



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505C)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

241-360

Date of Issuance:

9/01/05

Term of Issuance:

Name of Pesticide Product:

PRE-M 3.3 EC Turf

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
Registration
 Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

BASF Corporation
PO Box 15328
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3528

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is reregistered in accordance with FIFRA, provided you make the following changes to your label:

1) Update the FIRST AID statements to the following:

IF IN EYES:

- Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED:

- Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.
- DO NOT GIVE ANY LIQUID TO THE PERSON.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:

- 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.

Signature of Approving Official:

James Tompkins, Product Manager (25)
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505C)

Date:

9/01/05

2) It is recommended that you add the following subsection in the FIRST AID section:

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.

3) Revise the PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS to the following:

"Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing."

4) Move the statement "Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category F on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart" from under the heading WPS Uses, to BEFORE the heading NON-WPS Uses.

5) In the PPE section, NON-WPS uses, change the subheading "Mixers, loaders, applicators and all other handlers must wear:" to "Mixers and loaders must wear:"

6) Add the following Engineering Controls statement after the PPE section:

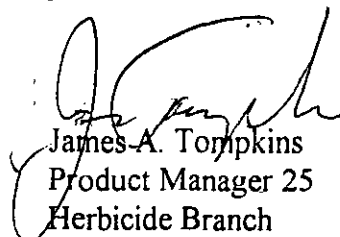
"When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240)(d)(4-6), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS."

7) Add the statement "Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them." after the WPS USES section of the PPE.

8) On page 4, under the subheading SWATH ADJUSTMENT, change the word "Downward" to "downwind."

9) On page 4 and page 7 the statements "THE USER ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY CROP DAMAGE OR OTHER LIABILITY." are unacceptable. Revise these statements to "BASF intends that the user assumes responsibility for any crop damage or other liability."

- You will submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records. If you have any questions, please contact Hope Johnson at 703-305-5410.


James A. Tompkins
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)



The Chemical Company

PRE-M[®]

3.3 EC Turf Herbicide

An Emulsifiable Concentrate for Use as a Preemergent Weed Control in Noncropland Areas, Lawns and Other Turf Areas, Production and Established Landscape Ornamentals, Non-Bearing Fruit and Nut Trees, and Christmas Tree Plantations

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
pendimethalin, N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2, 6-dinitrobenzenamine	37.4%
INERT INGREDIENTS*:	62.6%
TOTAL	100.0%

(1 gallon contains 3.3 lbs. of pendimethalin)
*Contains Petroleum Distillates

EPA Reg. No. 241-360

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/¡PRECAUCIÓN!

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

See inside booklet for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use and Conditions of Sale and Warranty.**

NET CONTENTS:

BASF Corporation
Agricultural Products
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

SEP 1 2005

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

241-360

4/13

FIRST AID

If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • Have the person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor • DO NOT give anything by mouth to 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

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Contains petroleum distillate - vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. Because of increased chemical pneumonia or pulmonary edema caused by aspiration of the hydrocarbon solvent, vomiting should be induced only under professional supervision.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-832-HELP (4357) for emergency medical treatment information.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS and DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

CAUTION!

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and chemical resistant gloves (such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, and/or viton). Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

NON-WPS USES:

Applicators and other handlers (except mixers/loaders) who handle this pesticide for any use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) – in general, only agricultural-plant uses are covered by the WPS – must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber (≥ 14 mils)
- Shoes plus socks

Mixers, loaders, applicators and all other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, or coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Goggles or face shield

WPS USES:

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category F on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators and all other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Goggles or face shield
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. **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 aquatic sites. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at time of herbicide application.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

BASF does not recommend or authorize the use of this product in manufacturing, processing or preparing custom blends with other products for application to turf or ornamentals.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact any person or pet, either directly or through drift. Keep people and pets out of the area during application. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of **24 hours**.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: DO NOT STORE BELOW 40°F. Extended storage at temperatures below 40°F can result in the formation of crystals on the bottom of container. If crystallization does occur, store the container on its side at room temperature (70°F) and rock occasionally until crystals redissolve.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, by incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Observe all cautions and limitations in this label and the labels of products used in combination with **PRE-M® 3.3 EC Turf Herbicide**. The use of **PRE-M 3.3 EC** not consistent with this label can result in injury to crops, animals, or persons. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PRE-M 3.3 EC is recommended for use on plants intended for aesthetic purposes in landscaped grounds or being grown in fields, containers, or beds in production. **PRE-M 3.3 EC** can be used for preemergence weed control in interior plantscapes, or on ornamental gardens or parks, or on golf courses or lawns and landscape plantings.

PRE-M 3.3 EC is recommended for pre-emergence control of grasses and certain broadleaf weed species as they germinate on non-cropland areas, in ornamentals, Christmas tree plantings, non-bearing fruit and nut trees, unimproved turf, and other vegetation control.

PRE-M 3.3 EC will not control established weeds. Therefore, areas to be treated should be free of established weeds at the time of treatment, or **PRE-M 3.3 EC** may be used in conjunction with herbicides registered for post-emergence use in noncropland areas. Consult the labels of those herbicides for suggested treatments, rates to be used and precautions or restrictions for use in noncropland areas.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill tank one-half to three-quarters full with clean water.
2. Add **PRE-M 3.3 EC** to the partially filled tank while agitating and then fill the remainder of the tank with water.
3. **MAINTAIN CONTINUOUS AGITATION WHILE ADDING PRE-M 3.3 EC AND UNTIL SPRAYING IS COMPLETED.** If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, thorough agitation is essential to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Continue agitation while spraying.
4. **PRE-M 3.3 EC** is to be used in tank mixtures with other registered herbicides, then follow directions on the labels of those products which recommend tank mixing.

Backpack Sprayer: Begin with a clean spray tank. Fill the spray tank one-half full with clean water and add the required amount of **PRE-M 3.3 EC** to the sprayer. Cap sprayer and agitate to ensure mixing. Uncap sprayer and finish filling tank to desired level. Cap sprayer and agitate once again. During application it is desirable to agitate the mixture on occasion to ensure mixing. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, thorough agitation is essential before spraying is resumed.

Liquid Fertilizers: Prior to mixing, small quantities should always be tested using a simple jar test. Add the required amount of **PRE-M 3.3 EC** half-filled spray tank while agitating then add the fertilizer product. Complete filling spray tank to desired level.

Dry Bulk Fertilizers: PRE-M 3.3 EC may be impregnated on dry bulk fertilizers. When applied as directed, **PRE-M 3.3 EC/Dry Bulk Fertilizer** mixtures provide weed control equal to that provided by the same rates of **PRE-M 3.3 EC** applied in water.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

GROUND APPLICATIONS

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in sufficient water per acre to uniformly treat the area with a spray pressure of 25 to 50 psi. Suggested spray volumes are 20 - 200 gpa for professional turfgrass, landscape and ornamental applications and 10-200 gpa for all other noncrop applications such as roadsides, utility rights-of-way or soft-residual bareground applications. Maintain continuous agitation during spraying with good mechanical or bypass agitation. Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above those recommended. Avoid application when winds may cause drift.

Avoid unintentional contact of spray solution with driveways, stone, wood, or other porous surfaces. Rinse immediately with water to avoid staining. Avoid mechanically scrubbing until surface area is thoroughly rinsed. Treated turfgrass should be dry before entering to avoid staining onto non-treated surfaces.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

Uniformly apply in 5 or more gallons of water per acre. Exercise caution to minimize drift. **DO NOT** apply during periods of gusty winds or when wind conditions favor drifting. Spray drift can cause injury to sensitive crops. It is recommended that a flagman or an automatic mechanical flagging unit on the aircraft be used to avoid overlapping and possible crop injury.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops:

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information presented below.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **WIND, TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY, and TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - **DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE (continued):

- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

NONCROPLAND WEED CONTROL

PRE-M[®] 3.3 EC Turf Herbicide is recommended for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate on noncropland areas such as railroad, utility, highway, and pipeline rights-of-way; highway guardrails, delineators, and sign posts; utility substations; petroleum tank farms; pumping installations;

fence rows; storage areas; windbreaks and shelterbelts, and other similar areas.

For post-emergence control of weeds, tank-mix combinations of **PRE-M 3.3 EC** plus **ARSENAL[®] herbicide** are recommended. **DO NOT** tank mix with **ARSENAL** in California. Recommended rates for the tank-mix compounds should be determined from the product labels of both **PRE-M 3.3 EC** and **ARSENAL** prior to use. See Table on WEED SPECIES CONTROLLED for rates.

PRODUCTION AND ESTABLISHED LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS

PRE-M 3.3 EC can be used in and around field, liner or container nurseries, established ornamentals or gardens, or in general grounds maintenance, or parks, around military or other institutions, or commercial establishments, or cemeteries, and other similar areas.

PRE-M 3.3 EC is recommended for use on the following established ornamentals and ground covers planted in noncropland areas such as highway rights-of-way, utility substations, mulch beds, parking areas, statuary or monuments, or similar areas.

ORNAMENTAL RESTRICTIONS

Apply **PRE-M 3.3 EC** to established plantings. **PRE-M 3.3 EC** can be safely applied over the top of those plants listed below WITH THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS.

- **DO NOT** make applications to grafted (or budded) liners at any time.
- **DO NOT** make over-the-top applications to liners or transplants using **PRE-M 3.3 EC**.
- **DO NOT** apply **PRE-M 3.3 EC** to liners or transplants during bud break or at time of first flush or new growth.
- **Direct** sprays to soil when making applications to established liners or transplants. **DO NOT** allow spray to cover or penetrate foliage and/or buds or injury is likely to occur.
- **DELAY** applying **PRE-M 3.3 EC** to seedbeds, transplant beds, or liners until plants have become well rooted. Care must be taken that soil or planting mixes has settled firmly following transplanting and that there are not cracks that would allow direct contact of **PRE-M 3.3 EC** with roots. When established rootstock an application of **PRE-M 3.3 EC** can be made prior to budding/grafting the plants.
- Plant only those desirable plant species listed on this label into soil treated the previous season with **PRE-M 3.3 EC** or injury may occur.
- For container grown ornamentals, delay first application of this product to bareroot liners 2 - 4 weeks after transplanting.
- **DO NOT APPLY PRE-M 3.3 EC** in greenhouses, shadehouses, or other enclosed structures.

It is recommended that treated plants be evaluated for 1 - 2 months prior to making application to a large number of plants. **THE USER ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY CROP DAMAGE OR OTHER LIABILITY.**

ORNAMENTAL TANK MIXES

Emerged weeds in ornamentals can be controlled using tank mixes containing Roundup PRO[®], Finale[™], Ornamec[™], Gallery[™], Princep[™], and other similar products. **DO NOT** apply sprays containing Roundup PRO or Finale over the top of ornamental plants.

Before tank mixing a simple jar test is recommended to insure compatibility of herbicides.

Refer to manufacturers' labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before tank mixing with **PRE-M[®] 3.3 EC** and follow those that are most restrictive.

RECOMMENDED SPECIES

PRE-M 3.3 EC sprays are safe around and over the top of the established plants listed on the following pages. However, not all varieties or strains of the plants listed have been tested. Unintentional consequences such as crop injury may result because of certain environmental or growing conditions, manner of use or application. Therefore, before treating a large number of plants, spray a few plants and observe for plant damage prior to full-scale application.

Refer to Table on WEED SPECIES CONTROLLED for rates.

TREES

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alder, European black	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Apple	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Arborvitae, American	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Arbutus	<i>Arbutus</i> spp.
Ash, Red	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Aspen, Bigtooth	<i>Populus grandidentata</i> Aspen,
Aspen, Quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Basswood	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
Birch, European Weeping	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Buckeye, Red	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>
Cedar, White	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Chamaecyparis, Boulevard	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cherry, Black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Cherry, Choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>
Cherry, Kwanzan	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>
Cherry, Nanking	<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Crabapple	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crepe myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Cryptomeria, Japanese Cedar	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>
Cypress, Bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis Leylandii</i>
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Dogwood, Korean	<i>Cornus Kousa</i>
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>
Dogwood, Shrub	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Elm	<i>Ulmus japonica</i>
Fir, Balsam	<i>Abies balsamiae</i>
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Fir, White	<i>Abies concolor</i>
Franklinia	<i>Franklinia</i> spp.
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Gum, Black	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Gum, Sour	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Haw, Black	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.
Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Hemlock, Eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Holly, American	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Lilac, Common	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Lilac, Japanese Tree	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>
Linden	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Magnolia, Star	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>
Maidenhair Tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Nannyberry, Rusty	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>
Oak, Chinquapin	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>
Oak, Live	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Oak, Red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>

Oak, Swamp chestnut	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>
Oak, Water	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Oak, Willow	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix</i> spp.
Palm, Fan	<i>Washingtonia</i> spp.
Palm, Pindo	<i>Butia</i> spp.
Palm, Washington	<i>Washingtonia</i> spp.
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Pear, Bradford	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Bradford'
Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>
Pine, Austrian	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Italian Stone	<i>Pinus pinea</i>
Pine, Loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
Pine, Monterey	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Pine, Red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pine, Slash	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>
Pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
Pine, White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Plum, Purple Leaf	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Poplar, Black	<i>Populus nigra</i>
Redcedar, Eastern	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Redcedar, Western	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
Red Ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> 'Rosea'
Redwood, Dawn	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
Sequoia, Giant	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>
Spruce, Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Dwarf Alberta	<i>Picea glauca</i> 'albertiana'
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Trachycarpus	<i>Trachycarpus</i> spp.
Tulip tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Walnut, Black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Willow, Weeping	<i>Salix babylonica</i>
Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>

SHRUBS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Abelia, Glossy	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>
Aucuba, Gold	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Bamboo, Heavenly	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis gladywensis</i>
Barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Blue Indigo Bush	<i>Dalea gregii</i>
Bottlebrush, Lemon	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>
Boxwood, Common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Cape jasmine	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Cordyline	<i>Cordyline</i> spp.
Correa	<i>Correa</i> spp.
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>
Cotoneaster, Bearberry	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>
Cotoneaster, Rock	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Cypress, Italian	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis Leylandii</i>
Deutzia, Slender	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>

SHRUBS (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Dogwood, Red Twig	<i>Cornus sericea</i>
Elaeagnus	<i>Elaeagnus Ebbingei</i>
Escallonia	<i>Escallonia fradesii</i>
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Euonymus, Golden	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>
Euonymus, Winged	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Forsythia, Border	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>
Fragrant Olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Fuschia, California	<i>Zauschneria californica</i>
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Hawthorne, Indian	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>
Holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
Holly, Fosters	<i>Ilex attenuata 'Fosteri'</i>
Holly, Savannah	<i>Ilex attenuata</i>
Holly, Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Honeysuckle, Bush	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Juniper, Chinese	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> v. 'Pfitzerana'
Juniper, Shore	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>
Juniper, Trailing	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Laurel, Chery	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Laurel, Mountain	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
Laurel, Otto Luyken	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Laurel, Schipka	<i>Prunus schipkanensis</i>
Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
Lavender, English	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>
Leucothoe	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>
Leucothoe, Coast	<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>
Lilac, Cut-leaf	<i>Syringa laciniata</i>
Lily-of-the-Nile	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
Mahonia	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Mock Orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Myrtle, Compact	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
Myrtle, Wax	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Osmanthus	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Palm, European Fan	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>
Palm, Mediterranean Fan	<i>Chamaerops</i> spp.
Phlox, Prickly	<i>Leptodactylon californicum</i>
Photinia, Fraser	<i>Photinia x Fraseri</i>
Pieris, Japanese	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Pine, Mugo	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
Plum, Natal	<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>
Privet, California	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
Privet, Glossy	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Privet, Variegated	<i>Ligustrum sinensis</i>
Privet, Waxleaf	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Quince, Flowering	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>
Ranger, Texas	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>
Redroot	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Robira	<i>Pittosporum tobiri</i>
Spice Plant	<i>Illicium parviflorum</i>
Spiraea	<i>Spiraea x vanhouttei</i>
Spiraea, Anthony Waterer	<i>Spiraea x Bumalda</i>

Spiraea, Japanese	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>
Sweet Bay	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Trumpet Bush	<i>Tecoma stans</i>
Verbena, Lemon	<i>Aloysia triphylla</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>
Vitex	<i>Vitex</i> spp.
Weigela	<i>Weigela florida</i>
Wild Lilac	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Xylosma	<i>Xylosma congestum</i>
Yellowbells	<i>Tecoma stans</i>
Yew*	<i>Taxus media</i>
Yew, Japanese*	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>
Yew, Southern	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllum</i>
Yucca, Adam's	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>
Yucca, Weeping	<i>Yucca pendula</i>

* Applications should not be made during spring growth or injury to the terminals may occur.

GROUND COVERS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ajuga	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
Cinquefoil, Spring	<i>Potentilla verna</i>
Daisy, Trailing African	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>
Gazania	<i>Gazania splendens</i>
Icelandic Large Leaf	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy, Geranium	<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>
Jasmine, Asiatic	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>
Jasmine, Primrose	<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>
Mondograss	<i>Ophiopogon japonica</i>
Myoporum	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Rose-Of-Sharon	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>

PERENNIALS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bleeding Heart	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
Calla lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Canna, common garden	<i>Canna generalis 'Lucifer'</i>
Chincherinchee	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>
Crinum Lily	<i>Crinum</i> spp.
Fern, Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>
Fern, Leatherleaf	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>
Freesia	<i>Freesia x hybrida</i>
Heather, Dwarf	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
Lily	<i>Lilium</i> spp.
Liriope, Creeping	<i>Liriope spicata</i>
Liriope, Variegated	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Montbretia	<i>Crocasmia crocosmiiflora</i>
Orchid, Peacock	<i>Acidanthera bicolor</i>
Peony, Chinese	<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i>
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria</i> spp.
Zephyr Lily	<i>Zephyranthes</i> spp.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Common Name	Scientific Name
Beach Grass	<i>Ammophila breviligulata</i>
Fescue, Blue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Fescue, Sheep	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Reed Canary Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Reed, Giant	<i>Arundo spp.</i>
Ribbon Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Tufted Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>

PRE-M* 3.3 EC Turf Herbicide may be used on plant species not listed on this label. The suitability for such uses should be determined by treating a small number of such plants at the recommended rate. Treated plants should be evaluated 1-2 months following treatment for possible injury. THE USER ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY CROP DAMAGE OR OTHER LIABILITY. **DO NOT** treat plants grown for food or feed. **DO NOT** use treated plants for food or feed.

WEED CONTROL IN CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS

PRE-M* 3.3 EC is recommended for preemergence control of the weed species listed on this label as they germinate in areas planted with the following Christmas trees:

Common Name	Scientific Name
*Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
*Balsam Fir	<i>Abies balsamiae</i>
Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga Menziesii</i>
*Scotch Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
*Virginia Pine	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
White Fir	<i>Abies concolor</i>
*White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>

* Do not use in California.

PRE-M 3.3 EC can be applied directly over the top of established Christmas trees. DELAY applying **PRE-M 3.3 EC** to seedbeds, transplant beds, or bareroot liners until plants have become well rooted.

PRE-M 3.3 EC will not control established weeds. Therefore, areas to be treated should be free of established weeds at the time of treatment, or **PRE-M 3.3 EC** may be used in conjunction with herbicides registered for postemergence use in Christmas trees. Consult the labels of those herbicides for suggested treatments, rates to be used and precautions or restrictions for use in Christmas trees.

WEED CONTROL IN NON-BEARING FRUIT AND NUT CROPS AND VINEYARDS

PRE-M 3.3 EC may be applied for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds on the following non-bearing crops:

Almond	Citrus	Olive	Pistachio
Apple	Fig	Peach	Plum
Apricot	Grape	Pear	Prune
Cherry	Nectarine	Pecan	Walnut, English

Refer to Table on **WEED SPECIES CONTROLLED** for rates.

Apply the spray directly to the ground below the trees or vines. Care must be taken that soil or planting mixes have settled firmly following transplanting and that there are no cracks that would allow direct contact of **PRE-M 3.3 EC** and roots. Directed sprays where soil and media surfaces are uniformly covered will result in best weed control and plant tolerance. For newly transplanted and one year old grapevines, apply only when they are dormant. **DO NOT** apply if buds have started to swell. **PRE-M 3.3 EC** may be used where the roots of a fruit, vine, nut, or ornamental plant encroach into a treatable area.

WEED SPECIES CONTROLLED

For pre-emergence control of the weed species listed, apply **PRE-M 3.3 EC** at the following rates:

Length of Control	PRE-M 3.3 EC Turf Herbicide	Ounces Required to Treat 1000 sq ft
Short Term Control (2-4 months)	2.4 Quarts/Acre	1.8 oz
Long Term Control (6-8 months)	4.8 Quarts/Acre	3.6 oz

PRE-M 3.3 EC will not control established weeds.

The efficacy of **PRE-M 3.3 EC** will be improved if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If **PRE-M 3.3 EC** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, erratic weed control may result.

The following grass and broadleaf weeds are controlled by preemergence treatments of **PRE-M 3.3 EC** at the rates recommended:

GRASSES CONTROLLED

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria spp.</i>
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Setaria lutescens</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>
Johnsongrass (from seed)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>
Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis spp.</i>
Panicum, Browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>
Panicum, Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Sandbur, Field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Sprangletop, Mexican	<i>Leptochloa uninervia</i>
Sprangletop, Red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>
Woolly Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED

Common Name	Scientific Name
Burweed, Lawn	<i>Soliva pterisperma</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, Hop	<i>Trifolium procumbens</i>
Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.
Eveningprimrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>
Filaree	<i>Erodium</i> spp.
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Knotweed (prostrate)	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
Speedwell, Corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Spurge, Annual	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
Woodsorrel, Yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>

WEED CONTROL IN LAWNS AND TURF

PRE-M 3.3 EC provides preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate in any turfgrass site (lawns, sod, turf areas). Examples of such sites include, but are not limited to: grounds or lawns around residential and commercial establishments, multifamily dwellings, military and other institutions, parks, airports, roadsides, schools, picnic grounds, athletic fields or jogging paths, areas around houses of worship, cemeteries; golf courses; prairiegrass areas; and sod farms.

Turfgrass Types: **PRE-M 3.3 EC Turf Herbicide** should only be applied to well established lawns and turf.

PRE-M 3.3 EC can be used on the following turfgrasses: Bahiagrass, Bermudagrass, Centipedegrass, Fine Fescue, Kentucky Bluegrass, Perennial Ryegrass, St. Augustinegrass, Tall Fescue, Zoysiagrass.

GENERAL TURF INFORMATION

Use only on well-established turfgrass with a dense and uniform stand.

DO NOT use on greens or injury may occur.

PRE-M 3.3 EC treatments will not control established weeds.

Applications must be made prior to germination of weeds.

Allow at least 2 months between applications except where indicated under **RATE AND APPLICATION CHART**.

MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Add **PRE-M 3.3 EC** slowly to partially filled tank (one-half to three-quarters full) of water while agitating and then fill the remainder of the tank with water. **MAINTAIN CONTINUOUS AGITATION WHILE ADDING PRE-M 3.3 EC AND UNTIL SPRAYING IS COMPLETED.** If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, thorough agitation is essential to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Continue agitation while spraying as needed.

Apply with properly calibrated equipment in sufficient water per acre to provide uniform spray distribution. Low pressure (25-50 psi) sprayers are recommended. Avoid application when winds may cause drift.

COMPATIBILITY

PRE-M 3.3 EC is compatible with most commonly used herbicides. When **PRE-M 3.3 EC** is used in tank mixture with another herbicide, refer to each label for rates, methods of application, proper timing, weeds controlled, limitations, and precautions. **Always use** in accordance with the more restrictive label limitations and precautions. When tank mixing be sure to add **PRE-M 3.3 EC** to the partially filled tank first, mix thoroughly, and then add combination products to the mixture; **DO NOT** apply tank mix combinations unless previous experience indicates the mixture is effective and will not result in application problems or plant injury. **DO NOT** attempt to mix **PRE-M 3.3 EC** directly with liquid fertilizer. Premix one part of **PRE-M 3.3 EC** with two parts water and add this diluted mixture slowly into the tank while agitating.

PRECAUTIONS ON TURF

Not for use on bentgrass or *Poa annua* (putting greens and tees) or on dichondra, where these are desired species.

This product may cause yellowing and thinning of cool season grasses in winter overseeded turf.

Delay seeding by 3 months and sprigging by 5 months after application. Prior to seeding or sprigging, the soil surface should be disturbed or worked to dilute any remaining chemical residue.

On newly planted areas, wait until the grass has been mowed at least 4 times and has filled in before applying product.

On turf that has been severely thinned due to winter damage, excessive soil moisture, low temperature (below 40°F), scalping, insects, disease, etc., wait until turf has filled in and rooting of stolons is complete before applying.

This product may stain, thus avoid contact with areas such as sidewalks, driveways, etc. If contact with the spray mixture occurs, promptly rinse with water.

PRE-M 3.3 EC treatments are most effective in controlling weeds when adequate rainfall or overhead irrigation is received within 7 days after irrigation.

Weeds Species Controlled: When applied as directed, **PRE-M 3.3 EC** will control the following weed species:

GRASSES CONTROLLED

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
Fall panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Foxtail	<i>Setaria</i> spp.
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.
Hop clover	<i>Trifolium procumbens</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Mouseear chickweed	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Prostrate spurge	<i>Euphorbia supina</i>
Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Oxalis	<i>Oxalis</i> spp.
Evening primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>

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TURFGRASSES

APPLICATION RATES FOR WEED CONTROL¹

Turfgrass Species	Weeds Controlled	Rates of PRE-M [®] 3.3 EC	Comments
COOL SEASON GRASSES			
Bluegrass, Kentucky Fescue, fine Fescue, tall Ryegrass, perennial	crabgrass foxtail <i>Poa annua</i> barriyardgrass fall panicum oxalis prostrate spurge purslane knotweed evening primrose hop clover	3.6 to 4.8 pts/Acre or 1.3 to 1.8 oz./1,000 sq ft Initial application prior to weed germination in spring.	Apply a repeat application of 2.5 to 3.6 pts/Acre (1 to 1.3 oz/1000 sq ft) after 5-8 weeks for extended control or where heavy weed infestations are expected.
	goosegrass	Residential² Turf Uses Only: 3.6 to 4.8 pts/Acre or 1.3 to 1.8 oz/1,000 sq ft Initial application prior to weed germination in spring.	Apply a repeat application of 3.6 pts/Acre (1.3 oz/1000 sq ft) if the lower rate was used initially or for extended goosegrass control.
	goosegrass	Commercial or Other Non-Residential Turf Uses: 3.6 to 7.2 pts/Acre or 1.3 to 2.6 oz/1,000 sq ft Initial application prior to weed germination in spring.	Apply a repeat application of 3.6 pts/Acre (1.3 oz/1000 sq ft) if the lower rate was used initially or for extended goosegrass control.
	cudweed <i>Poa annua</i> chickweed lawn burweed henbit corn speedwell	3.6 to 4.8 pts/Acre or 1.3 to 1.8 oz/1,000 sq ft	Apply in late summer or early fall prior to weed germination.
WARM SEASON GRASSES			
Bahia grass Bermudagrass Buffalograss Centipedegrass Fescue, tall St. Augustinegrass Zoysiagrass	crabgrass foxtail <i>Poa annua</i> barriyardgrass fall panicum oxalis prostrate spurge purslane knotweed evening primrose hop clover	Residential² Turf Uses Only: 3.6 to 4.8 pts/Acre or 1.3 to 1.8 oz/1,000 sq ft Initial application prior to weed germination in spring.	Apply a repeat application of 2.5 to 3.6 pts/Acre (1 to 1.3 oz/1000 sq ft) after 5-8 weeks if necessary.
	goosegrass	3.6 pts/Acre or 1.3 oz/1000 sq ft Apply prior to weed germination in spring. Make a second application 6-8 weeks later.	An additional application of 3.6 pts/Acre (1.3 oz/1000 sq ft) may be made for extended goosegrass control 8 weeks after the second application.
	cudweed <i>Poa annua</i> chickweed lawn burweed henbit corn speedwell	2.6 to 4.8 pts/Acre or 1.3 to 1.8 oz/1,000 sq ft	Apply in late summer or early fall prior to weed germination.

¹ **DO NOT** exceed a maximum of 4.8 pts/Acre per application for use on residential turfgrass.

² Residential is defined as turf in any residential situation as well as schools, parks and playgrounds.

DO NOT exceed a maximum of 7.2 pts./Acre per application for use on commercial or other non-residential turfgrass.

The efficacy of **PRE-M[®] 3.3 EC Turf Herbicide** will be improved if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If **PRE-M 3.3 EC** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, erratic weed control may result.

To prevent establishment of weeds along the edges of lawns it may be necessary to overlap the spray three to six inches onto sidewalks or driveways, etc. to ensure effective application rates in these especially vulnerable sites. Where temporary discoloration of pavement is to be avoided, rinse immediately to avoid staining.

INDUSTRIAL (UNIMPROVED) TURF

Industrial, or unimproved turf areas often have a different spectrum of weeds to be controlled than those found in fine turf as described in this leaflet. **PRE-M 3.3 EC Turf Herbicide** will control annual grasses and broadleaf weeds mentioned in that section of this label as well as the following weeds that might germinate in established grasses in rights-of-way, roadsides, construction sites, parks, substations, lots, or similar areas:

Crowfootgrass, Itchgrass, Johnsongrass (from seed), Junglerice, Lovegrass, Browntop Panicum, Texas Panicum, Field Sandbur, Signalgrass, Mexican Sprangletop, Red Sprangletop, Witchgrass, Woolly Cupgrass, Carpetweed, Fiddleneck, Filaree, Kochia, Lambsquarters, Pigweed, Puncturevine, Florida Pusley, London Rocket, Shepherdspurse, Pennsylvania Smartweed, Annual Spurge, and Velvetleaf.

Apply before weeds germinate. A postemergence herbicide such as 2,4-D, MSMA, or similar products may be tank mixed to control established weeds. Apply according to label instructions for the respective products and follow the most restrictive wording.

TOTAL VEGETATION CONTROL

PRE-M[®] 3.3 EC may be tank mixed with **ARSENAL[®]**, **PLATEAU[®]**, Roundup PRO[®], Karmex™, Finale™, Oust™, diuron, or other products to provide bare ground, or total vegetation control. **PRE-M 3.3 EC** can be used to provide greater plant selectivity in areas where such action may be desired. Such sites might have roots of landscape vegetation, ornamentals, or desirable trees encroaching into the treated zone. Refer to tank mix partner labels regarding effects on desirable plants. **DO NOT** tank mix with **ARSENAL** in California.

Applications may be made to existing weeds controlled by the partner herbicide. Recommended rates should be determined from the product labels prior to use. Follow the most restrictive label instructions.

For Kochia: Combinations of **PRE-M 3.3 EC** with **ARSENAL** or diuron are recommended if control has been a problem for other herbicides. For rates refer to RATE AND APPLICATION CHART.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflects the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

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