 sprays at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		Citadel/Cycocel	750 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
1,250 to 1,500 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Good width reduction of Orchid Frost with 1,500 ppm sprays x 4 at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)				

GROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol	40 ppm spray x 1	Good control of Pink Pewter, but multiple applications may be necessary; No control of Beacon Silver with 160 ppm spray x 1 under nursery conditions (Virginia Tech)	South
			30 to 60 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Lower rate recommended at weekly intervals (Pilon 2006); Good width reduction of Orchid Frost with 60 ppm sprays x 4 at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			30 ppm spray x 1 to 3 3 ppm drench x 1	Multiple spray applications may be necessary; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Syngenta Guide to Protecting Perennials 2009)	Unspecified
		<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	30 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control of Pink Pewter; Multiple applications may be required; No control of Beacon Silver with 60 ppm x 1 under nursery conditions (Virginia Tech)	South
			5 to 15 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Lower rate rec (Pilon 2006) Excellent width reduction of Orchid Frost with 15 ppm sprays x 4 at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North
<b>Lantana camara</b>	To control plant growth	<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol	40 to 50 ppm spray x 1 4 to 8 ppm liner dip x 1	Moderate growth control (Fine 2012)	Unspecified
		<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	20 to 30 ppm spray x 1	Moderate growth control (Fine 2012)	Unspecified
<b>Lavandula angustifolia</b> (Lavender)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide</b> /A-Rest	25 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly applications as necessary (Pilon 2006)	North
			2,500 ppm spray x 2	Weekly applications as necessary (Pilon 2006)	North
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine	3,750 to 5,000 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
			<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)	30 ppm spray x 2 6 ppm drench x 1	Weekly applications as necessary; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)
		15 ppm spray		For Blue Scent (Syngenta Culture Sheets)	Unspecified
		<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	5 to 10 ppm spray x 1 to 3	Apply to Hidcote Blue as needed (Ball Hort)	Unspecified
5 to 10 ppm spray x 2	Weekly applications at 5 ppm as necessary (Pilon 2006) Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)		North		
<b>Lavandula x intermedia</b> (Lavandin)	To control plant growth	<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine	5,000 ppm spray x 2	Good control of Silver Edge (Walvera); Apply at 10- to 14-day intervals (Virginia Tech)	South
			2,500 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005)	North
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine + <b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel Tank Mix	5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Good control of Silver Edge (Walvera; Virginia Tech)	South
			2,500 + 1,000 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005)	North
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol	Not responsive at 160 ppm spray x 1	Silver Edge (Walvera) not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South
			30 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005)	North
		<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	Not responsive at 60 ppm spray x 1	Silver Edge (Walvera) not responsive to 60 ppm spray x 1 (Virginia Tech)	South
			5 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005)	North
	To increase lateral branching of liners	<b>Configure</b>	300 ppm spray x 2 for liners	2 foliar sprays applied to Provence, first at approximately 34 days after sticking and again 2 weeks later; Increased lateral and basal branching with slight reduction in root growth; Apply after liners are well rooted (Virginia Tech)	Branching

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<b>Leucanthemum x superbum</b> (Shasta Daisy)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	25 ppm spray x 2 to 3 5 ppm drench x 1	Weekly sprays as necessary; Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Pilon 2006); Excessive reductions in growth of Becky with 100 ppm spray x 6 (Univ. Michigan)	North
		<b>Collate/Florel</b>	750 ppm spray x 4	Weekly sprays reduced growth of Ice Star while increasing the number of inflorescences. Biweekly sprays of 500 ppm x 3 gave moderate growth control of Thomas Killen, but reduced number of inflorescences per shoot and number of shoots per pot (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	Not responsive at 5,000 ppm spray x 2	Alaska and Becky not responsive (Univ. Georgia)	South
			5,000 ppm spray x 4 to 6	Good control of Becky and Ice Star with weekly sprays (Univ. Michigan)	North
			2,500 ppm spray x 1 to 2	Also recommends 1 to 2 spray applications of tank mix 2,500 ppm daminozide + 15 ppm paclobutrazol or 2,000 ppm daminozide + 3 ppm uniconazole (Pilon 2006)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	Not responsive at 5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Becky not responsive; Test increased daminozide rate (Univ. Georgia)	South
		<b>Citadel/Cycocel</b>	Not responsive at 4,000 ppm spray x 1	Becky not responsive (Univ. Georgia)	South
			1,500 ppm spray x 4 to 6	Good control of Becky and Ice Star with weekly sprays (Univ. Michigan)	North
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize</b> (drenches only)	Less than 40 ppm spray x 1	Alaska is sensitive to paclobutrazol; Test rates below 40 ppm (Univ. Georgia); Becky had a moderate, short-term response to 120 ppm spray x 1; Multiple applications or higher rates required (Virginia Tech)	South
			10 to 20 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
			30 ppm spray x 1 to 2 6 ppm drench x 1	Weekly sprays as necessary; Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Pilon 2006) Excessive reductions in growth of Becky and Ice Star with 90 ppm spray x 6 (Univ. Michigan)	
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	Less than 15 ppm spray x 1	Alaska is sensitive to uniconazole; Test rates below 15 ppm (Univ. Georgia); Becky was not responsive to 60 ppm spray x 1; Multiple applications or higher rates required (Virginia Tech)	South
			10 to 20 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
			5 ppm spray x 1 to 2	Weekly sprays as necessary (Pilon 2006) Excessive reductions in growth of Becky and Ice Star with 15 ppm spray x 6 (Univ. Michigan)	
			Topflor	6 ppm drench x 1	
	To increase basal branching	<b>Configure</b>	300 ppm spray x 1 to 2 for liners 600 ppm spray x 1 to 2 on finished plants	Single or multiple foliar sprays applied approximately 27 days after sticking (plants moderately rooted) increased basal branching of Snowcap, but slightly reduced root growth; Apply after liners are well rooted; Applied to finish plants, <b>Configure</b> increased branching of Becky and Alaska short term, but doubled the number of flowers of Alaska; 600 ppm was our screening rate; Higher rates or multiple applications may be more effective (Virginia Tech)	Branching

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<b><i>Liatrix spicata</i></b> (Spike Gayfeather)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	50 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly applications (Pilon 2005) Excessive reductions in growth of Kobold Blue with 100 ppm spray x 6 (Univ. Michigan)	North
		<b>Collate/Florel</b>	Not responsive at 500 to 1,000 ppm spray x 1 to 3	Biweekly sprays had no effect on Kobold (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	3,750 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly applications; Also recommends 2,500 ppm daminozide + 5 ppm uniconazole spray x 2 to 3 (Pilon 2005); Kobold Blue not responsive to 5,000 ppm sprays x 6 weekly (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Citadel/Cycocel</b>	Not responsive at 1,500 ppm spray x 6	Kobold Blue not responsive to weekly applications (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol</b>	Not responsive at 160 ppm spray x 1	Floristan Violet not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South
			90 ppm spray x 6	Weekly applications gave good control of Kobold Blue (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	Not responsive at 60 ppm spray x 1	Floristan Violet not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South
15 ppm spray x 6	Weekly applications gave good control of Kobold Blue (Michigan State Univ.)		North		
<b><i>Lobelia cardinalis</i></b> (Cardinal flower)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	25 ppm spray x 2 to 3 5 ppm drench x 1	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005); Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	Not responsive at 5,000 ppm spray x 2	Not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South
			3,750 to 5,000 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
			2,500 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	Not responsive at 5,000 + 4,000 ppm spray x 1	Not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South
			2,500 + 1,000 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005)	North
		<b>Citadel/Cycocel</b>	1,250 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005)	North
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)</b>	Not responsive at 60 ppm spray x 1	Not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South
			30 ppm spray x 2 to 3 6 ppm drench x 1	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005); Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North
	<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	30 ppm spray x 1	Good control (Virginia Tech)	South	
5 ppm spray x 2 to 3 1 ppm drench x 1		Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005); Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North		
	Topflor	6 ppm drench x 1	Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North	
	To increase lateral branching	<b>Configure</b>	600 ppm spray x 1	This rate was our screening rate; Lower rates may be effective (Virginia Tech)	Branching
<b><i>Lobelia x speciosa</i></b> (Hybrid Lobelia)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	50 to 100 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply lower spray rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
			25 to 50 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005)	
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	3,750 to 5,000 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
			2,500 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005)	

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<b>Lobelia x speciosa</b> (Hybrid Lobelia) <i>continued</i>	To control plant growth <i>continued</i>	<b>Citadel/Cycocel</b>	1,250 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005)	North
			1,500 ppm spray x 3	Label rate: Compliment Scarlet and Queen Victoria (Cycocel)	Unspecified
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol</b>	120 ppm spray x 1	Fan Deep Rose had moderate response; Multiple applications required (Virginia Tech)	South
			30 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005)	
	<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	5 to 10 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); Weekly sprays at 5 ppm (Pilon 2005)	North	
	To increase lateral branching	<b>Configure</b>	600 ppm spray x 1	Increased number of shoots, not branches, on Fan Deep Rose; Moderate response; This rate was our screening rate; Higher rates may be more effective (Virginia Tech)	Branching
<b>Miscanthus sinensis</b> (Maiden grass)	To control plant growth	<b>Citadel/Cycocel</b>	1,500 ppm spray x 4	Weekly sprays reduced plant height moderately (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Collate/Florel</b>	750 ppm spray x 4	Weekly sprays reduced plant height and increased number of tillers (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	Not responsive at 5,000 ppm spray x 2	Gracillimus not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South
			5,000 ppm spray x 4	Weekly sprays reduced plant height moderately (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	Not responsive at 5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 2	Gracillimus not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol</b>	Not responsive at 160 ppm spray x 1	Gracillimus not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	Not responsive at 60 ppm spray x 1	Gracillimus not responsive to sprays, but very responsive to liner dips (Virginia Tech)	South
			2 ppm liner dip x 1		
			40 ppm spray x 1	Moderate height control of Gracillimus only at 2 weeks after treatment; Multiple applications may provide control (Univ. Florida)	South
			15 ppm spray x 4	Excessive growth regulation with weekly sprays; Reduce spray frequency (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Topflor</b>	Not responsive at 120 ppm spray x 1	Gracillimus not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South
		To increase tillering	<b>Configure</b>	Not responsive 500 or 1,000 ppm spray x 1	Gracillimus not responsive (Univ. Florida)
<b>Monarda didyma</b> (Bee Balm)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	25 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005)	North
			1 to 2 ppm drench x 1	Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (SePro Specific Species and Application Rates)	Unspecified
		<b>Collate/Florel</b>	500 ppm spray x 2	Good growth control of Gardenview Scarlet; No flower data (Virginia Tech)	South
			500 ppm spray x 3	Biweekly sprays gave moderate growth control of Blue Stocking with slight delay in flowering and moderate reduction in the number of inflorescences; No effect on branching. Four biweekly sprays at 500 ppm caused excessive growth reduction of Marshall's Delight and delayed flowering (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			5,000 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Good control of Mahogany, Marshall's Delight and Raspberry Wine, but no control of Blue Stocking (Virginia Tech, Univ. Georgia)	South
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	2,500 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005); Also recommends tank mix 2,000 ppm daminozide + 3 ppm uniconazole (Pilon 2005; Walters Gardens Cultural Sheets); Marshall's Delight not responsive at 5,000 ppm spray x 4 at 2 week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION		
		<b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel	Not responsive at 4,000 ppm spray x 1	Blue Stocking not responsive (Univ. Georgia)	South		
			1,500 ppm spray x 4	Excellent control of Marshall's Delight with sprays at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North		
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine + <b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel Tank Mix	5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Good control of Mahogany and Marshall's Delight; Multiple applications may be required (Virginia Tech)	South		
			2,500 + 1,000 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly applications (Pilon 2005)	North		
		<b>Piccolo</b> / <b>Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)	100 ppm spray x 1 6 ppm drench x 1 or 16 ppm liner dip x 1	Good control of Raspberry Wine, but no control of Blue Stocking, Jacob Kline or Mahogany with 160 ppm spray x 1 (Virginia Tech, Univ. Georgia); Good control of Raspberry Wine with 6 ppm drench x 1 applied as 2 fl. oz. per qt. pot. Moderate control of Jacob Kline with 8 ppm drench x 1 applied as 10 fl. oz. per trade gal. pot but reduced the number of flowers. Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size; Good but short term control of Raspberry Wine with liner dip at 16 ppm (Virginia Tech)	South		
			30 to 60 ppm spray x 2 to 4	Weekly 30 ppm sprays (Pilon 2005); Excellent control of Marshall's Delight with 60 ppm sprays at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North		
			45 ppm spray x 1 to 3 6 ppm drench x 1	Multiple spray applications may be necessary; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Syngenta Guide to Protecting Perennials 2009)	Unspecified		
		<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	15 to 30 ppm spray x 1 1 ppm drench x 1	Good control of Mahogany, Marshall's Delight, Blue Stocking and Jacob Cline; Drench applied to Jacob Cline at 4 fl. oz. per qt. pot; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Virginia Tech, Univ. Georgia)	South		
			5 to 15 ppm sprays x 2 to 4	Weekly sprays at 5 ppm (Pilon 2005); Excessive control of Marshall's Delight with 4 applications of 15 ppm sprays at 2-week intervals; Reduce rate or frequency (Michigan State Univ.)	North		
			15 to 30 ppm spray x 1	Multiple applications of lower rate may be applied as necessary (Label)	Unspecified		
				Topflor	Less than 37 ppm spray x 1	Excessive control of Jacob Cline (Virginia Tech)	South
			To increase lateral branching	Augeo	Not responsive at 1,600 ppm spray x 1	Limited height control of Beauty of Cobham under nursery conditions with no increase in branching (Virginia Tech)	Branching
		<b>Muhlenbergia capillaris</b> (Pink muhlygrass)	To control plant growth	<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	40 ppm spray x 1	Early control of growth; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Florida)	South
			To increase tillering	<b>Configure</b>	Not responsive at 500 or 1,000 ppm spray x 1	Small early increase in number of tillers that did not persist after 2 weeks after treatment (Univ. Florida)	Branching
		<b>Nepeta x faassenii</b> (Catmint)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide</b> /A-Rest	25 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly applications (Pilon 2005)	North
<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine	2,500 to 5,000 ppm spray x 5			Weekly applications at 2,500 ppm; Also recommends tank mix 2,000 ppm daminozide + 3 ppm uniconazole (Pilon 2005)  5 weekly sprays of 5,000 ppm gave good control of Walker's Low (Michigan State Univ.)	North		
<b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel	1,500 ppm spray x 5			Weekly applications gave good control of Walker's Low (Michigan State Univ.)	North		
<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine + <b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel Tank Mix	5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1			Good control of Six Hills Giant; Multiple applications may be required (Virginia Tech)	South		
	2,500 + 1,000 ppm spray x 3			Excellent control of Six Hills Giant (Pilon, GPN 2002)	North		

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<b><i>Nepeta x faassenii</i></b> (Catmint) <i>continued</i>	To control plant growth <i>continued</i>	<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize</b> (drenches only)	15 ppm spray x 1	For Walker's Low, single application at 3 weeks after planting gave good control (Virginia grower)	South
			Not responsive at 100 ppm spray x 2 5 ppm drench x 1 Greater than 20 ppm liner dip x 1	For Walker's Low: Sprays at 1 and 3 weeks after planting gave little control; Good control with drench of 4 fl. oz. per 5.5-in. pot at 1 week after planting; Drench volume and mg a.i. affected by pot size; Higher drench rates resulted in leaf necrosis; Liner dip gave only 3 weeks control; Test higher rate (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			30 ppm spray x 2 to 3	For Walker's Low, repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals beginning when plants are 4- to 6-in. high (Pilon, GPN 2007)	
			30 ppm spray x 1 to 3 6 ppm drench x 1	Multiple spray applications may be necessary; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Syngenta Guide to Protecting Perennials 2009)	Unspecified
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	5 to 15 ppm spray x 1 to 3	For Walker's Low, a single spray of 15 ppm at 8 days after planting or 2 sprays of 10 ppm (at 1 and 3 weeks after planting) gave excellent control (Michigan State Univ.)	North
				For Walker's Low, repeat 5 ppm sprays x 3 at 7- to 10-day intervals beginning when plants are 4- to 6-in. high (Pilon, GPN 2007)	
	To increase lateral branching	<b>Augeo</b>	800 ppm spray x 1	For Walker's Low, one application at 5 days after transplanting increased branching without reducing plant growth; Higher rates or multiple applications stunted plants	Branching
		<b>Configure</b>	600 ppm spray x 1 to 2 on liners	Applied once at 5 days after transplant or twice at plug stage (7 days after sticking) and at 5 days after transplant; Increased number of lateral branches (75%); Slight reduction in plant growth (Virginia Tech)	Branching
<b>Paeonia</b> (Peony)	Induce basal branching	<b>Configure</b>	100 to 1,600 ppm root soak x 1	BA applied as a 5-minute pre-plant soak of peony root divisions in the fall, caused buds to sprout about 20 days earlier and over a shorter time period; 400 ppm optimal (NC State Univ.)	Branching
<b><i>Panicum virgatum</i></b> (Switchgrass)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	Not responsive at 100 ppm spray x 4	Biweekly sprays caused little growth control of Heavy Metal (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Collate/Florel</b>	Not responsive at 500 ppm spray x 4	Biweekly sprays had no effect plant height of Heavy Metal, but plants were thinner (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	Not responsive 5,000 ppm spray x 2	Shenandoah not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South
			5,000 ppm spray x 4	Little effect of biweekly sprays on Heavy Metal (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 2	Shenandoah moderate response to biweekly sprays (Virginia Tech)	South
			Not responsive at 3,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 4	Biweekly sprays had no effect on height of Heavy Metal (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol</b>	80 ppm spray x 1	Shenandoah moderate response (Virginia Tech)	South
			Less than 60 ppm spray x 4	Biweekly sprays caused excessive growth reduction of Heavy Metal with little height control; Plants were very thin; Reduce frequency of application (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	Not responsive at 60 ppm spray x 1	Shenandoah not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South
			15 ppm spray x 4	Biweekly sprays caused excessive growth reduction of Heavy Metal with little height control; Plants were very thin; Reduce frequency of application (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Topflor</b>	60 ppm spray x 1	Shenandoah moderate response (Virginia Tech)	South
To increase tillering	<b>Configure</b>	Not responsive at 500 ppm spray x 4	Heavy Metal not responsive to biweekly sprays; Plants much thinner than untreated (Michigan State Univ.)	Branching	

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION	
<b>Papaver orientale</b> (Oriental Poppy)	To control plant growth	<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine	2,500 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays; Also recommends tank mix of 2,000 ppm daminozide + 3 ppm uniconazole (Pilon 2005).	North	
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol	160 ppm spray x 1	Growth reduction of Royal Wedding was moderate and short term; Princess Victoria was not responsive under nursery conditions (Virginia Tech)	South	
		<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	30 to 45 ppm spray x 1	Growth reduction of Royal Wedding and Princess Victoria was moderate under nursery conditions (Virginia Tech)	South	
<b>Penstemon barbatus</b> (Beardlip Penstemon, Bearded Tongue)	To control plant growth	<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine	2,500 ppm spray	For Pinacolada (Syngenta Culture Sheets)	Unspecified	
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)	Less than 160 ppm spray x 1 Less than 8 ppm drench x 1 10 to 16 ppm liner dip x 1	Excessive growth regulation of Huskers Red with 160 ppm spray x 1 or 8 ppm drench x 1; Drench applied at 10 fl.oz. per trade gallon pot. Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size. Moderate growth regulation of Laura with liner dip; May need additional control (Virginia Tech)	South	
			15 ppm spray 2 to 3 ppm drench x 1	For Pinacolada; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Syngenta Culture Sheets)	Unspecified	
<b>Penstemon digitalis</b> Penstemon hybrids	To increase basal branching	<b>Configure</b>	600 ppm spray x 1	Husker Red responsive (Virginia Tech)	Branching	
<b>Perovskia atriplicifolia</b> (Russian Sage)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide</b> /A-Rest	25 to 100 ppm spray x 3	Weekly 25 to 50 ppm sprays (Pilon 2005) Apply 50 ppm sprays early in production and 100 ppm sprays later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota) Excellent control with three 100 ppm sprays at 10 day intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North	
			5,000 ppm spray x 2	Apply at 10- to 14-day intervals; Slight delay in flowering (Virginia Tech)	South	
			<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine	3,750 to 5,000 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply 3,750 ppm sprays early in production and 5,000 ppm sprays later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota) Excellent control with three sprays of 5,000 ppm at 10 day intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North
				2,500 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Also recommends tank mix of 2,500 ppm daminozide + 3 ppm uniconazole for Lacey Blue (Pilon, GPN 2011)	North
				2,000 to 4,000 ppm spray	(Ball Hort)	Unspecified
			<b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel	1,250 to 1,500 ppm spray x 3	Good control with three 1,500 ppm sprays at 10-day intervals (Michigan State Univ.); Weekly 1,250 ppm sprays (Pilon 2005)	North
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine + <b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel Tank Mix	5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Good control; Multiple applications may be necessary (Virginia Tech, Auburn Univ.)	South	
			2,500 + 1,000 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005)	North	
			2,000 to 4,000 + 1,000 to 1,500 ppm spray	(Ball Hort)	Unspecified	
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)	30 to 40 ppm spray x 1 2 ppm liner dip x 1	Longin required higher rate of 80 ppm sprays; May require multiple applications (Virginia Tech)	South	
			30 to 45 ppm spray x 2 to 3 6 ppm drench x 1	Three 30 ppm sprays at 10-day intervals gave excellent control (Michigan State Univ.) Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005); Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North	

GROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<b>Perovskia atriplicifolia</b> (Russian Sage) <i>continued</i>	To control plant growth <i>continued</i>	<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	15 to 30 ppm spray x 1 1 ppm liner dip x 1	Good control; Multiple spray applications may be necessary (Virginia Tech)	South
			20 ppm spray x 2	Moderate height control with 2 applications 7 days apart (Louisiana State Univ.)	
			5 to 15 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply 5 ppm sprays early in production and 10 ppm sprays later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); 15 ppm spray x 3 at 10-day intervals gave excessive growth regulation (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			5 to 20 ppm spray	(Ball Hort)	Unspecified
		<b>Topflor</b>	35 to 45 ppm spray x 1 Less than 2 ppm liner dip x 1	This liner dip rate gave excessive early height reduction, but plants grew out by 7 weeks after treatment (Virginia Tech)	South
<b>Phlox paniculata</b> (Garden Phlox)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	Not responsive at 100 ppm spray x 4	Mt. Fuji not responsive to 4 sprays at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Collate/Florel</b>	Not responsive at 500 ppm spray x 1 Not responsive at 40 ppm liner dip x 1	Starfire liners treated just after removal of cuttings from mist were not responsive to sprays or liner dips; No effect on finished plants (Virginia Tech)	South
			500 or 1,000 ppm spray x 1 to 3	Biweekly sprays provided no growth control nor increased branching, but increased the number of inflorescences per pot for Mt. Fuji (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	5,000 ppm spray x 2	Moderate response with Blue Boy, Bright Eyes and David, but Charles Curtis was not responsive; Apply at 10- to 14-day intervals (Virginia Tech)	South
			3,750 ppm spray x 2 to 3	To control plant growth, begin applications early in crop cycle as stems are rapidly elongating; Also recommends tank mix of 2,500 ppm daminozide + 5 ppm uniconazole x 2 to 3 (Pilon 2006)  Mt. Fuji was not responsive to 5,000 ppm spray x 4 applications at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Citadel/Cycocel</b>	Not responsive at 4,000 ppm spray x 1	Blue Boy and Charles Curtis was not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South
			750 to 1,250 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply 750 ppm early in production and 1,000 ppm later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); Weekly sprays of 1,250 ppm (Pilon 2005); Mt. Fuji was stunted with 4 applications of 1,500 ppm at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	5,000 + 4,000 ppm spray x 1	Good control of Blue Boy and Charles Curtis; Multiple applications required; David was not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South
			5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Label rate: Blue Boy and Charles Curtis; Multiple applications may be required (max 3) (Cycocel)	Unspecified
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paccol/Downsize</b> (drenches only)	Not responsive at 160 ppm spray x 1 4 ppm liner dip x 1	Blue Boy not responsive to spray, but moderate growth control of Blue Boy and Bright Eyes with liner dip (Virginia Tech)	South
			45 to 60 ppm spray x 2 to 3	To control plant growth, begin applications early in crop cycle as stems are rapidly elongating; Weekly 45 ppm sprays as necessary (Pilon 2006); Good control of Mt. Fuji with 60 ppm spray applied 4 times at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			3 to 4 ppm drench x 1	For Peacock; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Syngenta Culture Sheets)	Unspecified
				45 ppm spray x 1 to 3 10 ppm drench x 1	Multiple spray applications may be necessary; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Syngenta Guide to Protecting Perennials 2009)

GROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
		<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	60 ppm spray x 1 2 ppm liner dip x 1	Moderate control of David, but Blue Boy and Charles Curtis were not responsive to sprays; However, Blue Boy, Bright Eyes and David had moderate growth control with liner dips (Virginia Tech)	South
			5 to 10 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); Weekly 10 ppm sprays (Pilon 2006); Mt. Fuji was stunted with 4 applications of 15 ppm at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		Topflor	75 ppm spray x 1	Moderate growth control of David; Multiple applications may be required (Virginia Tech)	South
	To increase lateral branching	Augeo	1,600 ppm spray x 1 to 2 on liners and finished plants	Single sprays on finished plants: Laura had a short-term increase in lateral branching with no effect on growth or flowering, while Franz Schubert was not responsive; Multiple applications may improve response; On liners: Bright Eyes treated twice (26 days after sticking and 5 days after transplant) had double the number of shoots and lateral branches with no reduction in growth or flowering (Virginia Tech)	Branching
		<b>Configure</b>	600 ppm spray x 1 to 2 on liners and finished plants	Single sprays on finished plants: Franz Schubert had an increased number of shoots; David and Laura were not responsive; This rate was our screening rate; Higher rates or multiple applications may be effective; On liners: Bright Eyes treated twice (26 days after sticking and 5 days after transplant) had increased lateral branches with no reduction in growth or flowering (Virginia Tech)	Branching
	<b>Phlox subulata</b> (Thrift, Moss Pink, Creeping Phlox)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide</b> /A-Rest	Less than 100 ppm spray x 6	Excessive growth reduction of Emerald Blue; Reduce rate or frequency (Michigan State Univ.)
<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine			Not responsive at 5,000 ppm spray x 2	Apple Blossom not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South
			5,000 ppm spray x 6	Good control of Emerald Blue with weekly applications (Michigan State Univ.)	North
<b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel			1,500 ppm spray x 6	Stunting of Emerald Blue; Reduce rate or frequency (Michigan State Univ.)	North
<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine + <b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel Tank Mix			5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control of Apple Blossom (Virginia Tech)	South
			2,500 + 1,000 ppm spray	(Syngenta Culture Sheets)	Unspecified
<b>Piccolo</b> / <b>Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol			120 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control of Apple Blossom; Multiple applications may be required (Virginia Tech)	South
			Less than 90 ppm spray x 6	Excessive growth reduction of Emerald Blue; Reduce rate or frequency (Michigan State Univ.)	North
<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic			15 ppm spray x 1	Good control of Apple Blossom (Virginia Tech)	South
			Less than 15 ppm spray x 6	Stunting of Emerald Blue; Reduce rate or frequency (Michigan State Univ.)	North
Topflor			30 ppm spray x 1	Good control of Apple Blossom (Virginia Tech)	South

GROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<b>Platycodon grandiflorus</b> (Balloon Flower)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	25 to 100 ppm spray x 1 to 4	25 to 50 ppm sprays applied once or twice at weekly intervals (Pilon 2006) Excellent growth control of Sentimental Blue with 4 applications at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Collate/Florel</b>	500 ppm spray x 4	Biweekly sprays reduced growth of Sentimental Blue with slight delay in flowering (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	2,500 to 3,750 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); 4 applications of 5,000 ppm spray at 2-week intervals caused excessive growth reduction of Sentimental Blue; Reduce rate or frequency (Michigan State Univ.); 2,500 ppm sprays once or twice; Also recommends 2,000 ppm daminozide + 3 ppm uniconazole x 1 to 2 (Pilon 2006)	North
			1,000 ppm spray	For Miss Tilly, multiple applications as needed to control plant habit; Higher rates may burn leaf edges; Begin applications 2 to 3 weeks after transplant (Syngenta Culture Sheets)	Unspecified
		<b>Citadel/Cycocel</b>	750 to 1,500 ppm spray x 1	(Auburn Univ.)	South
			1,500 ppm spray x 4	4 applications at 2-week intervals provided good growth control of Sentimental Blue (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	3,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 4	4 applications at 2-week intervals caused excessive growth reduction of Sentimental Blue; Reduce frequency or rate (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize</b> (drenches only)	30 to 60 ppm spray x 1 to 4	30 ppm sprays applied once or twice at weekly intervals or a single drench; Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North
			4 ppm drench x 1	4 applications of 60 ppm spray at 2-week intervals provided excellent growth control of Sentimental Blue (Michigan State Univ.)	North
	<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	5 ppm spray x 1 to 2	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2006)	North	
4 applications of 15 ppm spray at 2-week intervals caused excessive growth reduction of Sentimental Blue; Reduce frequency or rate (Michigan State Univ.)					
Induce lateral or basal branching	<b>Configure</b>	Phyto	Single foliar spray at 300 ppm resulted in significant phytotoxicity to liners (Virginia Grower)	Branching	
<b>Polemonium caeruleum</b> (Jacob's Ladder)	To control plant growth	<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	2,500 to 3,750 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); Weekly applications of 2,500 ppm (Pilon 2005); 3 weekly applications of a tank mix of 1,250 ppm daminozide + 3.75 ppm uniconazole gave excellent control of Heavenly Blue (Pilon 2006)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	2,500 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Label rate (Cycocel)	Unspecified
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol</b>	30 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005)	North
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	5 ppm sprays x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005)	North
		Topflor	6 ppm drench x 1	Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Pilon 2006)	North
<b>Primula polyanthus</b> (Polyanthus Primrose)	To control plant growth	<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	5 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005)	North

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<b>Rosmarinus officinalis</b> (Rosemary)	To control plant growth	<b>Collate</b> /Florel	Not responsive at 500 ppm spray x 1 500 ppm drench x 1	Hill Hardy liners treated 2 weeks after removal from mist; Liners not responsive to spray; Moderate height reduction with drench; No significant increase in branching on liners or finished plants (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine	2,500 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005)	North
			5,000 ppm spray x 2	Moderate growth control of Hill Hardy (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine + <b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel Tank Mix	2,000 + 1,000 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005)	North
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol	30 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005)	North
		<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	5 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2005)	North
	To increase lateral or basal branching	<b>Augeo</b>	400 to 800 ppm spray x 1 on liners	Applied approximately 28 days after sticking, moderately rooted, increased numbers of shoots and branches without reducing growth of liners (Virginia Tech)	Branching
		<b>Configure</b>	300 ppm spray x 2 on liners	Applied approximately 28 days after sticking, moderately rooted, increased numbers of shoots and branches and shoot growth of liners (Virginia Tech)	Branching
<b>Rosa Knock Out</b> (Knock Out Rose)	To control plant growth	<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	45 to 60 ppm spray x 1 0.25 ppm drench x 1	Short-term response to sprays; Multiple spray applications required; Drench controlled growth through 6 weeks after treatment, reduced height 35% without reducing width; Drench applied at 10 fl. oz. per trade gal. pot; Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Virginia Tech)	South
<b>Rudbeckia fulgida var. sullivantii</b> Goldsturm (Orange Coneflower, Black-eyed Susan)	To control plant growth, begin applications as flower stalks near leaf canopy as they bolt rapidly	<b>Abide</b> /A-Rest	50 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Begin applications as flower stalks near leaf canopy as they bolt rapidly (Pilon 2006; Univ. Minnesota); 6 weekly 100 ppm sprays stunted plants; Reduce rate or frequency (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Collate</b> /Florel	Not responsive at 500 ppm spray x 1	No growth control and no flowering data (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine	3,750 to 5,000 ppm spray x 2 to 6	Apply 2 to 3 weekly applications of 3,750 ppm spray or of a tank mix of 2,500 ppm daminozide + 5 ppm uniconazole (Pilon 2006) Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); 6 weekly sprays at 5,000 ppm gave excellent control (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			Not responsive at 4,000 ppm spray x 1	Not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel	1,000 to 1,500 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply 1,000 ppm early in production and 1,250 ppm later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); 6 weekly sprays at 1,500 ppm gave excellent control (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine + <b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel Tank Mix	1,250 to 2,500 + 1,000 to 1,250 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply 2 to 3 weekly sprays of 2,500 + 1,250 ppm (Pilon 2006); Apply 1,250 + 750 ppm early in production and 2,500 + 1,000 ppm later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)	80 to 120 ppm spray x 1	Multiple applications may be necessary (Virginia Tech)	South
			10 to 45 ppm spray x 2 to 3 6 ppm drench x 1	Apply 10 ppm early in production and 20 ppm later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); Weekly 45 ppm sprays as necessary; Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Pilon 2006); 6 weekly sprays at 90 ppm gave excellent control (Michigan State Univ.)	North

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<b>Rudbeckia fulgida var. sullivantii</b> Goldsturm (Orange Coneflower, Black-eyed Susan) <i>continued</i>	To control plant growth, begin applications as flower stalks near leaf canopy as they bolt rapidly <i>continued</i>	<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	30 ppm spray x 1 1 ppm liner dip x 1 2 ppm drench x 1	Good control; Drench applied as 2 fl. oz. per qt. pot; Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Virginia Tech)	South
			10 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply 2 to 3 weekly sprays (Pilon 2006); 6 weekly sprays at 15 ppm caused excessive growth reduction; Reduce rate or frequency (Michigan State Univ.)	North
	Induce lateral or basal branching on liners	<b>Configure</b>	300 ppm spray x 1	Single foliar spray increased basal branching with significant early phytotoxicity (Virginia grower)	Branching
<b>Rudbeckia hirta</b> (Black-eyed Susan)	To control plant growth, apply PGRs just after bloom initiation, but before bud has formed to reduce flower delay (Benary, GrowerTalks 2010)	<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	2,500 to 5,000 ppm spray x 1	For Denver Daisy, apply just after bloom initiation, but before bud has formed to reduce flower delay (Benary, GrowerTalks 2010)	Unspecified
			2,500 to 5,000 ppm spray x 1	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
		<b>Citadel/Cycocel</b>	Phyto at 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Excessive phytotoxicity on Indian Summer (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	Phyto at 5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Excessive phytotoxicity on Indian Summer (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)</b>	160 ppm spray x 1	Little control of Indian Summer; Multiple applications or higher rates required (Virginia Tech)	South
			30 ppm spray x 1	For Denver Daisy, apply just after bloom initiation, but before bud has formed to reduce flower delay; Apply drench at 4 to 6 weeks after transplant; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Benary, GrowerTalks 2010)	Unspecified
			1 to 5 ppm drench x 1		
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	10 ppm spray x 1	For Denver Daisy (Benary, GrowerTalks 2010)	Unspecified
			25 ppm spray x 1	Good control under outdoor conditions (Clemson Univ.)	South
	To increase basal branching	<b>Configure</b>	200 ppm spray x 1	For Denver Daisy, spray to glisten (Benary, GrowerTalks 2010)	Branching
<b>Salvia x sylvestris</b>  <b>Salvia nemorosa</b>  <b>Salvia hybrids</b> (Meadow Sage) Salvia officinalis (Garden sage)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	25 to 100 ppm spray x 2 to 6	2 to 3 sprays at 25 to 50 ppm (Pilon 2006); 2 to 3 sprays at 50 ppm (Univ. Minnesota); Good control of growth of Blue Queen with 6 weekly spray applications of 100 ppm (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			1 to 2 ppm drench x 1	Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (SePro Specific Species and Application Rates)	Unspecified
		<b>Collate/Florel</b>	Not responsive at 400 ppm spray x 4	All sprays phytotoxic to May Night; Did not reduce flower buds; Reduced growth (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			125 to 500 ppm spray x 1 or 2 on liners and finished plants 10 to 40 ppm liner dips x 1 on liners	Treatment of Aurea liners just after removal from mist with 125 to 500 ppm sprays or 10 to 40 ppm liner dips gave no growth control and only 10 ppm liner dip x 1 increased branching of liners; There were no persistent effects on finished plants. Biweekly 500 ppm sprays gave moderate growth control and increased number of inflorescences of May Night (Virginia Tech)	South
			5,000 ppm spray x 2	Indigo Spires not responsive, but this rate stunted and delayed flowering of Blue Queen, but controlled growth and increased flower number of May Night (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	2,500 to 5,000 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Daminozide has shown the most effectiveness of all PGRs on salvia; Apply 2,500 ppm sprays 2 to 3 times weekly; Also recommends 2 to 3 sprays of tank mix of 2,000 daminozide + 3 ppm uniconazole (Pilon 2006); Apply 3,750 ppm early in production and 5,000 ppm later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); 6 weekly 5,000 ppm sprays stunted Blue Queen; Reduce rate or frequency (Michigan State Univ.)	North

GROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION		
			1,500 to 2,500 ppm spray	Generally not needed, but 1,500 to 2,500 ppm sprays are effective (Ball Hort.); Sprays at 2,500 ppm effective on Bordeaux (Syngenta Culture Sheets); 2,500 to 3,750 ppm sprays effective on <i>S. officinalis</i> Aurea (PW Culture Sheets)	Unspecified		
		<b>Citadel/Cycocel</b>	750 to 1,500 ppm spray x 2 to 6	Apply 750 ppm early in production and 1,000 ppm later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); Apply 2 to 3 weekly 1,250 ppm sprays (Pilon 2006); Good control of growth of Blue Queen with 6 weekly spray applications of 1,500 ppm (Michigan State Univ.)	North		
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize</b> (drenches only)	80 ppm spray x 1	Cultivar differences: Good control of Blue Queen with single spray at 80 ppm; Indigo Spires not responsive at 60 ppm x 1; Blue Hill and May Night not responsive at 160 x 1 (Virginia Tech)	South		
			30 ppm spray x 2 to 3 6+ ppm drench x 1	Weekly sprays as necessary; Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Pilon 2006); Blue Queen not responsive with 6 weekly spray applications of 90 ppm (Michigan State Univ.)	North		
			10 to 15 ppm spray 40 to 60 ppm spray x 1	Generally not needed, but paclobutrazol is effective (Ball Hort) Label rate	Unspecified		
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	15 to 60 ppm spray x 1	Indigo Spires very responsive at 15 ppm, but may require multiple applications; Good control of Blue Queen with a single 60 ppm spray; May Night not responsive to a single 20 ppm spray (Virginia Tech)	South		
			5 to 15 ppm spray x 2 to 6	2 to 3 weekly sprays at 5 ppm (Pilon 2006) Excellent control of growth of Blue Queen with 6 weekly spray applications of 15 ppm (Michigan State Univ.) Apply 5 ppm early in production and 10 ppm later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North		
			10 ppm spray x 1	Single application early in production (Oklahoma grower, Sumagic Advisor 2004)	South		
		To increase lateral branching	<b>Configure</b>	300 ppm spray x 1 or 2 on liners	Single or multiple foliar sprays applied to May Night approximately 34 days after sticking increased basal branching; Apply after liners are well rooted (Virginia Tech)	Branching	
				400 ppm spray x 1 on finished plants	Single foliar spray applied 2 weeks after potting; Branching increased; Flowering delayed with higher rates (NC State Univ.)	Branching	
		<b>Scabiosa columbaria</b> (Pincushion Flower)	To control plant growth, apply PGRs as flower stalk starts to elongate or if rosette appears to be elongating with flowers (Pilon 2006)	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	25 to 50 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); No control of Butterfly Blue with four 100 ppm sprays at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North
					1 to 2 ppm drench x 1	Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (SePro Specific Species and Application Rates)	Unspecified
	<b>Collate/Florel</b>			Not responsive at 400 ppm spray x 4	All sprays phytotoxic to Giant Blue; reduced growth. Four biweekly 500 ppm sprays had no effect on Butterfly Blue (Michigan State Univ.)	North	
500 ppm spray x 2				Biweekly sprays gave moderate growth control and slightly delayed flowering of Butterfly Blue (Virginia Tech)	South		
<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	5,000 ppm spray x 3 to 4			Good growth control of Butterfly Blue (Univ. Georgia) and moderate control of overwintered Pink Mist (Virginia Tech)	South		
	2,500 to 5,000 ppm spray x 2 to 3			Weekly 2,500 ppm sprays (Pilon 2006); Apply 2,500 ppm early in production and 3,750 ppm later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); Good control of Butterfly Blue with four 5,000 ppm sprays at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North		
	2,500 to 4,000 ppm spray			Scabiosa is responsive to daminozide (Ball Hort)	Unspecified		
<b>Citadel/Cycocel</b>	Not responsive at 1,500 ppm spray x 1			Pink Mist not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South		

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<b>Scabiosa columbaria</b> (Pincushion Flower) <i>continued</i>	To control plant growth, apply PGRs as flower stalk starts to elongate or if rosette appears to be elongating with flowers (Pilon 2006) <i>continued</i>	<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control of Butterfly Blue, but little control of overwintered Pink Mist; Test multiple applications (Virginia Tech)	South
			2,500 to 4,000 + 1,000 to 1,500 ppm spray	Scabiosa is responsive to tank mix (Ball Hort)	Unspecified
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol</b>	60 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control of Pink Mist (Virginia Tech)	South
			30 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly applications (Pilon 2006); Excessive growth reduction of Butterfly Blue with four 60 ppm sprays at 2-week intervals; Reduce rate or frequency (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			30 ppm spray x 1 to 3 3 ppm drench x 1	Multiple spray applications may be necessary; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Syngenta Guide to Protecting Perennials 2009)	Unspecified
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	20 to 30 ppm spray x 1	Good growth regulation of Butterfly Blue with 20 ppm (Univ. Georgia), but higher rates or multiple applications necessary for Pink Mist (Virginia Tech)	South
			5 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays at 5 ppm (Pilon 2006); Excessive growth reduction of Butterfly Blue with four 15 ppm sprays at 2-week intervals; Reduce rate or frequency (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			10 to 20 ppm spray	Scabiosa is responsive to uniconazole (Ball Hort)	Unspecified
		Topflor	30 to 45 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control of Pink Mist; Test multiple applications as necessary; High rates (60 to 75 ppm) reduced flowering (Virginia Tech)	South
	Induce lateral or basal branching	<b>Configure</b>	Not responsive at 50 to 800 ppm spray x 1	Single foliar spray applied 2 weeks after potting had no effect on branching (NC State Univ.)	Branching
<b>Sedum x Autumn Joy</b> (Sedum)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	Not responsive at 100 ppm spray x 4	Autumn Joy not responsive to 4 sprays at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Collate/Florel</b>	500 ppm spray x 4	Moderate growth control of Autumn Joy with biweekly sprays (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	5,000 ppm spray x 2	Moderate control of Autumn Joy; Apply at 10- to 14-day intervals (Univ. Georgia, Virginia Tech)	South
			2,500 to 5,000 ppm spray x 2 to 4	2 to 3 weekly sprays at 2,500 ppm; Also recommends tank mix of 2,000 ppm daminozide + 15 ppm paclobutrazol (Pilon 2006) Good control of Autumn Joy with four 5,000 ppm sprays at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Citadel/Cycocel</b>	Not responsive at 4,000 ppm spray x 1	Autumn Joy not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South
			Not responsive at 1,500 ppm spray x 4	Autumn Joy not responsive to 4 sprays at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control of Autumn Joy; Multiple applications may be required (Virginia Tech)	South
			2,000 + 1,000 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly applications (Pilon 2006)	North
			2,500 to 3,500 + 750 to 1,000 ppm spray	Tank mix will help control growth (Syngenta Culture Sheets)	Unspecified
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)</b>	80 to 160 ppm spray x 1 to 2 Less than 10 ppm drench x 1	Good control of Autumn Joy with a single 80 ppm spray, but Matriona requires multiple applications at higher rates; Excessive growth regulation of Autumn Joy with 10 ppm drench at 2 fl. oz. per quart pot (Virginia Tech)	South
30 to 60 ppm spray x 2 to 4 4 ppm drench x 1	2 to 9 weekly 30 ppm sprays or single drench; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Pilon 2006); Excellent control of Autumn Joy with four 60 ppm sprays at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)		North		

GROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
		<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	15 to 45 ppm spray x 1	Rates higher than 30 ppm on Autumn Joy caused persistent reductions in plant growth in the landscape (Univ. Georgia); Matrona requires higher rates and/or multiple applications (Virginia Tech)	South
			5 to 15 ppm spray x 2 to 4	2 to 3 weekly 5 ppm sprays (Pilon 2006); Excellent control of Autumn Joy with four 15 ppm sprays at 2-week intervals (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		Topflor	37 to 60 ppm spray x 1	Good control of Autumn Joy with a single 37 ppm spray; May require multiple applications; Matrona height was not reduced with a single 120-ppm spray, but width was reduced with a single 60-ppm spray (Virginia Tech)	South
	To increase lateral branching	Augeo	400 ppm spray x 2 on liners	On liners: Autumn Joy treated twice (18 days after sticking and 5 days after transplant) had double the number of shoots and 3 times as many lateral branches with no reduction in growth (Virginia Tech)	Branching
		<b>Configure</b>	600 ppm spray x 2 on liners	On liners: Autumn Joy treated twice (18 days after sticking and 5 days after transplant) had double the number of shoots and 3 times as many lateral branches with no reduction in growth (Virginia Tech)	Branching
<b>Sedum spurium</b>	To control plant growth	<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol	10 to 20 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
		<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	5 to 10 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Apply lower rates early in production and higher rates later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota)	North
<b>Sempervivum</b> (Hens and Chicks)	To increase number of offsets	<b>Configure</b>	200 to 400 ppm spray x 1	Increased offsets; Did not affect subsequent rooting of offsets; Cultivars varied in the number of offsets produced (NC State Univ.)	Branching
<b>Sorghastrum nutans</b> (Indiangrass)	To control plant growth	<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine	5,000 ppm spray x 2	Moderate growth response with Indian Steel (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine + <b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel Tank Mix	5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 2	Good height control with Indian Steel (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol	160 ppm spray x 1	Moderate growth response with Indian Steel (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	45 ppm spray x 1	Moderate growth response with Indian Steel; May require multiple applications (Virginia Tech)	South
<b>Stokesia laevis</b> (Stokes Aster)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide</b> /A-Rest	100 ppm spray x 4	Biweekly sprays gave excellent growth control of Klaus Jelitto (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Collate</b> /Florel	500 ppm spray x 4	Biweekly sprays gave excellent growth control of Klaus Jelitto and plants appear more well branched (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel	1,500 ppm spray x 4	Moderate growth control of Klaus Jelitto (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine	5,000 ppm spray x 2	Purple Parasols and Klaus Jelitto responsive; Apply at 10-14 day intervals (Univ. Georgia, Virginia Tech)	South
			5,000 ppm spray x 4	Biweekly sprays gave excellent growth control of Klaus Jelitto (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine + <b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel Tank Mix	5,000 + 1,500 to 2,250 ppm spray x 1	Purple Parasols and Klaus Jelitto responsive; May require multiple applications (Univ. Georgia, Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol	40 to 80 ppm spray x 1	Good control of Purple Parasols. Klaus Jelitto was not responsive at 80 ppm spray x 1 or 2 ppm drench x 1 applied at 2 fl.oz. per quart pot; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Univ. Georgia, Virginia Tech)	South
			Less than 60 ppm spray x 4	Biweekly sprays gave excessive growth reduction of Klaus Jelitto; Reduce frequency (Michigan State Univ.)	North

GROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<b>Stokesia laevis</b> (Stokes Aster) <i>continued</i>	To control plant growth <i>continued</i>	<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	Less than 60 ppm spray x 1		South
			Less than 15 ppm spray x 4	Biweekly sprays gave excessive growth reduction of Klaus Jelitto; Reduce frequency (Michigan State Univ.)	North
	To induce lateral branching	<b>Configure</b>	Not responsive at 600 ppm spray x 1	Silver Moon not responsive; This rate was our screening rate; Higher rates may be effective (Virginia Tech)	Branching
<b>Verbena bonariensis</b> (Tall Verbena, Brazilian Verbena)	To control plant growth	<b>Collate</b> /Florel	500 ppm spray x 1 on liners	Spray applied 2 days after removal of cuttings from mist; Increased lateral branching (3.5 times) of Lollipop liners with moderate growth regulation (3 weeks after treatment); No persistent effects on finished plants (8 weeks after treatment; Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)	80 ppm spray x 1 10 ppm drench x 1	Moderate height control of Lollipop with single treatment; Drench at 2 fl. oz. per quart pot; Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Virginia Tech)	South
	To induce lateral branching	<b>Configure</b>	300 ppm spray x 2 on liners	Increased lateral branching (2.5 times) of Lollipop liners; first spray applied 13 days after sticking, second spray 14 days later; no persistent effect on finished plants (Virginia Tech)	Branching
		Augeo	400 ppm spray x 1 on liners	Spray applied 2 days after removal of cuttings from mist; increased lateral branching (7 times) of Lollipop liners with moderate growth regulation (3 weeks after treatment); No persistent effects on finished plants (8 weeks after treatment) (Virginia Tech)	Branching
<b>Verbena canadensis</b> (Clump Verbena)	To control plant growth	<b>Collate</b> /Florel	500 ppm spray x 1 to 2	Moderate growth reduction of Homestead Purple and Taylortown Red with no negative effects (Virginia Tech)	South
			500 ppm spray x 1	Moderate growth control of Homestead Purple with delayed flowering (Auburn Univ.)	South
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine	Not responsive at 5,000 ppm spray x 2	Homestead Purple not responsive (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Dazide</b> /B-Nine + <b>Citadel</b> /Cycocel Tank Mix	5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Good control of Homestead Purple, but multiple applications may be required (Virginia Tech)	South
			2,000 + 1,000 ppm spray x 2 to 3	Weekly sprays as necessary (Pilon 2005)	North
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC</b> /Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)	45 ppm spray x 2 to 3 4 ppm drench x 1	Weekly sprays as necessary; Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Pilon 2005, 2006)	North
			120 to 160 ppm spray x 1 Greater than 3 ppm drench x 1	Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Label rate)	Unspecified
	Induce lateral or basal branching	<b>Concise</b> /Sumagic	15 to 60 ppm spray x 1 8 ppm drench x 1 2 ppm liner dip x 1	A 15 ppm spray application had very short-term effect on Homestead Purple; Multiple applications required; A 60-ppm spray application gave moderate control of Homestead Red Carpet; 2 applications of 60-ppm caused excessive growth reduction; An 8-ppm drench or 2-ppm liner dip gave moderate control of Homestead Red Carpet; Test higher rates; Drench applied at 10 fl. oz. per trade gal. pot, drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Virginia Tech)	South
			<b>Configure</b>	250 to 1,000 ppm spray x 1	Single foliar sprays immediately after pinching increased lateral branching; 1,000 ppm controlled shoot elongation by 19% (Virginia Tech)

GROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<b>Veronica spicata</b> (Spike speedwell)	To control plant growth	<b>Abide/A-Rest</b>	25 to 100 ppm spray x 2 to 4	One or two weekly sprays at 25 ppm (Pilon 2006); Apply 50 ppm early in production and 75 ppm later under better growing conditions; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Minnesota); Three 100-ppm sprays at 10-day intervals gave excellent control of Blue (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Collate/Florel</b>	125 to 500 ppm spray x 1 on liners 500 ppm drench x 1 on liners 10 to 40 ppm liner dip x 1 on liners	Treatments applied the day after removal of cuttings from mist. No height control of Goodness Grows liners or finished plants, but liners had 4 times the number of basal branches with 500-ppm spray or 500-ppm drench treatment; No persistent increased branching on finished plants. First Love liners showed no response to 125- to 500-ppm spray or 10- to 40-ppm liner dip treatments but the finished plants had 3 times the number of leaders and a greater number of lateral branches (Virginia Tech)	South
<b>Veronica longifolia</b> (Speedwell) Veronica hybrids			500 ppm spray x 4	Biweekly sprays did not significantly affect height, but increased branching and flowering of Icicle. Weekly sprays of 750 ppm x 4 caused excessive growth reduction and delayed flowering of Blue Bouquet (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			5,000 ppm spray x 2	Good control of Red Fox (Univ. Georgia)	South
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	2,500 to 5,000 ppm spray x 1 to 4	1 or 2 weekly 2,500 ppm sprays as necessary (Pilon 2006) Three 5,000 ppm sprays at 10-day intervals gave moderate control of Blue, while 4 weekly sprays gave excellent control of Blue Bouquet (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			2,000 to 3,000 ppm spray	Effective on Red Fox (Ball Hort)	Unspecified
		<b>Citadel/Cycocel</b>	Not responsive at 4,000 ppm spray x 1	Red Fox not responsive (Univ. Georgia)	South
			1,500 ppm spray x 3 to 4	4 weekly sprays gave good control of Blue Bouquet, while 3 sprays at 10-day intervals gave no control of Blue (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	5,000 + 1,500 ppm sprays x 2	Red Fox responsive (Univ. Georgia)	South
			2,000 + 1,000 ppm spray x 1 to 2	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2006)	North
			2,500 + 1,000 ppm spray	Effective on Red Fox (Ball Hort)	Unspecified
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol/Downsize (drenches only)</b>	Less than 40 ppm spray x 1	Red Fox sensitive; Test lower rates (Univ. Georgia)	South
			30 ppm spray x 1 to 2	Weekly sprays (Pilon 2006); Three 60 ppm sprays at 10-day intervals were not effective on Blue, while 4 weekly 90-ppm sprays severely stunted Blue Bouquet (Michigan State Univ.)	North
			Not responsive at 80 ppm spray x 1 2 to 3 ppm liner dip x 1 Less than 4 ppm drench x 1	Pink Panther not responsive to spray, but moderate growth control with liner dip; Use lower drench rates; Drench applied at 10 fl.oz. per trade gallon pot; Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Virginia Tech)	South
			15 to 20 ppm spray	Effective on Red Fox (Ball Hort)	Unspecified
			30 ppm spray x 1 to 3 6 ppm drench x 1	Multiple spray applications may be necessary; Drench volume and mg a.i. vary with pot size (Syngenta Guide to Protecting Perennials 2009)	Unspecified
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	10 ppm spray x 1	Red Fox very sensitive (Univ. Georgia)	South
			5 ppm spray x 1 to 2	1 or 2 weekly sprays (Pilon 2006); Multiple spray applications at 15 ppm severely stunted Blue and Blue Bouquet (Michigan State Univ.)	North
	To increase lateral branching	Augeo	400 ppm spray x 1 on liners	Goodness Grows treated once approximately 28 days after sticking had 8 times the number of lateral branches, but shoot height was significantly reduced on liners; Plants grew out normally (Virginia Tech)	Branching

CROP	PURPOSE	PRODUCT	APPLICATION RATE (PPM) X NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS*	PRECAUTIONS OR REMARKS	REGION
<b>Veronica</b> <i>continued</i>	To increase lateral branching <i>continued</i>	<b>Configure</b>	500 ppm spray x 4	Biweekly sprays increased branching of Icicle with moderate reduction in plant height (Michigan State Univ.)	Branching
			300 ppm spray x 2 on liners	Goodness Grows treated twice (approximately 28 days after sticking and 2 weeks later) had 4 times the number of lateral branches; Shoot height was slightly reduced on liners; No effect on finished plants (Virginia Tech)	Branching
<b>Veronica x Sunny Border Blue</b> (Hybrid Speedwell)	To control plant growth	<b>Collate/Florel</b>	500 ppm spray x 1 on liners	No effect on growth or branching of liners or finished plants (Virginia Tech)	South
			400 ppm spray x 4	Weekly sprays reduced growth and flower buds but increased branching of Sunny Border Blue stock plants; Higher rates were phytotoxic (Michigan State Univ.)	North
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	5,000 ppm spray x 2	Multiple applications required; Apply at 10- to 14-day intervals (Univ. Georgia, Virginia Tech)	South
			Tank mix	Tank mix of 2,500 ppm daminozide + 20 ppm paclobutrazol gave good control (Univ. Calif.)	
		<b>Citadel/Cycocel</b>	750 to 1,000 ppm spray x 1	Higher rates cause persistent delay of growth in the landscape (Univ. Georgia)	South
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Good control; Multiple applications may be required (Univ. Georgia, Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol</b>	20 ppm spray x 1	Very sensitive (Univ. Georgia)	South
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	10 ppm spray x 1 Less than 1 ppm drench x 1	Very sensitive; Persistent reductions in plant growth continue in the landscape at 15 ppm; Drench applied at 4 fl. oz. per qt. pot; Drench volume and mg a.i. will vary with pot size (Univ. Georgia)	South
		<b>Topflor</b>	30 ppm spray x 1	Moderate control; Multiple applications may be required (Virginia Tech)	South
<b>Vinca minor</b> (Lesser Periwinkle)	To control plant growth	<b>Dazide/B-Nine</b>	5,000 ppm spray x 2	Excessive reductions under nursery conditions; Reduce rate or frequency (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Dazide/B-Nine + Citadel/Cycocel Tank Mix</b>	5,000 + 1,500 ppm spray x 1	Moderate reductions under nursery conditions; May require multiple applications (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Piccolo/Piccolo 10 XC/Bonzi/Paczol</b>	40 ppm spray x 1	Moderate effect under nursery conditions; May require multiple applications (Virginia Tech)	South
		<b>Concise/Sumagic</b>	15 ppm spray x 1	Moderate effect under nursery conditions; May require multiple applications (Virginia Tech)	South
	To increase lateral branching	<b>Configure</b>	Not responsive at 1,200 ppm spray x 1	Sterling Silver was not responsive (Virginia Tech)	Branching

\* Spray rates given are for spray applications at label recommended volumes unless stated otherwise. Not all uses listed are on the label. Check product label before using.

### General Resources

Virginia Tech Floriculture website: [www.hort.vt.edu/floriculture/publication.html](http://www.hort.vt.edu/floriculture/publication.html)

Michigan State University PGR website: [hrt.msu.edu/florae/pgrinfo](http://hrt.msu.edu/florae/pgrinfo)

North Carolina State University Floriculture website: [www.floricultureinfo.com](http://www.floricultureinfo.com)

Pilon, P. 2006. "Perennial Solutions"; Ball Publishing, West Chicago, Illinois

Latimer, J. and B. Whipker (eds.). 2010. Configure Product Information and University Results.

Fine Americas, Inc., Walnut Creek, California: [www.fine-americas.com/DocFrame/DocView.asp?id=750&sec=-1](http://www.fine-americas.com/DocFrame/DocView.asp?id=750&sec=-1)

# Dilution Table

## Formulated product per gallon of solution

PPM AI	Abide/ A-Rest (milliliters)	Dazide/ B-Nine (grams)	Citadel/ Cycocel (milliliters)	Collate (milliliters)	Concise/ Sumagic (milliliters)	Piccolo/ Bonzi/ Paczol (milliliters)	Piccolo 10 XC (milliliters)	Topflor (milliliters)	Configure (milliliters)	Augeo (milliliters)
0.5	7				4	0.5	0.05	0.48		
1.0	14				8	1.0	0.1	0.96		
5.0	72				38	5.0	0.5	4.8		
10	143				76	10	1.0	9.6		
25	359				189	25	2.5	23.9		
30	430				227	30	3.0	28.7		
40	573				303	40	4.0	38.2		
50	717			0.8	379	50	5.0	47.8	9.0	
100	1433			1.6	758	100	10.0	95.5	18	
200			6.5	3.1		200	20.0	191.0	36	
400			13	6.2					72	7.3
500			16	7.8					90	9.1
800			26	12.5					144	14.7
1,000		4.5	32	15.6					180	18.2
1,250		5.6	40	19.5						22.8
1,500		6.8	48	23.5						27.3
2,000		9.0	64	31.2						36.4
2,500		11.1	80	39.3						45.5
5,000		22.3		79.4						91.0

When mixing PGRs, great care needs to be given to accurately measure and apply the chemical. Drench applications vary by pot size and desired dose, so refer to the product label for exact mixing instructions. As always, the label contains the legal mixing information. North Carolina State University and the University of New Hampshire have a free web-based PGR calculator to assist with calculating PGR rates: <http://extension.unh.edu/agric/AGGHFL/Plantgrowthregulatorcalculator.cfm>

Foliar sprays require a uniform application to obtain consistent results. For foliar sprays, measure out a known amount of chemical, add it to a known volume of water, and apply the spray to a known bench area. Most sprays are applied at 1 gal. per 200 sq. ft. of bench area.

For drench applications, measure out a known amount of chemical, add it to a known volume of water, and apply a known volume of the drench to each pot. The volume of drench applied increases with the pot size (specifics are listed on each product label). **GT**

Scan the QR codes to get the PGR Mix Master mobile app.



For the Android



For the Blackberry

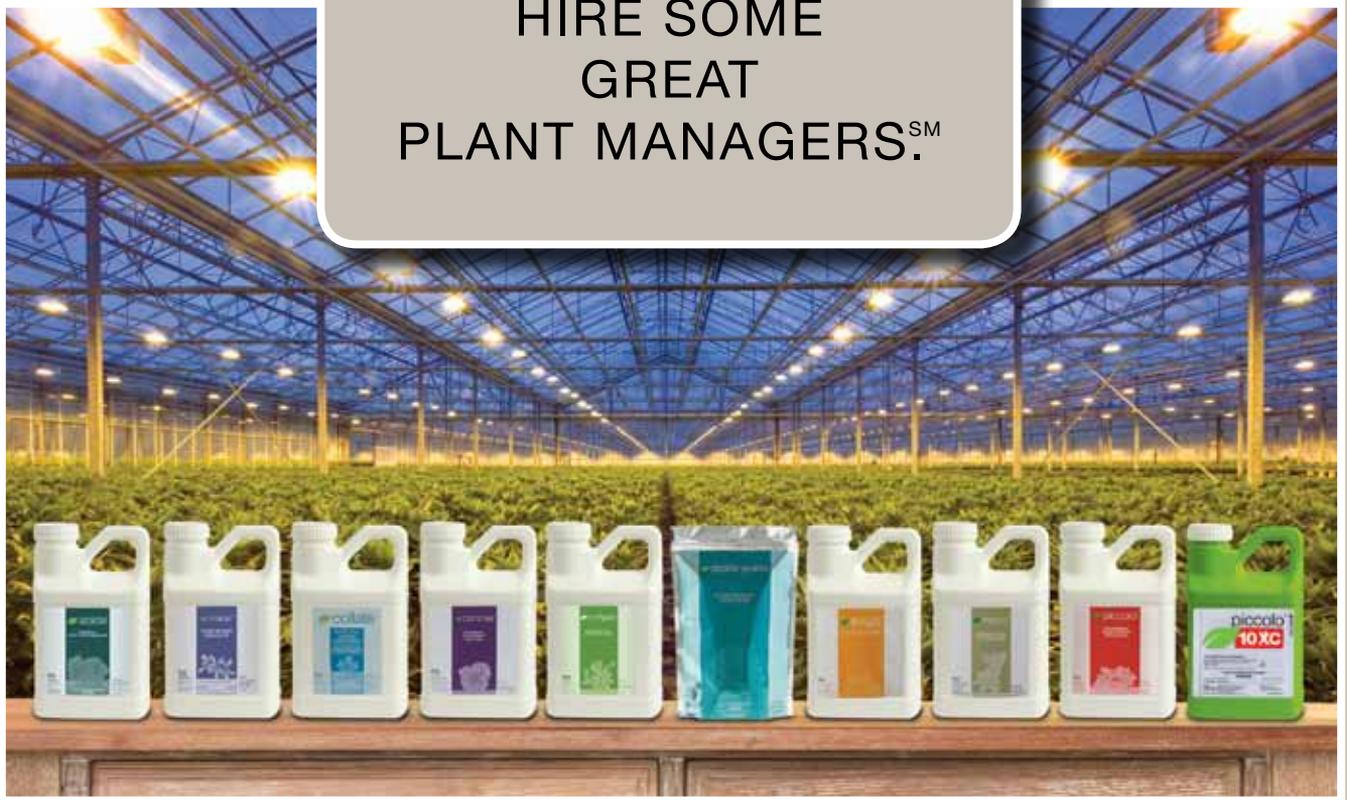


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