

Topflor®

Ornamental Plant Growth Regulator



A plant growth regulator for use on ornamental plants grown in containers in commercial nurseries, greenhouses and shadehouses.

IN NEW YORK STATE, TOPFLOR CAN BE USED FOR GREENHOUSE APPLICATIONS ONLY.

Active Ingredient

Flurprimidol: α -(1-methylethyl)- α -[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]-5-pyrimidinemethanol 0.38%

Other Ingredients 99.62%

TOTAL 100.00%

Contains 15 grams (0.033 lb.) of active ingredient per gallon of product.

Keep Out of Reach of Children CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

Notice: Read the entire label before using. Use only according to label directions. Before buying or using this product, read *Warranty Disclaimer* and *Misuse* statements in label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once, unopened.

Shake well before using.

EPA Reg. No. 67690-20

FPL20190724

Topflor is a registered trademark of SePRO Corporation.

SePRO Corporation 11550 North Meridian Street, Suite 600, Carmel, IN 46032 U.S.A.

FIRST AID

If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eye.Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Take off contaminated clothing.Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.Do not give anything by mouth to a unconscious person.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Move person to fresh air.If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call **INFOTRAC** toll free at **1-800-535-5053**.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Caution. Causes moderate eye and skin irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers **must** wear:

- Coveralls, long-sleeved shirt and long pants;
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material; and
- Shoes plus socks.

User Safety Requirements

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- User should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying. Use only according to label directions.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls;
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material;
- Shoes plus socks; and
- Long sleeved shirt and long pants.

POLLINATOR ADVISORY STATEMENT

Protect forage and habitat of pollinators including the monarch butterfly (and its larvae), birds, and bats by following label directions, and making only directed applications.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Topflor Plant Growth Regulator is for use on ornamental plants grown in containers in nurseries, greenhouses and shadehouses. It effectively reduces internode elongation through the inhibition of gibberellin biosynthesis, resulting in a more desirable compact plant. Topflor has been shown to increase the quality of plants even in the absence of growth reduction. Some of these desirable qualities include enhanced flowering, darker leaf color, higher chlorophyll content, greater leaf thickness, stronger stems, and decreased water loss. When used as directed, Topflor produces no phytotoxic effects. **Do not reuse pots, trays, or other containers that previously were used in the production of a crop that was treated with Topflor.**

Use Restrictions

- DO NOT** use additional wetting agents in combination with Topflor when applied as a spray as crop injury may occur.
- DO NOT** allow spray drift to contact non-target plants.
- DO NOT** apply by Aerial application.

- The maximum number of annual applications is determined by the sum of the rates applied, not to exceed 3.0 lbs. a.i./A or 90.9 gallons Topflor.
- In New York State, Topflor can be used for greenhouse applications only.

Factors Affecting Plant Response

There are many factors that can affect a plant's response to the application of Topflor. They include cultivar, application technique, environmental conditions, cultural practices and container size. Therefore, the amount of Topflor that is required for the desired plant height may vary.

CULTIVARS OR VARIETIES

Cultivars or varieties within a given plant species may respond differently to Topflor. Varieties that are taller or more vigorous generally require more product than naturally short or less vigorous varieties. Growers may consult university research, extension specialists and plant or seed suppliers for vigor and other growth characteristics for newly released varieties.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Environmental conditions can also strongly influence the response to Topflor and, therefore, the amount of product applied. Growers in warm climates may need to use higher rates and/or more applications compared to those in cooler climates. Rates as well as number of applications may also vary depending on the time of year, with higher rates and/or more applications needed during warmer months.

CULTURAL PRACTICES

Cultural practices may affect plant response to Topflor. Plants that are grown at close spacing or in small pots and using high water and fertility levels may require higher rates of Topflor to achieve the desired response. The effectiveness of a drench application may be reduced in root media that utilizes a high amount of pine bark.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Shake well before using.

The sprayer must be clean and not contaminated with other chemicals. Refer to Table 1 to determine the amount of Topflor and water needed for the required concentration. Fill the spray tank with half the required amount of water. Measure the desired Topflor volume accurately and add it to the tank. Fill tank with the remaining amount of required water. Agitate the mixture frequently to assure uniform distribution during application.

ppm a.i. desired concentration	ml per gallon solution	fl. oz. per gallon solution	fl. oz. per 10 gallon solution	fl. oz. per 100 gallon solution
0.5	0.48	0.02	0.16	1.61
1	0.96	0.03	0.32	3.23
2	1.91	0.06	0.65	6.46
3	2.87	0.10	0.97	9.69
4	3.82	0.13	1.29	12.92
5	4.78	0.16	1.61	16.15
10	9.55	0.32	3.23	32.30
15	14.33	0.48	4.84	48.44
20	19.10	0.65	6.46	64.59
25	23.88	0.81	8.07	80.74
30	28.65	0.97	9.69	96.89
35	33.43	1.13	11.30	113.04
40	38.20	1.29	12.92	129.18
50	47.75	1.61	16.15	161.48
60	57.30	1.94	19.38	193.77
80	76.41	2.58	25.84	258.37
100	95.51	3.23	32.30	322.96
200	191.02	6.46	64.59	645.91

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Plants absorb Topflor through foliage, stems, and roots. **Topflor may be applied as a spray, drench or chemigation to achieve the desired plant height control.** Use industry standard application equipment, which may include backpack sprayers, low-pressure hand wand drench applicators, or other similar equipment. Additionally, standard chemigation equipment and practices may also be used. Multiple or split applications may allow greater treatment flexibility, more uniform growth regulation, and safety from over-application and may be, therefore, desirable.

Spray Applications

Topflor applied as a foliar spray is absorbed through plant foliage and stems. Additional growth regulation will result from root uptake reaching the root medium as runoff from foliar treatments or over-spray.

Dilute Topflor to the desired concentration using Table 1.

When applying as a spray, the following should be noted:

- The spray technique used should provide consistent and uniform coverage over all treated plants. Uneven application or over-application may result in irregular or excessive growth control.
- Adequate spray volume should be used to thoroughly wet the plant foliage. The spray volume that drips down to the stem or media may be desirable as it will be taken up by the stems and roots increasing the effectiveness of Topflor. However, too much runoff into the media may result in excessive growth control.
- For small plants in small containers or plug trays that are closely spaced, use 0.5 - 1 gallon of spray per 200 sq. ft. of growing area. For larger plants with a well-developed canopy, a spray volume of 1.5 gallons per 200 sq. ft. of growing area is recommended.
- Typical foliar application rate is 0.5 ppm - 80 ppm a.i. (varies by cultivar), applied in 1 gallon of spray mix over 200 square feet.

Drench Applications

Topflor applied as a drench provides treatment accuracy for consistently uniform results. Topflor is readily absorbed by the roots and translocated to the terminals. Root medium should be moist, but not wet at the time of treatment. Best results are obtained when moisture content allows the drench solution to become well distributed and retained entirely within the pot. Response may be variable if part of the drench solution is lost to flow-through or if root medium is too dry to allow for even distribution, especially when multiple cuttings are in the same container. Generally, a volume of 2 fl. oz. (59 ml) is required to treat a 4-inch pot or 4 fl. oz. (118 ml) for treatment of a 6-inch pot (Table 2). Dilute Topflor to the required concentration using the method described in Table 1. When applying as a drench, the use of pine bark in root media may reduce the effectiveness of drench treatments.

Pot Diameter (Inches)	Drench Volume		mg a.i./pot from solutions mixed at the following ppm [†]				
	fl oz/ pot	ml/pot	0.5 ppm	1 ppm	2 ppm	3 ppm	4 ppm
4	2	59	0.029	0.059	0.118	0.177	0.236
5	3	89	0.044	0.089	0.177	0.266	0.356
6	4	118	0.059	0.118	0.236	0.355	0.473
8	10	296	0.148	0.295	0.590	0.888	1.183
10	25	740	0.370	0.740	1.480	2.220	2.960
12	40	1184	0.592	1.178	2.360	3.543	4.727

[†] Refer to Table 1 for mixing instructions

NOTE: The listed drench volumes are based on the soil capacity of a common 6-inch "azalea-type" pot. Extrapolating the rate for this type pot to smaller or larger containers may not be correct for the total drench volume and should only be used as a guideline. The user must determine the appropriate rate and drench volume needed to achieve the desired result, based on both pot size and root medium used.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Applications must be made only when there is no hazard for spray drift. Very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants. Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (according to ASABE standard 572). **When using ground application equipment, apply with nozzle height no more than 2 feet above the target plants. Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site. Do not apply during temperature inversions.**

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or

under unfavorable environmental conditions. See Wind, Temperature, and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

Techniques for Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Boom Height

Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Wind

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Avoid applications during gusty or windless conditions. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversions

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Shielded Sprayers

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

RUNOFF PREVENTION

To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when excessive rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

Chemigation

Not for use in California or New York.

Apply this product through pressurized drench (flood), sprinkler, or drip (trickle) irrigation systems.

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

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

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

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems

- Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service

connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment

Pressurized Drench (Flood) system

Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlocked to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Sprinkler (Spray) Chemigation

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

DRIP (TRICKLE) CHEMIGATION

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump, (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

APPLICATION RATES

The amount of Topflor required for an optimum growth response depends upon several factors: desired height, duration of growth response and degree of control, pot size, stage of growth, method of application, season and cultivar response. Species-specific cultural practices such as watering, potting media, fertilization, temperature and light conditions also affect the growth response to a given dosage. Therefore, growers should establish specific application rates based on small-scale treatments under actual use conditions and keep records as to plant species and cultivar sensitivity before Topflor is applied to a large number of plants. The rates listed on this label are rate ranges and should be used only as a guideline.

NOTICE TO USER: Plant tolerance to Topflor has been found to be acceptable in research trials for the general plant species listed on this label. However, due to the large number of species of ornamental and nursery plants and their associated varieties and cultivars and due to variable growing conditions, it is impossible to test every plant and variety or cultivar for tolerance to Topflor. Prior to wide-scale use, users should conduct small-scale tests under local growing conditions using the general guideline rates listed below. For species and their varieties or cultivars not specifically listed on the label, the user assumes all risk from phytotoxicity or unacceptable growth effects.

Topflor is effective in controlling the height of most ornamental crops. The use and rate specifications for the species that follow should be a starting point in determining the best rate for your specific cultural and environmental growing conditions.

Bedding Plants

Topflor is effective on a wide range of bedding plants for height control. Refer to Table 3 for spray guidelines for a variety of common bedding plants. For specific plants not identified on Table 3, use 0.5 - 80 ppm (a.i.) spray as the recommended general guideline rates for plugs to finished bedding plants.

Plant	Rate Range (ppm a.i.)	Plant	Rate Range (ppm a.i.)
<i>Ageratum</i>	20 - 60	<i>Nemesia</i> ^{††}	10 - 15
<i>Celosia</i> , flame	10 - 40	<i>Osteospermum</i>	20 - 60
<i>Coleus</i> , seed	20 - 40	<i>Pansy</i>	2.5 - 7.5
<i>Geranium</i> , zonal	15 - 25	<i>Petunia</i>	20 - 60
<i>Impatiens</i>	20 - 60	<i>Salvia</i>	20 - 80
Marigold	20 - 60	<i>Vinca</i> ^{†††}	2.5 - 10

[†] These rate ranges were determined largely under mid-Atlantic conditions using medium-vigor cultivars. Rates should be adjusted to reflect the need for higher rates for vigorous cultivars and in the Sunbelt Region and lower rates in the Northern Belt Region. Topflor is not recommended for use on fibrous begonia. Overly stunted plants can result if they receive spray drift from applications to surrounding crops.

^{††} *Nemesia*: A rate of 10 - 15 ppm (a.i.) is recommended for a single spray application. Alternatively, apply twice at 5 ppm (a.i.) with the second application made two weeks after the first.

^{†††} Annual vinca (periwinkle): Note that black spotting may result from higher rates of spray application, especially at high temperatures.

Drench Application

Apply to uniformly moist root media. Apply at a solution concentration at general guideline rates of 0.25 - 4 ppm (a.i.) at the listed volume per pot

(refer to Table 2). Rates for a specific plant species/cultivar and set of use conditions should be determined in small-scale treatments prior to large-scale applications. The user should determine his/her own optimum rates noting that the above-listed rate range encompasses production in the warmer and cooler climates.

Bedding Plant Plugs

Spray applications of Topflor may be used to control the height of certain aggressive species of bedding plant plugs. Over-regulation and poor performance after transplanting the plug can occur if rates are too high or if used on overly-responsive crops. Due to the responsiveness of bedding plant plugs to Topflor, do not use Topflor on sensitive bedding plant plugs including *Begonia*, *Pansy*, *Salvia*, and *Vinca*.

Differences in environmental factors and cultural practices during plug production can have a dramatic impact on plant growth regulator rates and results. Growers should conduct trials on a small scale under their growing conditions to determine the optimum rate that will provide proper efficacy while ensuring desirable growth and crop performance in the finishing stage. A trial spray application of 1 - 8 ppm (a.i.) is the suggested general guideline rate, which should be adjusted based upon trial results and user observations. Application timing is suggested after the development of the first 1 - 2 true leaves. Application volume generally should be 0.5 - 1 gallon per 200 sq. ft. of treatment area. **DO NOT** apply as a drench to bedding plant plugs.

Bulb or Fibrous Root Crops

Topflor is very effective on most bulb crops. Topflor is more effective when applied as a drench rather than a spray on most bulb crops (refer to Table 4). For bulb species not listed in Table 4, the grower should determine the optimum rate for the species grown under their cultural and environmental conditions by running trials on a small number of plants. In general, apply a soil drench to uniformly moist rooting media approximately 2 weeks after planting when new growth reaches 1 inch.

Plant	Spray Rate (ppm a.i.)	Drench Rate
		mg a.i./pot
<i>Calla Lily</i>	ND	1 - 2.5
<i>Canna Lily</i>	50 - 80	ND
<i>Dahlia</i>	NR	0.5 - 2
Oriental Hybrid Lily "Stargazer"	ND	0.25 - 0.5
Tulip ^{††}	80 - 100	0.5 - 1
Hyacinth	ND	0.5 - 1
<i>Caladium</i>	NR	0.5 - 2

[†] These rate ranges were determined largely under mid-Atlantic conditions using medium-vigor to vigorous cultivars. Rates should be adjusted to reflect the need for higher rates in the Sunbelt Region and lower rates in the Northern Belt Region or for less vigorous cultivars.

^{††} Tulip: spray for control of post-harvest stretch.

ND = Rates for this application technique have not been determined.

NR = Not a recommended use.

Flowering /Foliage Potted Plants

Topflor is effective when applied as a spray or drench on a wide variety of flowering and foliage plants.

Plant	Spray Rate Range (ppm a.i.)	Drench Rate Range
		mg a.i./pot
<i>Campanula</i>	10 - 30	ND
Cape Primrose (<i>Streptocarpus hybridus</i>)	5 - 20	ND
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> ^{††}	7.5 - 25	ND
<i>Exacum</i>	25 - 50	0.01 - 0.03
<i>Geranium</i>	10 - 25	ND
New Guinea Impatiens	5 - 10	ND
<i>Poinsettia</i>	2.5 - 80 (see Table 6)	0.03 - 0.5
Sunflower	30 - 50	1 - 2

[†] These rate ranges were determined largely under mid-Atlantic conditions using medium-vigor cultivars. Rates should be adjusted to reflect the need for higher rates for vigorous cultivars and in the Sunbelt Region and lower rates in the Northern Belt Region.

^{††} *Chrysanthemum* spray: A rate of 7.5 - 15 ppm (a.i.) is recommended for sensitive varieties and 15 - 25 ppm (a.i.) for others. Spray when the axillary

shoots following the pinch are 1.5 inches long or before rapid elongation occurs. If a second application is required, it should be made two weeks after the first.

ND = Rates for this application technique have not been determined.

Vigor Groups	Example Cultivars	Weeks of growth after pinch (6.5-inch pot) NORTH	Weeks of growth after pinch (6.5-inch pot) SOUTH	Topflor Spray Rate (ppm a.i.)
Very Low	'Hollypoint', 'Carousel'	7 - 8	4 - 5	NR
Low	'Maren', 'Sonora Red'	5 - 6	3 - 5	2.5 - 20
Moderate	'Freedom Red', 'Orion'	3 - 4	2 - 3	15 - 40
Substantial	'Red Violet', 'Spotlight Dark Red'	2 - 3	2 - 3	30 - 60
Extreme	'Monet Twilight', 'Snowcap'	2 - 3	1 - 2	60 - 80

† These are guidelines to provide relative growth differences among cultivars. They should not be viewed as specific recommendations.

NR = Not a recommended use.

Poinsettia Application Timing

Early Applications

Treat plants at pinch up to 6 weeks after pinch, or 8 to 12 weeks before finishing.

Late Applications

The timing of application should be based upon the height of the poinsettia in relation to height goal. If final plant height goal is 15 inches, then apply Topflor when the plants are 12 - 13 inches in height. To ensure uniformity, any plants shorter than 12 - 13 inches should not be treated at that time. Like most PGRs, seasonably late applications of Topflor will reduce plant height, with minimal to no effect on bract size.

Perennial Plants, Herbaceous

Topflor is effective in controlling height of a wide variety of herbaceous perennial plants. Rate ranges for different species and cultivars vary greatly. Trials should be conducted using a general guideline rate of 10 - 80 ppm (a.i.) for spray applications. Examples of perennials for which the product has provided optimum height control include:

<i>Acalypha</i>	<i>Lantana</i>	Sage, Mexican bush (<i>Salvia leucantha</i>)
<i>Arbution</i>	<i>Lobelia</i>	Sage, Russian (<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>)
Butterfly bush (<i>Buddleia</i> spp.)	<i>Pachystachys</i>	<i>Verbena</i>
<i>Coreopsis</i>	<i>Phlox</i>	<i>Veronica</i>
<i>Fuchsia</i>	<i>Scabiosa</i>	

Woody Ornamental Plants

Topflor is effective in controlling the height on a wide variety of woody landscape plants using either spray or drench applications. Rate ranges for different species vary greatly. Trials should be conducted using a general guideline rate of 100 - 200 ppm (a.i.) for spray applications. Typical application rate is 1 gallon of spray mixture (up to 200 ppm) per 200 square feet of potted plants. Examples of woody ornamental plants for which the product has provided optimum height control include:

<i>Abelia</i>	Glory bush (<i>Tibouchina</i> spp.)
Azalea	Holly: <i>Ilex X attenuata</i> 'Fosteri' (Foster holly)
<i>Bougainvillea</i>	<i>Ilex X meserveae</i> 'China Girl'
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i> 'Coral Beauty'	Honeysuckle 'Goldflame' (<i>Lonicera X heckrottii</i>)
Crape myrtle 'Natchez'	<i>Hydrangea</i>
<i>Dipladenia</i>	<i>Photinia X fraseri</i> (Fraser photinia)
<i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i> 'Manhattan'	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i> 'Nova Zembla'
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> 'Mystery'	Rose

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Avoid freezing. Store in original container only. In case of leak or spill, use absorbent materials to contain liquids and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

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