



TURF FERTILIZER + 0.37% Prodiamine

For selective pre-emergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds in:
 • Established Turf Grasses (excluding golf course putting greens) and lawns
 • Landscape Ornamentals (including established perennials and wildflower plantings)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Prodiamine, [N ³ ,N ³ -Di-n-propyl-2,4-dinitro-6-(trifluoromethyl)-m-phenylenediamine]	0.37%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	
	99.63%
Total:	100.00%

19-0-0

GUARANTEED FERTILIZER ANALYSIS

TOTAL NITROGEN (N)	19.0%
19.0% Urea Nitrogen*	
DERIVED FROM: Urea	
* 4.75% Urea Nitrogen Stabilized with (N-(n-butyl) thiophosphoric triamide)	

THIS PRODUCT IS NOT INTENDED FOR RETAIL SALE

In the state of Florida, it is recommended that the user of this product follow the Green Industries and Golf Course Best Management Practices found at: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/nonpoint/docs/nonpoint/BMP_Book_Final.pdf and <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/nonpoint/docs/nonpoint/glfbomp07.pdf>

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

See the following section, **Precautionary Statements, Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**, for additional information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS • HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

FIRST AID

- IF IN EYES:** 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. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
 - IF SWALLOWED:** Call a Poison Control Center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
 - IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** 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 INHALED:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth if possible. Call a poison control center, or doctor for further treatment advice.
- Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center, or doctor, or when going for treatment.

Emergency Phone Numbers	(800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (Transportation and spills) (800) 222-1222 Poison Control Center
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ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product has low solubility in water. At the limits of solubility, this product is not toxic to fish. However, at concentrations above the level of water solubility, it is toxic to fish. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent sites. 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 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. Sweeping any product that lands on a driveway, sidewalk, or street, back onto the treated area of the lawn or garden will help to prevent run off to water bodies or drainage systems. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. **DO NOT** apply this product in a way that will contact workers or 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. This product is a selective pre-emergence herbicide that provides residual control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Established turf grasses (excluding golf course putting greens) and lawns
- Landscape ornamentals
- Established perennials and wildflower plantings

This product controls susceptible weeds by inhibiting weed seeds germination and root development. Most effective weed control will be obtained when it is activated by at least 1/2 inch of rainfall, irrigation, or shallow (1 to 2 inches) incorporation, prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days following application.

Not for use on plants being grown for: (1) Sale or other commercial use, (2) for commercial seed production, or (3) for research purposes. For use on ornamental plants intended for aesthetic purposes or climatic modification and being grown in ornamental gardens or parks, or on golf courses or lawns and grounds.

Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with this product. Do not apply aerially. Do not apply to golf course putting greens. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not use on sod farms.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product is a Group 3 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 3 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

- To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:
 - Rotate the use of this product or other Group 3 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
 - Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
 - Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
 - Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.
 - If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
 - Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

EPA REG. NO. 60063-40-82757

EPA EST. NO. 82757-OH-001 (Lot # Begins with MF)
 EPA EST. NO. 82757-FL-001 (Lot # Begins with S)
 EPA EST. NO. 82757-MA-002 (Lot # Begins with H)

INTEGRATED WEED PEST MANAGEMENT: Integrate this product into an overall weed pest management strategy whenever the use of an herbicide is required. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

When used in accordance with this label this product will provide control of the following weeds:

Barnyardgrass	Henbit	Purslane, common
Bluegrass, Annual (<i>Poa annua</i>)	Itchgrass	Pusley, Florida
Carpetweed	Johnsongrass (from seed)	Rescuegrass ³
Chickweed, common	Junglerice	Shepherd's Purse ²
Chickweed, mouse ear (from seed)	Knotweed	Signalgrass, Broadleaf
Crabgrass (large, smooth)	Kochia	Speedwell, Persian
Crowfootgrass	Lambsquarter, common	Sprangletop
Cupgrass, Woolly	Lovegrass	Spurge, Prostrate
Foxtails, Annual	Panicum (Texas, Fall, Browntop)	Witchgrass
Goosegrass ¹	Pigweed	Woodsorrel, Yellow (from seed)

¹In many areas a single application of 0.65 lb. to 1.5 lb. active ingredient per acre (equal to 4.0 to 9.3 lbs./1000 sq. ft. of this product) will control goosegrass. However, under heavy goosegrass pressure and/or an extended growing season, most effective weed control may be obtained by making an initial application of 0.65 lb. to 1.0 lb. a.i. per acre (equal to 4.0 to 6.3 lbs./1000 sq. ft. of this product) followed after 60 to 90 days by a second application at doses that would not exceed those given in the **Maximum Annual Rate Table**. Do not exceed the maximum rate for turf grass species listed in the **Maximum Annual Rate Table** above.

²Applications for this weed should be made in late summer, fall, or winter prior to germination.

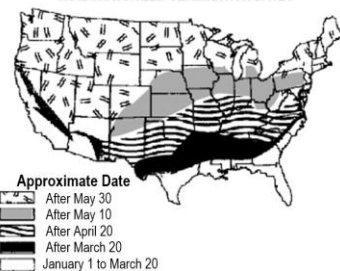
³Suppression only. Sequential applications may be made so long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed the maximum annual application rates recommended for each turf species. All applications must be made prior to germination of the weed seeds.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Apply uniformly with suitable, calibrated application equipment.

ESTABLISHED TURF: This product is a selective preemergence herbicide that, when properly applied, will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds in established turf grasses and lawns. The maximum amount of this product that may be applied per year is given for each turf grass species in the **Maximum Annual Rates** section of this label. Most effective weed control in turf grasses will be obtained when this product is activated by at least 0.5 inches of rainfall or irrigation prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days following application. See the map below for approximate crabgrass seed germination dates.

CRABGRASS SEED GERMINATION DATES



USE RESTRICTIONS:

The following restrictions apply to the use of this product in turf grasses and lawns:

- DO NOT apply to overseeded turf within 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer. Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if this product is applied before seeding secondary roots are in the second inch of soil, not thatch plus soil.
- DO NOT cut (harvest) treated sod before 120 days after application.
- DO NOT apply to newly set sod until the following year.
- DO NOT apply this product to putting greens or areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.
- DO NOT allow people or pets to enter the treated area until the spray has dried.

USE PRECAUTIONS:

The following precautions apply to the use of this product in turf grasses and lawns:

- Application of this product may thin emerged annual bluegrass and newly overseeded grasses.
- Application of this product to turf stressed by drought, low fertility, or pest damage may result in turf injury.
- Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as disking may result in reduced weed control.

RATES OF APPLICATION

This product may be applied as a single application or in sequential applications to control weeds germinating throughout the year. All applications must be made prior to germination of the target weeds. This product will not control established weeds. Maximum use rate selection should be based on turf species. The length of time of residual weed control provided by this product is related to the rate applied.

MAXIMUM ANNUAL RATES: This product is recommended for use on the turf grass species listed in the following table. Do not exceed the maximum yearly rate as given in the following table:

Maximum Application Rate/Calendar Year of turf fertilizer by turf grass species ¹		
Turf Species:	Lbs. Product/1000 sq.ft.	Lbs. a.i./A
Creeping Bentgrass	4.0	0.65
Creeping Red Fescue	4.7	0.75
Buffalograss		
Kentucky Bluegrass	6.2	1.0
Perennial Ryegrass		
Bermudagrass ²		
Bahiagrass		
Centipedegrass	9.3	1.5
Seashore Paspalum		
St. Augustinegrass		
Tall Fescue (including turf-type) Zoysia		

¹These are the maximum rates per calendar year by species limitations.

²May be used on newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 0.5 lb. a.i./acre (equal to 3.1 lbs./1000 sq. ft. of this product). Newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass stolon rooting may be temporarily retarded. Suppression only of Foxtail, Goosegrass, and Rescuegrass due to reduced product rates used in sprigging situations.

- Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. a.i. per calendar year per acre (equal to 9.3 lbs./1000 sq. ft. of this product).
- Use higher rates of this product to achieve higher levels of fertility and longer periods of weed control for each turf type, but do not exceed the maximum application rates specified in the **Maximum Annual Rates Table**.

The maximum rate of application of this product must not exceed the lesser of the applicable rate determine from the **Maximum Annual Rates table**, and the applicable rate determined in the **State Nutrient Restrictions table**.

STATE NUTRIENT RESTRICTIONS

State	Readily Available Nitrogen* Lbs/1,000 sq ft	Total Nitrogen Lbs/1,000 sq ft
MD, NH, VA	0.7	0.9
NJ	0.7	1.0

* Nitrogen present beyond the amount show as Readily Available must be in the form of Slow-Release nitrogen

WHEN TO APPLY AFTER OVERSEEDING TURF: Do not apply to overseeded turf within 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer. Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if this product is applied before seeding secondary roots are in the second inch of soil, not thatch plus soil.

WHEN TO OVERSEED AFTER APPLICATION: This product will inhibit the germination of turf species if overseeded too soon after application. Follow rates and intervals in the following table below for best overseeding/reseeding results.

LBS Product/Acre	LBS Product/1000 sq.ft.	LBS a.i./A	Months Before Overseeding		
			North	Transition	South
135	3.1	0.50	4	4	4
176	4.0	0.65	5	4	4
203	4.7	0.75	6	5	5
216	5.0	0.80	-	6	6
270	6.2	1.00	-	7	7
308	7.1	1.14	-	-	9
351	8.1	1.30	-	-	10
405	9.3	1.50	-	-	12

Distributed by: **Turf Care Supply LLC**
 50 Pearl Road, Suite 200 • Brunswick, OH 44212

904894
Net Weight 50 LBS (22.67 KG)



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SPREADER SETTINGS: Spreader settings vary by make and model of spreader. It is recommended that individual spreaders are calibrated for the specific product that is to be applied. A walking speed of 3 miles per hour is recommended.

Spreader Model	SPREADER SETTINGS			
	Application Rates ¹ a.i. lbs./Acre (Product lbs./1000 sq ft)			
	0.5 (3.1)	0.75 (4.7)	1.0 (6.2)	1.5 (9.3)
LESCO 021820	D ½	E ½	G ½	I ½
Lely HR	5.25	6	7	8.5
Vicon 203	15	17	21	27

¹Application Rates for example only – do not exceed the maximum annual application rate of 1.5 lb a. i./Acre (9.3 lb product/1000 sq. ft.)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed, or seed by storage or disposal

STORAGE: Store this product in its original container in a dry, cool, secured area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: As a responsible environmental practice, where possible, it is recommended that all of the contents of the bag be used, carefully following label directions and precautions. Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS

Including Established Perennials and Wildflower Plantings

This product may be applied for residual pre-emergence weed control in ornamentals.

Use rates and When to Apply

Apply in fall and/or spring, 0.65 to 1.5 lbs. active ingredient per acre, which is equal to 4.0 to 9.3 lbs. of this product per 1,000 sq. ft. of ornamental plantings; therefore 20 lbs of this product will treat 2,150 to 5,000 sq. ft. Use the higher rates of application for longer control periods. Sequential applications may be made as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed the maximum annual application rate of 1.5 lbs. a.i. per acre.

Established Landscape Ornamentals

This product may be applied to established ornamentals as a broadcast, over the top, or directed application. Irrigation or rainfall soon after application will wash residues off plant foliage and activate it into the soil.

Newly Transplanted Landscape Ornamentals

This product may be applied to newly transplanted ornamentals as a broadcast, over the top, or directed application. Delay application to allow soil to settle around new transplants and water thoroughly before applying this product. Apply after cuttings form roots and become established. Apply before budding/grafting or after buds/grafts have taken to avoid any inhibition of the tissue union.

Tolerant Ornamental Species

This product will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines and flowers. The species listed below are tolerant to this product. Best results will be obtained when it is uniformly applied to the soil surface; avoid applying to ornamental shoots which may defeat the effort to get uniform distribution on the soil surface. This product may be applied over the top of these species. When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought or frost damage) some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to this product.

Scientific name	Common name (Tested varieties)	Scientific name	Common name (Tested varieties)	Scientific name	Common name (Tested varieties)	Scientific name	Common name (Tested Varieties)
<i>Abies</i> spp.	Fir	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	Rockspray cotoneaster	<i>Juglans</i> spp.*	Walnut*	<i>Pistacia</i> spp.*	Pistachio*
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Abelia; Sherwood	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Hawthorne	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>	Shrimp plant	<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>	Queensland pittosporum
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	<i>Crocodylia</i> spp.	Lucifer	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape myrtle	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Japanese pittosporum
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian cypress	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Weeping lantana	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Japanese yew
<i>Achillea</i> sp.	Yarrow (King Edward)	<i>Delosperma alba</i>	White trailing ice plant	<i>Lavender</i> spp.	Lavender (Munstead)	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English laurel
<i>Actinidia chinensis</i> *	Kiwi*	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Larkspur (Blue elf)	<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	Edelweiss	<i>Prunus</i> spp.*	Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, and Prune*
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Lily-of-the-Nile; African Lily	<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Maiden pinks (Zing)	<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Amur privet	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> **	Douglas-fir**
<i>Akebia quintata</i>	Five-leaf or Chocolate vine	<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	Cheddar pinks	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese privet	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn, scarlet
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Lady's leek or Nodding onion	<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	Hop bush	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Glossy privet (Wax-Leaf)	<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	Firethorn
<i>Anemone hybrida</i>	Japanese anemone	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Coneflower, purple (Magnus)	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese privet (Variegata)	<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	Firethorn
<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	Columbine (Red and gold)	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Silverberry	<i>Lilium</i> spp.	Lily (Jazz)	<i>Pyrus</i> spp.	Bradford pear
<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>	Vine Hill manzanita	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper	<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Liriope (Big blue, Lilyturf, Silver mound, Evergreen giant)	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape weed	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Japanese spindle tree; Evergreen euonymus	<i>Liriope muscari</i> var. <i>variegata</i>	Liriope, variegated	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Shumard oak
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Wormwood (Silver mound; Castle)	<i>Euonymus kiautschovica</i>	Spreading euonymus	<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Liriope, creeping	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorne
<i>Aster</i> sp. or <i>Symphotrichum</i> sp.	Aster (Bonny blue, Purple dome)	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese aralia	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal flower	<i>Rhododendron</i> (including Azalea)	Rhododendron & Azalea (Coral Bells, Delaware valley white, Flame creeper, George L. Tabor, PJM, Roseum Elegans, Formosa, Hino-crimson, Wakaebisu, Gumpo)
<i>Aster X frikartii</i>		<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Border forsythia	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Rosa banksiae</i>	Lady Bank's Rose
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady fern	<i>Forsythia suspense</i>	Weeping forsythia	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian honeysuckle	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> *	Rosemary*
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Aucuba	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Greenstem forsythia	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Burgundy	<i>Rudbeckia</i> spp.	Black-eyed Susan
<i>Begonia</i> spp.	Fibrous begonia (Hardy Grandis)	<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	Blanket flower (Goblin)	<i>Lythrum</i> spp.	Loosestrife (Modern Pink)	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Leatherleaf Fern
<i>Berberis gladywinesis</i>	Barberry	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia, Cape-jasmine	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.**	Magnolia**	<i>Santolina virans</i>	Goldstrum Santolina
<i>Berberis julianae</i>	Wintergreen barberry	<i>Gentiana dahurica</i>	Gentian	<i>Malephora luteola</i>	Ice plant	<i>Saxifraga</i> spp.	Saxifrage, Purple dome
<i>Berberis mentorensis</i>	Mentor barberry	<i>Geranium cinereum</i>	Cranesbill	<i>Malus</i> spp.*	Crabapple*	<i>Sedum album</i>	Stoncrop
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.**	Gladiolus	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Yaku jima, Silberfeder	<i>Sedum caulicola</i>	Stoncrop, likadense
<i>Berberis verticillata</i>	Warty barberry	<i>Gypsophila repens</i>	Baby's breath	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Heavenly bamboo	<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>	Stoncrop
<i>Bergeria cordifolia</i>		<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.**	Narcissus**	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Japanese boxcherry
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	Snowbank	<i>Helianthemum</i> spp.	Sunrose	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese yew
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	Daylily (Aztec gold, Stella d'Oro, Tender love)	<i>Olea europaea</i> *	Olive*	<i>Taxus media</i>	Yew
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush (Dwarf Blue, Royal Red)	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp. **	Rose of Sharon**	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> **	Mondo Grass**	<i>Teucrium</i> spp.	Germander
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Japanese boxwood	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	Mallow (Disco belle white)	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Osmanthus; False holly (Gulf tide)	<i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i>	Meadow rue
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping bottlebrush	<i>Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis</i> **	Chinese hibiscus**	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Trailing African Daisy	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American arborvitae
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Scotch heather	<i>Hosta plantaginea</i>	Hosta, Plantain lily	<i>Oxydendron luteum</i>	Sourwood	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Star Jasmine
<i>Campanula carpatia</i>	Tussock bellflower (White Clips)	<i>H. sieboldiana</i>	Hosta (Searsucker)	<i>Persea americana</i>	Avocado*	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canada hemlock
<i>Campsis X tagliabuana</i>	Trumpet creeper, Trumpet flower (Madame Gaten)	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> var. <i>variegata</i>				<i>Tulipa</i> spp.	Tulip
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot fig; Ice plant	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Bigleaf hydrangea	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Frasier's photinia; Redtip	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.	Tulip
<i>Cassia artemisoides</i>	Feathery Cassia	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> **	Chinese holly**	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	False dragonhead (Vivid)	<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>	Japanese viburnum
<i>Ceanothus rigidus</i>	Wild Lilac	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese holly	<i>Picea</i> spp.**	Spruce species** (Colorado blue, Norway, etc.)	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	Sweet viburnum
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>		<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American holly	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Lily-of-the-valley shrub	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	Japanese snowball
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	False Cypress	<i>Ilex pernyi</i>	Holly	<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Calabrian pine	<i>Viburnum rigidum</i>	Canary Island Viburnum
<i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i>		<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon holly	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary island pine	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Cleyera	<i>Inula ensifolia</i>		<i>Pinus elliptica</i>	Slash pine	<i>Viburnum trilobium</i>	Cranberry Bush
<i>Citrus</i> spp. *	Citrus species*	<i>Iris ensata</i>	Sword-leaved iris (Jodlesong)	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo pine	<i>Viburnum wrightii</i>	Leatherleaf Viburnum
<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	Coreopsis; Calliopsis (Early sunrise, Moonbeam)	<i>Iris siberica</i>	Siberian iris (Cabernet)	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian black pine	<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater periwinkle, Vinca
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering dogwood	<i>Iris</i> spp.	Iris **	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf pine	<i>Vinca minor</i>	Common periwinkle
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	American dogwood	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	Winter jasmine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey pine	<i>Vitis</i> spp.*	Grape*
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas grass	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese juniper (Nick's compact)	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern white pine	<i>Weigela florida</i>	Old fashioned Weigela
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Cranberry cotoneaster	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Shore juniper (Blue Pacific)	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch pine	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Spanish bayonet
<i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i>	Cotoneaster	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Shore juniper (Blue Pacific)	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly pine	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Yucca, Adam's needle
<i>Cotoneaster davurica</i>	Cotoneaster	<i>Juniperus davurica</i>	Juniper	<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	Japanese black pine		* Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Bearberry cotoneaster	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Creeping juniper	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia pine		** Not for use on container grown plants

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