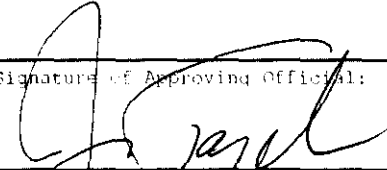
	U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Office of Pesticide Programs Registration Division (H7505C) 401 "M" St., S.W. Washington, D.C. 20460	EPA Reg. Number: 241-16	Date of Issuance: 07-22-2002
	NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Registration <input type="checkbox"/> Reregistration	Term of Issuance: Conditional	
	(under FIFRA, as amended)	Name of Pesticide Product: Pendulum CS herbicide	
Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code): BASF CORP. P.O. Box 13528 R.T.P. North Carolina 27709-2000			
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.			
<p style="text-align: center;">This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration of your product under FIFRA sec. 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data; and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 4. 2. Make the following label changes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. "241-16". 3. Reentry interval must be 24hrs 			
Signature of Approving Official: 		Date: JUL 22 2002	

2 8 18

PENDULUM® CS herbicide

For Use as a Preemergent Weed Control Herbicide in Noncropland Areas, Non-residential turf and Ornamental Plantings

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

pendimethalin, N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2, 6-dinitrobenzenamine 38.7%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 61.3%

TOTAL 100.0%

(1 gallon contains 3.8 lbs. of pendimethalin)

EPA Reg. No. 241-XXX

EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/!PRECAUCION!

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.)

FIRST AID

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

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night, 800-832-HELP (4357).

See next page for Additional Precautionary Statements.

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709



ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated

JUL 22 2002

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

241-416

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS**

CAUTION!

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

DO NOT use in manufacturing products for application to turf or ornamentals.

Not for use on turf being grown for sale or other commercial use as sod, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

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
- Waterproof gloves
- 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: DO NOT STORE BELOW 15°F. Extended storage at temperatures below 15°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 dissolve.

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 PENDULUM CS herbicide. The use of PENDULUM CS herbicide not consistent with this label can result in injury to crops, animals, or persons. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

DISCLAIMER

The label instructions for the use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on research and field use. 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. Turf injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the use of, or application of the product contrary to label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of BASF Corporation (BASF). All such risks shall be assumed by the user.

BASF shall not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not set forth on this label. User assumes all risks associated with the use of this product in any manner not specifically set forth on this label.

BASF warrants only that the material contained herein conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the use therein described when used in accordance with the directions for use, subject to the risks referred to above. **BASF DOES NOT MAKE OR AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED AND EXPRESSLY EXCLUDES AND DISCLAIMS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.**

BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND BASF'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED TO REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF PENDULUM CS herbicide. In no case shall BASF or the seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

BASF makes no other express or implied warranty, including other express or implied warranty of **FITNESS** or of **MERCHANTABILITY**. User assumes the risk of any use contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable by BASF.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PENDULUM CS herbicide is recommended for preemergence control of grasses and certain broadleaf weed species as they germinate on noncropland areas and non-residential turf sites. Examples of such sites include, but are not limited to: grounds or lawns around commercial establishments, military and other institutions, parks, airports, roadsides, schools, picnic grounds, athletic fields, houses of worship, cemeteries; golf courses; prairiegrass areas; and sod farms.

PENDULUM CS herbicide can also be used in and around field, liner, and container grown ornamental nurseries; established landscape ornamentals and ornamental gardens; listed groundcovers; nonbearing fruit and nut trees; conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries; and for tree plantation site preparation and maintenance.

In addition, PENDULUM CS herbicide can be applied for general grounds maintenance around areas such as parking lots, driveways and roadsides, alleyways, bike and jogging paths, vacant lots, buildings, stone gardens and gravel yards, markers and fence lines, mulch beds and other similar areas. It may be

used under asphalt or concrete treatments as part of a site preparation program.

PENDULUM CS herbicide will not control established weeds. Therefore, areas to be treated should be free of established weeds at the time of treatment, or PENDULUM CS herbicide may be used in conjunction with herbicides registered for postemergence use in noncropland areas and non-residential turf sites. Consult the labels of those herbicides for suggested treatments, rates to be used and precautions or restrictions for use in these areas.

The efficacy of PENDULUM CS herbicide will improve if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If PENDULUM CS is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, erratic weed control may result.

Applied according to label directions and under normal growing conditions, PENDULUM CS herbicide or PENDULUM CS herbicide tank-mix combinations will not cause crop injury. Over-application can result in crop stand loss, crop injury, or soil residues. Uneven application can decrease weed control or cause crop injury.

Seedling diseases, cold weather, excessive moisture, high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought can weaken seedlings and plants, and increase the possibility of plant damage from PENDULUM CS herbicide.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Ground Driven Sprayer:

1. Fill tank one-half to three-quarters full with clean water.
2. Add PENDULUM CS herbicide to the partially filled tank while agitating and then fill the remainder of the tank with water.
3. MAINTAIN CONTINUOUS AGITATION WHILE ADDING PENDULUM CS HERBICIDE 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.

If PENDULUM CS herbicide 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ full with clean water and add the required amount of PENDULUM CS herbicide 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 PENDULUM CS herbicide to half filled spray tank while agitating then add the fertilizer product. Complete filling spray tank to desired level.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

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. 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.

NON-RESIDENTIAL TURFGRASSES

APPLICATION RATES for preemergence weed control

Turfgrass Species	Weeds	PENDULUM CS		Comments
		fl.oz./1000 sq.ft.	pts/Acre	
COOL SEASON GRASS:				
Bluegrass, Kentucky	crabgrass	1.1 to 1.6 oz	3.6 to 4.8 pt	Apply a repeat application of 2.2 to 3.1 pts/Acre (0.86 to 1.1 oz/1000 sq.ft.) after 6-8 weeks for extended control or where heavy weed infestations are expected.
Fescue, fine	foxtail	Initial application prior to weed germination in spring.		
Fescue, tall	<i>Poa annua</i>			
Ryegrass, perennial	barnyardgrass			
	fall panicum			
	oxalis			
	prostrate spurge			
	purslane			
	knotweed			
	evening primrose			
	hop clover			
	goosegrass	1.1 to 2.3 oz	3.1 to 6.3 pt	Apply a repeat application of 3.1 pts/A (1.1 oz/ 1000 sq.ft.) if the lower rate was used initially or for extended goosegrass control
	cudweed	1.1 to 1.6 oz	3.1 to 4.2 pt	Apply in late summer or early fall prior to weed germination
	<i>Poa annua</i>			
	chickweed			
	lawn burweed			
	henbit			
	corn speedwell			

WARM SEASON

GRASSES

Bahiagrass	crabgrass	1.1 to 2.3 oz	3.1 to 6.3 pt	Apply a repeat application of 2.2 to 3.1 pts/Acre (0.86 to 1.1 oz/1000 sq.ft.) after 6-8 weeks if necessary.
Bermudagrass	foxtail	Initial application prior to weed germination in spring.		
Buffalograss	<i>Poa annua</i>			
Centipedegrass	barnyardgrass			
Fescue, tall	fall panicum			
St. Augustinegrass	oxalis			
Zoysiagrass	prostrate spurge purslane knotweed evening primrose hop clover			
	goosegrass	1.1 oz	3.1 pt	An additional application of 3.1 pt/Acre (1.1 oz/1000 sqft) may be made for extended goosegrass control 8 weeks after the second application.
		Apply prior to weed germination in spring. Make a second application 6-8 weeks later.		
	cudweed <i>Poa annua</i> chickweed lawn burweed henbit corn speedwell	1.1 to 1.6 oz	3.1 to 4.2 pt	Apply in late summer or early fall prior to weed germination.

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

To prevent establishment of weeds along the edges of treated area 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.

NON-RESIDENTIAL TURFGRASS TANK MIXES

PENDULUM CS herbicide can be mixed with postemergence herbicides to control emerged weeds in non-residential turfgrasses. For annual grass control, applications can be made with Acclaim Extra¹ or MSMA to control emerged weeds. Broadleaf weeds can be controlled using Trimec², Three-Way³, 2-4,D, and other similar products.

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 PENDULUM CS herbicide and follow those that are most restrictive.

NON-RESIDENTIAL TURFGRASS PRECAUTIONS

Use on well established turfgrass with a dense and uniform stand. On newly planted areas, application should not be made until the turfgrass has filled in and has been mowed at least four times. On turf that has been thinned or damaged due to winter injury, excessive moisture, etc., allow for turf recovery prior to making an application.

Applications made to overseeded warm-season turfgrasses may cause thinning or injury of the overseeded species.

Do not use on greens or injury may occur.

Delay reseeding or winter overseeding of treated turfgrass for at least three months following the last PENDULUM application. Delay sprigging turfgrass for five months after application.

NONCROPLAND WEED CONTROL

PENDULUM CS 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.

INDUSTRIAL (UNIMPROVED) TURF

PENDULUM CS herbicide will provide preemergence control of the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed in Weed Species Controlled section of this label that might germinate in established grasses in rights-of-way, roadsides, construction sites, parks, substations, lots, or similar areas:

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

PENDULUM CS herbicide may be tank mixed with ARSENAL[®], SAHARA[®]DG, PLATEAU[®], OASIS[®], ROUNDUP[™] PRO, KARME[™]X, FINALE[™], OUST[™], diuron, glyphosate or other products to provide bare ground, or total vegetation control. PENDULUM CS herbicide 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, SAHARA DG, PLATEAU or OASIS herbicides 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 control combinations of PENDULUM CS herbicide with ARSENAL herbicide or diuron are recommended if control has been a problem for other herbicides. Refer to the WEED SPECIES CONTROLLED section for rates.

ORNAMENTALS

RECOMMENDED SPECIES

PENDULUM CS herbicide sprays are safe around and over the top of the established plants listed below including around field, liner, and container grown ornamental nurseries; established landscape ornamentals and ornamental gardens. However, not all varieties or strains of the plants listed below 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.

ORNAMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Apply PENDULUM CS herbicide to established plantings. DELAY applying PENDULUM CS herbicide 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 no cracks that would allow direct contact of PENDULUM CS herbicide with roots. Directed sprays where soil and media surfaces are uniformly covered will result in best weed control and ornamental tolerance. Plant only those desirable plant species listed on this label into soil treated the previous season with PENDULUM CS herbicide or injury may occur.

For container grown ornamentals, delay first application of this product to bareroot liners 2-4 weeks.

Refer to APPLICATION RATE TABLE for rates.

TREES

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
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, 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
 Dogwood, Shrub
 Elm
 Fir, Balsam
 Fir, Douglas
 Fir, Fraser
 Fir, White
 Franklinia
 Ginkgo
 Gum, Black
 Gum, Sour
 Haw, Black
 Hawthorn
 Hemlock, Canada
 Hemlock, Eastern
 Holly, American
 Honeylocust
 Lilac, Common
 Lilac, Japanese Tree
 Linden
 Magnolia, Saucer
 Magnolia, Southern
 Magnolia, Star
 Maidenhair Tree
 Maple, Norway
 Maple, Japanese
 Maple, Red
 Maple, Sugar
 Nannyberry, Rusty
 Oak, Chinquapin
 Oak, Live
 Oak, Pin
 Oak, Red
 Oak, Swamp chestnut
 Oak, Water
 Oak, White
 Oak, Willow
 Olive
 Palm, Date
 Palm, Fan
 Palm, Pindo
 Palm, Washington
 Peach
 Pear, Bradford
 Pecan
 Pine, Austrian
 Pine, Italian Stone
 Pine, Loblolly
 Pine, Monterey
 Pine, Red
 Pine, Scotch
 Pine, Slash

Cornus amomum
Cornus spp.
Ulmus japonica
Abies balsamae
Pseudotsuga menziesii
Abies fraseri
Abies concolor
Franklinia spp.
Ginkgo biloba
Nyssa sylvatica
Nyssa sylvatica
Viburnum prunifolium
Crataegus spp.
Tsuga canadensis
Tsuga canadensis
Ilex opaca
Gleditsia triacanthos
Syringa vulgaris
Syringa reticulata
Tilia spp.
Magnolia soulangiana
Magnolia grandiflora
Magnolia stellata
Ginkgo biloba
Acer platanoides
Acer palmatum
Acer rubrum
Acer saccharum
Viburnum rufidulum
Quercus muehlenbergii
Quercus virginiana
Quercus palustris
Quercus rubra
Quercus michauxii
Quercus nigra
Quercus alba
Quercus phellos
Olea europaea
Phoenix spp.
Washingtonia spp.
Butia spp.
Washingtonia spp.
Prunus persica
Pyrus calleryana 'Bradford'
Carya illinoensis
Pinus nigra
Pinus pinea
Pinus taeda
Pinus radiata
Pinus resinosa
Pinus sylvestris
Pinus elliotii

Pine, Virginia
 Pine, White
 Plum, Purple Leaf
 Poplar, Black
 Redcedar, Eastern
 Redcedar, Western
 Red Ironbark
 Redwood, Dawn
 Sequoia, Giant
 Serviceberry
 Sourwood
 Spruce, Colorado Blue
 Spruce, Dwarf Alberta
 Spruce, Norway
 Spruce, White
 Sweetgum
 Sycamore
 Trachycarpus
 Tulip tree
 Walnut, Black
 Willow, Weeping
 Yellowwood

Pinus virginiana
Pinus strobus
Prunus cerasifera
Populus nigra
Juniperus virginiana
Thuja plicata
Eucalyptus sideroxylon 'Rosea'
Metasequoia glyptostroboides
Sequoiadendron giganteum
Amelanchier laevis
Oxydendrum arboreum
Picea pungens
Picea glauca 'albertiana'
Picea abies
Picea glauca
Liquidambar styraciflua
Platanus occidentalis
Trachycarpus spp.
Liriodendron tulipifera
Juglans nigra
Salix babylonica
Cladrastis lutea

SHRUBS

Common Name

Scientific Name

Abelia, Glossy
 Aucuba, Gold
 Azalea
 Bamboo, Heavenly
 Barberry
 Barberry, Japanese
 Blue Indigo Bush
 Bottlebrush, Lemon
 Boxwood, Common
 Boxwood, Japanese
 Camellia
 Cape jasmine
 Cordyline
 Correa
 Cotoneaster
 Cotoneaster, Bearberry
 Cotoneaster, Rock
 Cypress, Italian
 Cypress, Leyland
 Deutzia, Slender
 Dogwood, Red Twig
 Elaeagnus
 Escallonia
 Euonymus

Abelia grandiflora
Aucuba japonica
Rhododendron spp.
Nandina domestica
Berberis gladwynensis
Berberis thunbergii
Dalea gregii
Callistemon citrinus
Buxus sempervirens
Buxus microphylla
Camellia japonica
Gardenia jasminoides
Cordyline spp.
Correa spp.
Cotoneaster apiculatus
Cotoneaster dammeri
Cotoneaster horizontalis
Cupressus sempervirens
Cupressocyparis leylandii
Deutzia gracilis
Cornus sericea
Elaeagnus ebbingei
Escallonia fradesii
Euonymus fortunei

Euonymus, Golden
 Euonymus, Winged
 Firethorn
 Forsythia, Border
 Fragrant Olive
 Fuschia, California
 Gardenia
 Hawthorne, Indian
 Hibiscus
 Holly, Chinese
 Holly, Japanese
 Holly, Fosters
 Holly, Savannah
 Holly, Yaupon
 Honeysuckle, Bush
 Juniper
 Juniper, Chinese
 Juniper, Shore
 Juniper, Trailing
 Laurel, Cherry
 Laurel, Mountain
 Laurel, Otto Luyken
 Laurel, Schipka
 Laurustinus
 Lavender, English
 Leucothoe
 Leucothoe, Coast
 Lilac, Cut-leaf
 Lily-of-the-Nile
 Mahonia
 Mock Orange
 Myrtle, Compact
 Myrtle, Wax
 Nandina
 Oleander
 Oregon Grape
 Osmanthus
 Palm, European Fan
 Palm, Mediterranean Fan
 Phlox, Prickly
 Photinia, Fraser
 Pieris, Japanese
 Pine, Mugo
 Plum, Natal
 Privet, California
 Privet, Glossy
 Privet, Variegated
 Privet, Waxleaf
 Pyracantha
 Quince, Flowering
 Ranger, Texas
 Redroot

Euonymus japonica
Euonymus alata
Pyracantha coccinea
Forsythia intermedia
Osmanthus fragrans
Zauschneria californica
Gardenia jasminoides
Raphiolepis indica
Hibiscus syriacus
Ilex cornuta
Ilex crenata
Ilex attenuata 'Fosteri'
Ilex attenuata
Ilex vomitoria
Diervilla lonicera
Juniperus spp.
Juniperus chinensis v. pfitzer
Juniperus conferta
Juniperus horizontalis
Prunus laurocerasus
Kalmia latifolia
Prunus laurocerasus
Prunus schipkanensis
Viburnum tinus
Lavandula angustifolia
Leucothoe fontanesiana
Leucothoe axillaris
Syringa laciniata
Agapanthus africanus
Mahonia aquifolium
Pittosporum tobira
Myrtus communis
Myrica cerifera
Nandina domestica
Nerium oleander
Mahonia aquifolium
Osmanthus fragrans
Chamaerops humilis
Chamaerops spp.
Leptodactylon californicum
Photinia X Fraseri
Pieris japonica
Pinus mugo
Carissa grandiflora
Ligustrum ovalifolium
Ligustrum lucidum
Ligustrum sinensis
Ligustrum japonicum
Pyracantha coccinea
Chaenomeles japonica
Leucophyllum frutescens
Ceanothus spp.

Rhododendron
 Robira
 Spice Plant
 Spiraea
 Spiraea, Anthony Waterer
 Spiraea, Japanese
 Sweet Bay
 Trumpet Bush
 Verbena, Lemon
 Viburnum
 Vitex
 Weigela
 Wild Lilac
 Xylosma
 Yellowbells
 Yew
 Yew, Japanese
 Yew, Southern
 Yucca, Adam's
 Yucca, Weeping

Rhododendron spp.
Pittosporum tobira
Illicium parviflorum
Spiraea vanhouttei
Spiraea X bumalda
Spirea japonica
Laurus nobilis
Tecoma stans
Aloysia triphylla
Viburnum suspensum
Vitex spp.
Weigela florida
Ceanothus spp.
Xylosma congestum
Tecoma stans
Taxus media
Taxus cuspidata
Podocarpus macrophyllus
Yucca filamentosa
Yucca pendula

GROUND COVERS

Common Name

Scientific Name

Ajuga
 Capeweed
 Cinquefoil, Spring
 Daisy, Trailing African
 Gazania
 Iceplant, Large Leaf
 Ivy, English
 Ivy, Geranium
 Jasmine, Asiatic
 Jasmine, Primrose
 Mondograss
 Myoporum
 Pachysandra
 Potentilla
 Rose-Of-Sharon
 Wintercreeper

Ajuga reptans
Arctotheca calendula
Potentilla verna
Osteospermum fruticosum
Gazania splendens
Carpobrotus edulis
Hedera helix
Pelargonium peltatum
Trachelospermum asiaticum
Jasminum mesnyi
Ophiopogon japonica
Myoporum parvifolium
Pachysandra terminalis
Potentilla fruticosa
Hypericum calycinum
Euonymus fortunei

PERENNIALS

Common Name

Scientific Name

Bleeding Heart
 Calla lily
 Canna, common garden
 Chinchinchee

Dicentra spectabilis
Zantedeschia aethiopica
Canna generalis 'Lucifer'
Ornithogalum thyrsoides

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>Lillium</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

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
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</i> spp.
Ribbon Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Tufted Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>

PENDULUM CS 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.**

ORNAMENTAL TANK MIXES

Emerged weeds in ornamentals can be controlled using tank mixes containing Roundup⁴, Finale¹, Ornamec², Gallery⁵, Princep⁸, and other similar products. Do not apply sprays containing Roundup 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 PENDULUM CS herbicide and follow those that are most restrictive.

PENDULUM CS herbicide can be incorporated into landscape and grounds maintenance programs to provide extended preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds. Areas to be treated, such as mulch beds, parking areas and roadsides, fencelines and borders, around statuary or monuments, and similar areas, should be free of emerged weeds before application. To remove emerged weeds either cultivate or tank mix PENDULUM CS with a postemergence product labeled for such use.

Refer to APPLICATION RATE TABLE for rates. Avoid unintentional contact of spray solution with stone, wood, or other porous surfaces as staining may occur. Rinse immediately to avoid staining.

NONCROPLAND AREAS INCLUDING ORNAMENTAL PLANTINGS AND TREE PLANTATIONS

PENDULUM CS herbicide is recommended for grounds maintenance in noncropland areas; preemergence control of the weed species listed in and around established tree plantations (including Christmas trees); pulpwood and fiber farms; in and around established ornamentals planted in noncropland areas such as highway rights-of-way, and utility substations. PENDULUM CS herbicide may be used for hardwood and conifer regeneration on conservation reserve program land or similar areas.

Refer to APPLICATION RATE TABLE for rates.

PENDULUM CS herbicide may be applied at planting or to established trees. When making an application at planting, it is important that slit closure be achieved to prevent PENDULUM CS from directly contacting the tree roots or being washed into the root zone via the open slit or root stunting may occur.

For postemergence control of weeds, tank-mix combinations of PENDULUM CS herbicide plus Roundup, Finale, or other labeled herbicides are recommended. Refer to approved labeling for species recommendations. Recommended rates for the tank-mix compounds should be determined from the product labels of both PENDULUM CS herbicide and partner herbicides prior to use. Precaution must be exercised to prevent combination sprays from direct contact with desirable foliage or injury may result. PENDULUM plus diuron or simazine combinations will broaden weed control spectrum, however, use of combinations may restrict PENDULUM CS herbicide usage in sensitive areas. Refer to manufacturers' labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before use and follow those that are most restrictive.

WEED SPECIES CONTROLLED

For preemergence control of the weed species listed, apply PENDULUM CS herbicide at the following rates:

Length of Control	PENDULUM CS herbic	Fluid Ounces Required To Treat 1000 sq. ft.
Short Term Control (2-4 months)	2.0 Quarts/Acre	1.5 oz.
Long Term Control (6-8 months)	4.0 Quarts/Acre	3.0 oz.

Hand-held Spray Equipment:

Use the table above to determine the amount of PENDULUM CS to be applied per 1000 square feet. The amount of water used for the application is not critical but should be sufficient for thorough coverage without runoff. Calibration of backpack or other hand-held equipment will vary with each operator. Determine the amount of water needed to treat 1000 square feet before mixing the spray solution. Follow information in MIXING INSTRUCTIONS section of this label.

PENDULUM CS herbicide will not control established weeds.

If weeds should develop prior to activation of herbicide, shallow cultivate to destroy existing weeds or, where practical, remove by hand. When cultivating for any reason, it should be shallow. PENDULUM CS herbicide may be used in conjunction with herbicides registered for postemergence use (i.e. Roundup or Finale) for the control of established weeds. Do not apply sprays containing Roundup or Finale over the top of desirable plants. A PENDULUM CS herbicide treatment may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on the PENDULUM CS herbicide label.

The efficacy of PENDULUM CS herbicide will be improved if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. Erratic weed control may result if PENDULUM CS herbicide is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days.

The following grass and broadleaf weeds are controlled by preemergence treatments of PENDULUM CS herbicide at the above-recommended rates.

GRASSES CONTROLLED

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>
Johnsongrass (from seed)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>
Lovegrass (from seed)	<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.
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 pterosperma</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>

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