



0.37% Prodiamine Pre-Emergent + Fertilizer

0-0-7

For selective preemergence 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, [N³,N³-Di-*n*-propyl-2,4-dinitro-6-(trifluoromethyl)-*m*-phenylenediamine 0.37%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 99.63%

Total: 100.0%

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS	
SOLUBLE POTASH (K ₂ O)	7.00%
CHLORINE (Cl)	5.25%
DERIVED FROM: Muriate of Potash	F1612

Information regarding the contents and levels of metals in this product is available on the internet at: <http://aapfco.org/metals.htm>

In the state of Florida, it is recommended that the user of this product follow the Green Industries and Golf Course Best Management Practices (GI-BMP Manual: Florida-Friendly Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources by the Green Industries).

It can be found at the Florida-Friendly Landscaping GI-BMP website: http://ffl.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/GIBMP_Manual_Web_English_2015.pdf

Do not apply near water, storm drains, or drainage ditches. Do not apply if heavy rains are expected. Apply this product only to your lawn/garden, and sweep any product that lands on the driveway, sidewalk, or street back onto your lawn/garden.

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:	<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. 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 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. Emergency Phone Numbers (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (Transportation and spills) (800) 222-1222 Poison Control Center	

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 preemergence 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed 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 HANDLING: 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.

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.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

• Volume – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.

• Pressure – Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.

• Spray Nozzle – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

BOOMLESS GROUND APPLICATIONS

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift

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)

Item #904925

Net Contents 45 lbs. (20,41 kg)

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	Kochia
Bluegrass, Annual (<i>Poa annua</i>)	Lambsquarter, common
Carpetweed	Lovegrass
Chickweed, common	Panicum (Texas, Fall, Browntop)
Chickweed, mouse ear (from seed)	Pigweed
Crabgrass (large, smooth)	Purslane, common
Crowfootgrass	Pusley, Florida
Cupgrass, Woolly	Rescuegrass ³
Foxtails, Annual	Shepherd's Purse ²
Goosegrass ¹	Signalgrass, Broadleaf
Henbit	Speedwell, Persian
Itchgrass	Sprangletop
Johnsongrass (from seed)	Spurge, Prostrate
Juncleweed	Witchgrass
Knotweed	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 Rates** section. Do not exceed the maximum rate for turf grass species listed in the **Maximum Annual Rate** section.

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.



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

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



Approximate Date

- After May 30
- After May 10
- After April 20
- After March 20
- January 1 to March 20

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 /A	Lbs. Product /1000 sq.ft.	Lbs. a.i./A
Creeping Bentgrass	176	4.0	0.65
Creeping Red Fescue	203	4.7	0.75
Buffalograss Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass	270	6.2	1.0
Bermudagrass ² Bahagrass Centipedegrass Seashore Paspalum St. Augustinegrass Tall Fescue (including turf-type) Zoysia	405	9.3	1.5

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** section table, and the applicable rate determined in the **State Nutrient Restrictions** table below.

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.

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.

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.

Overseeding Rate and Treatment Interval Chart					
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

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

Conditions of sale: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Turf Care Supply, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Turf Care Supply, LLC. Turf Care Supply, LLC. DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Turf Care Supply, LLC. SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, AND TURF CARE SUPPLY, LLC'S SOLE LIABILITY AND BUYER'S AND USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE REFUND OF THE PURCHASE PRICE. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER AND USER ACKNOWLEDGE AND ASSUME ALL RISKS AND LIABILITY RESULTING FROM HANDLING, STORAGE AND USE OF THIS PRODUCT. TURF CARE SUPPLY, LLC DOES NOT AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTY, GUARANTEE OR REPRESENTATION CONCERNING THIS PRODUCT.

LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS

Including Established Perennials and Wildflower Plantings

This product may be applied for residual preemergence 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/grfts 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)
<i>Abies</i> spp. <i>Abelia grandiflora</i> <i>Acer palmatum</i> <i>Acer platanoides</i> <i>Achillea</i> sp. <i>Actinidia chinensis</i> * <i>Agapanthus africanus</i> <i>Akebia quintata</i>	Fir Abelia; Sherwood Japanese maple Norway maple Yarrow (King Edward) Kiwi* Lily-of-the-Nile; African Lily Five-leaf or Chocolate vine	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i> <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> <i>Cotoneaster</i> <i>apiculatus</i> <i>Cotoneaster</i> <i>buxifolius</i> <i>Cotoneaster</i> <i>dammeri</i> <i>Cotoneaster</i> <i>microphyllus</i> <i>Crataegus</i> spp. <i>Crocosmia</i> spp. <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> <i>Delosperma alba</i> <i>Delphinium</i> spp. <i>Dianthus deltoideus</i> <i>Dianthus</i> <i>gratianopolitanus</i> <i>Dodonea viscosa</i> <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	American dogwood Pampas grass Cranberry cotoneaster Cotoneaster Bearberry cotoneaster Rockspray cotoneaster Hawthorne Lonicera Italian cypress White trailing ice plant Larkspur (Blue elf) Maiden pinks (Zing) Cheddar pinks Hop bush Coneflower, purple (Magnus) Silverberry Wintercreeper Japanese spindle tree; Evergreen euonymus Spreading euonymus
<i>Allium cernuum</i> <i>Anemone hybrida</i> <i>Aquilegia</i> spp. <i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i> <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> <i>Artemisia</i> spp. <i>Aster</i> sp. or <i>Symphitrichium</i> sp. <i>Aster X frikartii</i> <i>Athyrium felix-femina</i> <i>Aucuba japonica</i> <i>Begonia</i> spp. <i>Berberis</i> <i>gladwynesis</i> <i>Berberis julianae</i> <i>Berberis mentorensis</i> <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> <i>Berberis verruculosa</i> <i>Berberis</i> <i>mentorensis</i> <i>Bergenia cordifolia</i> <i>Botanica asteroides</i> <i>Bougainvillea</i> spp. <i>Buddleia davidii</i> <i>Buxus microphylla</i> <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> <i>Campanula carpatica</i> <i>Campsis X tagliabuana</i> <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> <i>Cassia artemisoides</i> <i>Ceanothus rigidus</i> <i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i> <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> <i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i> <i>Cleyera japonica</i> <i>Citrus</i> spp. * <i>Coreopsis</i> spp. <i>Cornus florida</i>	Lady's leek or Nodding onion Japanese anemone Columbine (Red and gold) Vine Hill manzanita Cape weed Wormwood (Silver mound; Castle) Aster (Bonny blue, Purple dome) Lady fern Japanese Aucuba Fibrous begonia (Hardy Grandis) Barberry Japanese barberry Warty barberry Snowbank Geraniumvile Butterfly-bush (Dwarf Blue, Royal Red) Japanese boxwood Weeping bottlebrush Scotch heather Tussock bellflower (White Clips) Trumpet creeper; Trumpet flower (Madame Gaten) Hottentot fig; Ice plant Feathery Cassia Wild Lilac False Cypress Cleyera Citrus species* Coreopsis; Callopsis (Early sunrise, Moonbeam) Flowering dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i> <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> <i>Cotoneaster</i> <i>apiculatus</i> <i>Cotoneaster</i> <i>buxifolius</i> <i>Cotoneaster</i> <i>dammeri</i> <i>Cotoneaster</i> <i>microphyllus</i> <i>Crataegus</i> spp. <i>Crocosmia</i> spp. <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> <i>Delosperma alba</i> <i>Delphinium</i> spp. <i>Dianthus deltoideus</i> <i>Dianthus</i> <i>gratianopolitanus</i> <i>Dodonea viscosa</i> <i>Echinacea purpurea</i> <i>Elaeagnus pungens</i> <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> <i>Euonymus japonica</i> <i>Euonymus</i> <i>kiutschovica</i> <i>Fatsia japonica</i> <i>Forsythia intermedia</i> <i>Forsythia suspensa</i> <i>Forsythia viridissima</i> <i>Gaillardia</i> spp. <i>Gardenia</i> <i>jasmnoides</i> <i>Gentiana dahurica</i> <i>Geranium cinereum</i> <i>Gladiolus</i> spp. ** <i>Gypsophila repens</i> <i>Hedera helix</i> <i>Helianthemum</i> spp. <i>Hemerocallis</i> spp. <i>Hibiscus</i> spp. ** <i>Hibiscus</i> spp. <i>Hibiscus</i> <i>Rosa-sinensis</i> ** <i>Hosta plantaginea</i> <i>H. sieboldiana</i> <i>Houttuynia cordata</i> <i>var. variegata</i> <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> <i>Ilex cornuta</i> ** <i>Ilex crenata</i> <i>Ilex opaca</i> <i>Ilex pernyi</i> <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> <i>Inula ensifolia</i> <i>Iris ensata</i>	Japanese aralia Border forsythia Weeping forsythia Greenstem forsythia Blanket flower (Goblin) Gardenia, Cape-jasmine Genian Cranesbill Gladiolus Baby's breath English Ivy Sunrose Daylily (Aztec gold, Stella d'Oro, Tender love) Rose of Sharon** Mallow (Disco belle white) Chinese hibiscus** Hosta, Plantain lily Hosta (Searsucker) Bigleaf hydrangea Chinese holly** Japanese holly American holly Holly Yaupon holly Sword-leaved iris (Jodlesong)

Scientific name	Common name (Tested varieties)	Scientific name	Common name (Tested varieties)
<i>Iris siberica</i> <i>Iris</i> spp. <i>Jasminium nudiflorum</i> <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> <i>Juniperus conferta</i> <i>Juniperus davurica</i> <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> <i>Juglans</i> spp. * <i>Justicia brandegeana</i> <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> <i>Lantana montevidensis</i> <i>Lavender</i> spp. <i>Leontopodium alpinum</i> <i>Ligustrum amurense</i> <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> <i>Ligustrum sinense</i> <i>Lilium</i> spp. <i>Liriope muscari</i> <i>Liriope muscari var. variegata</i> <i>Liriope spicata</i> <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> <i>Lonicera japonica</i> <i>Lonicera tatarica</i> <i>Loropetalum chinense</i> <i>Lythrum</i> spp. <i>Magnolia</i> spp. ** <i>Maleophora luteola</i> <i>Malus</i> spp. * <i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> <i>Nandina domestica</i> <i>Narcissus</i> spp. ** <i>Nerium oleander</i> <i>Olea europaea</i> * <i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> ** <i>Osmanthus heterophyllum</i> <i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i> <i>Oxydendron luteum</i> <i>Persea americana</i> <i>Photinia fraseri</i> <i>Physostegia virginiana</i> <i>Picea</i> spp. ** <i>Pieris japonica</i> <i>Pinus brutia</i> <i>Pinus canariensis</i> <i>Pinus elliotii</i> <i>Pinus halepensis</i> <i>Pinus nigra</i> <i>Pinus palustris</i> <i>Pinus radiata</i> <i>Pinus strobus</i> <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> <i>Pinus taeda</i> <i>Pinus thunbergiana</i> <i>Pinus virginiana</i> <i>Pistacia</i> spp. * <i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i> <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> <i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> <i>Prunus</i> spp. *	Siberian iris (Cabernet) Iris ** Winter jasmine Chinese juniper (Nick's compact) Shore juniper (Blue Pacific) Juniper Creeping juniper Walnut* Shrimp plant Crape myrtle Weeping lantana Lavender (Munstead) Edelweiss Amur privet Japanese privet Glossy privet (Wax-Leaf) Chinese privet (Variegata) Lily (Jazz) Liriope (Big blue, Lilyturf, Silver mound, Evergreen giant) Liriope, variegated Liriope, creeping Cardinal flower Japanese honeysuckle Tatarian honeysuckle Burgundy Loosestrife (Modern Pink) Magnolia** Ice plant Crabapple* Yaku jima, Silberfeder Heavenly bamboo Narcissus** Oleander Olive* Mondo Grass** Osmanthus; False holly (Gulf tide) Trailing African Daisy Sourwood Avocado* Frasier's photinia; Redtip False dragonhead (Vivid) Spruce species** (Colorado blue, Norway, etc.) Lily-of-the-valley shrub Calabrian pine Canary island pine Slash pine Aleppo pine Austrian black pine Longleaf pine Monterey pine Eastern white pine Scotch pine Loblolly pine Japanese black pine Virginia pine Pistachio* Queensland pittosporum Japanese pittosporum Japanese yew English laurel Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, and Prune*	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> ** <i>Pyraecantha coccinea</i> <i>Pyraecantha fortuneana</i> <i>Pyraecantha koidzumii</i> <i>Fyrus</i> spp. <i>Quercus rubra</i> <i>Quercus shumardii</i> <i>Raphiolepis indica</i> <i>Rhododendron (including Azalea)</i> <i>Rosa banksiae</i> <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> * <i>Rudbeckia</i> spp. <i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i> <i>Santolina virens</i> <i>Saxifraga</i> spp. <i>Sedum album</i> <i>Sedum caulicola</i> <i>Sedum dasylphyllum</i> <i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> <i>Taxus cuspidata</i> <i>Taxus media</i> <i>Teucrium</i> spp. <i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i> <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> <i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i> <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> <i>Tulipa</i> spp. <i>Viburnum japonicum</i> <i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> <i>Viburnum plicatum</i> <i>Viburnum rigidum</i> <i>Viburnum tinus</i> <i>Viburnum trilobium</i> <i>Viburnum wrightii</i> <i>Vinca major</i> <i>Vinca minor</i> <i>Vitis</i> spp. * <i>Weigela florida</i> <i>Yucca aloifolia</i> <i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Douglas-fir** Firethorn, scarlet Firethorn Firethorn Bradford pear Red oak Shumard oak Indian Hawthorne Rhododendron & Azalea (Coral Bells, Delaware valley white, Flame creeper, George L. Tabor, P.J.M., Roseum Elegans, Formosa, Hino-crimson, Wakaebisu, Gumpo) Lady Bank's Rose Rosemary* Black-eyed Susan Latherleaf Fern Goldstrum Santolina Saxifrage, Purple dome Stoncrop Stoncrop, likadense Stoncrop Japanese boxcherry Japanese yew Yew Germander Meadow rue American arborvitae Star Jasmine Canada hemlock Tulip Japanese viburnum Sweet viburnum Japanese snowball Canary Island Viburnum Laurustinus Cranberry Bush Latherleaf Viburnum Greater periwinkle, Vinca Common periwinkle Grape* Old fashioned Weigela Spanish bayonet Yucca, Adam's needle

* Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.

** Not for use on container grown plants



0.37% Prodiamine Pre-Emergent + Fertilizer



0.37% Prodiamine Pre-Emergent + Fertilizer

0-0-7

For selective preemergence 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, [N³,N³-Di-*n*-propyl-2,4-dinitro-6-(trifluoromethyl)-*m*-phenylenediamine 0.37%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 99.63%

Total: 100.0%

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS	
SOLUBLE POTASH (K ₂ O)	7.00%
CHLORINE (Cl)	5.25%
DERIVED FROM: Muriate of Potash	F1612

Information regarding the contents and levels of metals in this product is available on the internet at: <http://aapfco.org/metals.htm>

In the state of Florida, it is recommended that the user of this product follow the Green Industries and Golf Course Best Management Practices (GI-BMP Manual: Florida-Friendly Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources by the Green Industries).

It can be found at the Florida-Friendly Landscaping GI-BMP website: http://ffl.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/GIBMP_Manual_Web_English_2015.pdf

Do not apply near water, storm drains, or drainage ditches. Do not apply if heavy rains are expected. Apply this product only to your lawn/garden, and sweep any product that lands on the driveway, sidewalk, or street back onto your lawn/garden.

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:	<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. 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 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. Emergency Phone Numbers (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (Transportation and spills) (800) 222-1222 Poison Control Center	

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 preemergence 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed 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 HANDLING: 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.

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.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.

- Pressure – Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.

- Spray Nozzle – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

BOOMLESS GROUND APPLICATIONS

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift

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)

Item #904924

Net Contents 18 lbs. (8,16 kg)

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	Kochia
Bluegrass, Annual (<i>Poa annua</i>)	Lambsquarter, common
Carpetweed	Lovegrass
Chickweed, common	Panicum (Texas, Fall, Browntop)
Chickweed, mouse ear (from seed)	Pigweed
Crabgrass (large, smooth)	Purslane, common
Crowfootgrass	Pusley, Florida
Cupgrass, Woolly	Rescuegrass ³
Foxtails, Annual	Shepherd's Purse ²
Goosegrass ¹	Signalgrass, Broadleaf
Henbit	Speedwell, Persian
Itchgrass	Sprangletop
Johnsongrass (from seed)	Spurge, Prostrate
Juncleweed	Witchgrass
Knotweed	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 Rates** section. Do not exceed the maximum rate for turf grass species listed in the **Maximum Annual Rate** section.

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.



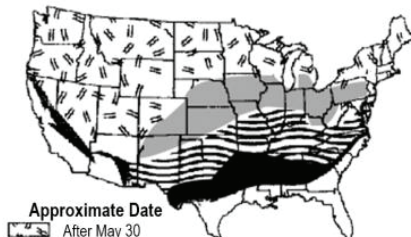
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 Brunswick, OH 44212

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



Approximate Date

After May 30
After May 10
After April 20
After March 20
January 1 to March 20

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 /A	Lbs. Product /1000 sq.ft.	Lbs. a.i./A
Creeping Bentgrass	176	4.0	0.65
Creeping Red Fescue	203	4.7	0.75
Buffalograss Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass	270	6.2	1.0
Bermudagrass ² Bahigrass Centipedegrass Seashore Paspalum St. Augustinegrass Tall Fescue (including turf-type) Zoysia	405	9.3	1.5

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./1,000 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./1,000 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** section table, and the applicable rate determined in the **State Nutrient Restrictions** table below.

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.

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.

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.

Overseeding Rate and Treatment Interval Chart					
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

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

Conditions of sale: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Turf Care Supply, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Turf Care Supply, LLC. Turf Care Supply, LLC. DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Turf Care Supply, LLC. SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, AND TURF CARE SUPPLY, LLC'S SOLE LIABILITY AND BUYER'S AND USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE REFUND OF THE PURCHASE PRICE. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER AND USER ACKNOWLEDGE AND ASSUME ALL RISKS AND LIABILITY RESULTING FROM HANDLING, STORAGE AND USE OF THIS PRODUCT. TURF CARE SUPPLY, LLC DOES NOT AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTY, GUARANTEE OR REPRESENTATION CONCERNING THIS PRODUCT.

LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS

Including Established Perennials and Wildflower Plantings
This product may be applied for residual preemergence 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/grfts 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)
<i>Abies</i> spp. <i>Abelia grandiflora</i> <i>Acer palmatum</i> <i>Acer platanoides</i> <i>Achillea</i> sp. <i>Actinidia chinensis</i> [*] <i>Agapanthus africanus</i> <i>Akebia quinata</i> <i>Allium cernuum</i> <i>Anemone hybrida</i> <i>Aquilegia</i> spp. <i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i> <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> <i>Artemisia</i> spp. <i>Aster</i> sp. or <i>Symphotrichum</i> sp. <i>Aster X frikartii</i> <i>Athyrium felix-femina</i> <i>Aucuba japonica</i> <i>Begonia</i> spp. <i>Berberis gladwynensis</i> <i>Berberis julianae</i> <i>Berberis mentorensis</i> <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> <i>Berberis verruculosa</i> <i>Bergenia cordifolia</i> <i>Boitonia aristoides</i> <i>Bougainvillea</i> spp. <i>Buddleia davidii</i> <i>Buxus microphylla</i> <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> <i>Campanula carpatica</i> <i>Campsis X tagliabuana</i> <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> <i>Cassia artemisoides</i> <i>Ceanothus rigidus</i> <i>Cerastostigma plumbaginoides</i> <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> <i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i> <i>Cleyera japonica</i> <i>Citrus</i> spp. [*] <i>Coreopsis</i> spp. <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> <i>Cassia artemisoides</i> <i>Ceanothus rigidus</i> <i>Cerastostigma plumbaginoides</i> <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> <i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i> <i>Cleyera japonica</i> <i>Citrus</i> spp. [*] <i>Coreopsis</i> spp. <i>Cornus florida</i>	Fir Abelia; Sherwood Japanese maple Norway maple Yarrow (King Edward) Kiwi [*] Lily-of-the-Nile; African Lily Five-leaf or Chocolate vine Lady's leek or Nodding onion Japanese anemone Columbine (Red and gold) Vine Hill manzanita Cape weed Wormwood (Silver mound; Castle) Aster (Bonny blue, Purple dome) <i>Aster</i> sp. or <i>Symphotrichum</i> sp. <i>Aster X frikartii</i> Lady fern Japanese Aucuba Fibrous begonia (Hardy Grandis) Barberry Japanese barberry Warty barberry Snowbank Geraniumvilea Butterfly-bush (Dwarf Blue, Royal Red) Japanese boxwood Weeping bottlebrush Scotch heather Tussock bellflower (White Clips) Trumpet creeper; Trumpet flower (Madame Gaten) Hottentot fig; Ice plant Feathery Cassia Wild Lilac False Cypress Cleyera Citrus species [*] Coreopsis; Callopsis (Early sunrise, Moonbeam) Flowering dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i> <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> <i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i> <i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i> <i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i> <i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i> <i>Crataegus</i> spp. <i>Crocosmia</i> spp. <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> <i>Delosperma alba</i> <i>Delphinium</i> spp. <i>Dianthus deltooides</i> <i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i> <i>Dodonea viscosa</i> <i>Echinacea purpurea</i> <i>Elaeagnus pungens</i> <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> <i>Euonymus japonica</i> <i>Euonymus kiautschovica</i> <i>Fatsia japonica</i> <i>Forsythia intermedia</i> <i>Forsythia suspense</i> <i>Forsythia viridissima</i> <i>Gaillardia</i> spp. <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> <i>Gentiana dahurica</i> <i>Geranium cinereum</i> <i>Gladiolus</i> spp. ^{**} <i>Gypsophila repens</i> <i>Hedera helix</i> <i>Helianthemum</i> spp. <i>Hemerocallis</i> spp. <i>Hibiscus</i> spp. ^{**} <i>Hibiscus</i> spp. <i>Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis</i> ^{**} <i>Hosta plantaginea</i> <i>H. sieboldiana</i> <i>Houttuynia cordata</i> var. <i>variegata</i> <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> <i>Ilex cornuta</i> ^{**} <i>Ilex crenata</i> <i>Ilex opaca</i> <i>Ilex pernyi</i> <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> <i>Inula ensifolia</i> <i>Iris ensata</i>	American dogwood Pampas grass Cranberry cotoneaster Cotoneaster Bearberry cotoneaster Rockspray cotoneaster Hawthorne Lonicer Italian cypress Hop bush Coneflower, purple (Magnus) Silverberry Wintercreeper Japanese spindle tree; Evergreen euonymus Spreading euonymus Japanese aralia Border forsythia Weeping forsythia Greenstem forsythia Blanket flower (Goblin) Gardenia, Cape-jasmine Genian Cranesbill Gladiolus Baby's breath English Ivy Sunrose Daylily (Aztec gold, Stella d'Oro, Tender love) Rose of Sharon ^{**} Mallow (Disco belle white) Chinese hibiscus ^{**} Hosta, Plantain lily Hosta (Searsucker) Bigleaf hydrangea Chinese holly ^{**} Japanese holly American holly Holly Yaupon holly Sword-leaved iris (Jodlesong)

Scientific name	Common name (Tested varieties)	Scientific name	Common name (Tested varieties)
<i>Iris siberica</i> <i>Iris</i> spp. <i>Jasminium nudiflorum</i> <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> <i>Juniperus conferta</i> <i>Juniperus davurica</i> <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> <i>Juglans</i> spp. [*] <i>Justicia brandegeana</i> <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> <i>Lantana montevidensis</i> <i>Lavender</i> spp. <i>Leontopodium alpinum</i> <i>Ligustrum amurense</i> <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> <i>Ligustrum sinense</i> <i>Lilium</i> spp. <i>Liriope muscari</i> <i>Liriope muscari</i> var. <i>variegata</i> <i>Liriope spicata</i> <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> <i>Lonicera japonica</i> <i>Lonicera tatarica</i> <i>Loropetalum chinense</i> <i>Lythrum</i> spp. <i>Magnolia</i> spp. ^{**} <i>Maleophora luteola</i> <i>Malus</i> spp. [*] <i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> <i>Nandina domestica</i> <i>Narcissus</i> spp. ^{**} <i>Nerium oleander</i> <i>Olea europaea</i> [*] <i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> ^{**} <i>Osmanthus heterophyllum</i> <i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i> <i>Oxydendron luteum</i> <i>Persea americana</i> <i>Photinia fraseri</i> <i>Physostegia virginiana</i> <i>Picea</i> spp. ^{**} <i>Pieris japonica</i> <i>Pinus brutia</i> <i>Pinus canariensis</i> <i>Pinus elliotii</i> <i>Pinus halepensis</i> <i>Pinus nigra</i> <i>Pinus palustris</i> <i>Pinus radiata</i> <i>Pinus strobus</i> <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> <i>Pinus taeda</i> <i>Pinus thunbergiana</i> <i>Pinus virginiana</i> <i>Pistacia</i> spp. [*] <i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i> <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> <i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> <i>Prunus</i> spp. [*]	Siberian iris (Cabernet) Iris ^{**} Winter jasmine Chinese juniper (Nick's compact) Shore juniper (Blue Pacific) Juniper Creeping juniper Walnut [*] Shrimp plant Crape myrtle Weeping lantana Lavender (Munstead) Edelweiss Amur privet Japanese privet Glossy privet (Wax-Leaf) Chinese privet (Variegata) Lily (Jazz) Liriope (Big blue, Lilyturf, Silver mound, Evergreen giant) Liriope, variegated Liriope, creeping Cardinal flower Japanese honeysuckle Tatarian honeysuckle Burgundy Loosestrife (Modern Pink) Magnolia ^{**} Ice plant Crabapple [*] Yaku jima, Silberfeder Heavenly bamboo Narcissus ^{**} Oleander Olive [*] Mondo Grass ^{**} Osmanthus; False holly (Gulf tide) Trailing African Daisy Sounwood Avocado [*] Frasier's photinia; Redtip False dragonhead (Vivid) Spruce species ^{**} (Colorado blue, Norway, etc.) Lily-of-the-valley shrub Calabrian pine Canary island pine Slash pine Aleppo pine Austrian black pine Longleaf pine Monterey pine Eastern white pine Scotch pine Loblolly pine Japanese black pine Virginia pine Pistachio [*] Queensland pittosporum Japanese pittosporum Japanese yew English laurel Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, and Prune [*]	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> ^{**} <i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> <i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i> <i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i> <i>Pyrus</i> spp. <i>Quercus rubra</i> <i>Quercus shumardii</i> <i>Raphiolepis indica</i> <i>Rhododendron (including Azalea)</i> <i>Rosa banksiae</i> <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> [*] <i>Rudbeckia</i> spp. <i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i> <i>Santolina virnis</i> <i>Saxifraga</i> spp. <i>Sedum album</i> <i>Sedum caulicola</i> <i>Sedum dasycarpum</i> <i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> <i>Taxus cuspidata</i> <i>Taxus media</i> <i>Teucrium</i> spp. <i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i> <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> <i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i> <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> <i>Tulipa</i> spp. <i>Viburnum japonicum</i> <i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> <i>Viburnum plicatum</i> <i>Viburnum rigidum</i> <i>Viburnum tinus</i> <i>Viburnum trilobium</i> <i>Viburnum wrightii</i> <i>Vinca major</i> <i>Vinca minor</i> <i>Vitis</i> spp. [*] <i>Weigela florida</i> <i>Yucca aloifolia</i> <i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Douglas-fir ^{**} Firethorn, scarlet Firethorn Firethorn Bradford pear Red oak Shumard oak Indian Hawthorne Rhododendron & Azalea (Coral Bells, Delaware valley white, Flame creeper, George L. Tabor, P.J.M., Roseum Elegans, Formosa, Hino-crimson, Wakaebisu, Gumpo) Lady Bank's Rose Rosemary [*] Black-eyed Susan Latherleaf Fern Goldstrum Santolina Saxifrage, Purple dome Stoncrop Stoncrop, likadense Stoncrop Japanese boxcherry Japanese yew Yew Germander Meadow rue American arborvitae Star Jasmine Canada hemlock Tulip Japanese viburnum Sweet viburnum Japanese snowball Canary Island Viburnum Laurustinus Cranberry Bush Latherleaf Viburnum Greater periwinkle, Vinca Common periwinkle Grape [*] Old fashioned Weigela Spanish bayonet Yucca, Adam's needle

* Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.
**** Not for use on container grown plants**



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