

241-421

7/23/2009

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

JUL 23 2009

Dr. Jeffrey H. Birk
BASF
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Dr. Birk:

RE: A.I. PENDIMETHALIN; PENDULUM® 0.66% PLUS FERTILIZER, EPA REG. NO. 241-421; PENDULUM® 1.15% PLUS FERTILIZER, EPA REG. NO. 241-422; PENDULUM® 0.5% PLUS FERTILIZER EPA REG. NO. 241-423; AND PENDULUM® 0.86% PLUS FERTILIZER, EPA REG. NO. 241-424;
ADMINISTRATIVE LETTERS ALL DATED APRIL 30, 2009.

Your requested label amendments for Pendulum® 0.66% Plus Fertilizer, EPA Reg. No. 241-421, Pendulum® 1.15% Plus Fertilizer, EPA Reg. No. 241-422, Pendulum® 0.5% Plus Fertilizer, EPA Reg. No. 241-423, and Pendulum® 0.86% Plus Fertilizer, EPA Reg. No. 241-424 are acceptable with the following comments:

1. The signal word on the labels must be prominent and not be crowded according to the requirements in 40CFR156.10(a)(2)(ii)(B) and (C), and 40CFR156.60(b).
2. Add the batch/lot number to each label on nonrefillable containers as required under 40CFR156.140(a)(4).

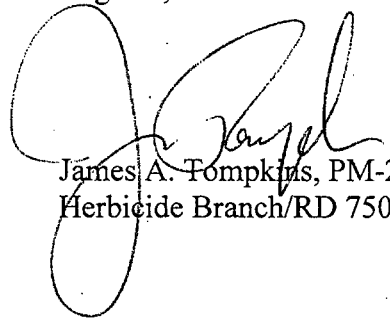
Additional comment for product, Pendulum® 0.86% Plus Fertilizer, EPA Reg. No. 241-424:

1. On page 6 of label, correct the typo, 086% to 0.86% in the first sentence of the 3rd paragraph under "GENERAL INFORMATION"

This amended label supersedes all previously accepted labels. A stamped copy of the revised labels are enclosed for your records. Please submit one copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

For additional assistance with this matter, please contact Phil Errico at 703-305-6663/
Errico.Philip@epa.gov.

Regards,



James A. Tompkins, PM-25
Herbicide Branch/RD 7505P

3/25

Pendulum® 0.66% Plus Fertilizer
Preemergent Weed Control

0.66% pendimethalin + X-X-X Fertilizer

**FOR USE ON TURFGRASSES AND
ESTABLISHED ORNAMENTALS IN THE LANDSCAPE**

Active Ingredient:

pendimethalin: N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine 0.66%

Other Ingredients: 99.34%

Total: 100.00%

EPA Reg. No. 241-421

EPA Est. No.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Total Nitrogen (N)X.X%

X.X % Urea Nitrogen

Available Phosphoric Acid (P₂O₅)X.X%

Potassium Sulfate (K₂SO₄)X.X%

Derived from: Urea, Diammonium Phosphate, and Sulfate of Potash

**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 this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

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

**In case of emergency endangering life or property involving this product,
call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).**

See inside leaflet for additional **Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.**

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated**

JUL 23 2009

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

241-421



The Chemical Company

4/25

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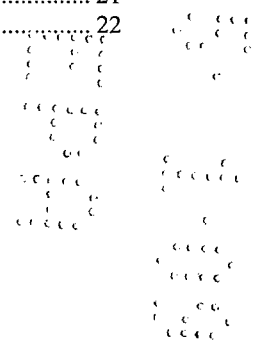
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FIRST AID	
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison 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.
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 lens, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for advice.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).</p>	

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

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

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of waterproof material, such as butyl rubber >14 mils, nitrile rubber >14 mils, or neoprene rubber >14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- 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 or rinsate.

For Florida Only: **DO NOT** apply near water, storm drains or drainage ditches. **DO NOT** apply if heavy rain is expected. Apply only to lawn, and sweep any product that lands on the driveway, sidewalk or street, back onto lawn.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

This label must be in the possession of the user at time of pesticide application.

BASF Corporation 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 Pendulum® 0.66% Plus Fertilizer in greenhouses, shadehouses or other enclosed structures.

NOT FOR USE on grass grown for commercial seed production.

DO NOT apply this product through any irrigation system. Keep children and pets out of treated area until dust has settled.

DO NOT allow dust to drift from the application site and contact people, structures people occupy at any time and the associated property, parks and recreation areas, nontarget crops, aquatic and wetland areas, woodlands, pasture, rangeland, or animals.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **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 made of waterproof material, such as butyl rubber >14 mils, nitrile rubber >14 mils, or neoprene rubber >14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

NONAGRICULTURAL 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 dusts have settled.

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

DO NOT store above 120°F. Store in original container and keep closed. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**Container Disposal
(for paper or plastic bags)**

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. After completely emptying container into application equipment, dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Observe all cautions and limitations on this label and the labels of products used in combination with **Pendulum® 0.66% Plus Fertilizer**. The use of **Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer** not consistent with this label can result in injury to crops, animals, or persons. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer is a combination preemergent herbicide and fertilizer formulated to provide control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds found in any turfgrass site (lawns, sod, turf areas). Examples of such sites include, but are not limited to: golf courses, lawns in residential, commercial establishments, or grounds around military or other institutions, parks, airports, roadsides, schools or cemeteries; athletic fields or recreational areas; prairiegrass areas; and sod farms. **Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer** can be used around established ornamentals in the landscape and in established wildflower plantings. **Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer** may be used for hardwood and conifer regeneration on conservation reserve program land or similar areas.

Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer is labeled for use on the following turfgrass species: Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, fine fescue, tall fescue, bentgrass, *Poa annua* (except putting greens and tees), bermudagrass, St. Augustinegrass, bahiagrass, centipedegrass, zoysiagrass and blends of these grasses.

Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer controls weeds as they germinate, but will not control established weeds. Therefore, areas to be treated should be free of established weeds. Unusually cold, excessively wet, or hot and dry conditions that delay germination or extend germination over a long period of time can reduce weed control.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply product uniformly at the specified rate using a properly calibrated spreader. The efficacy of **Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer** will be improved if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. This will remove the product from the turfgrass foliage and establish a preemergent herbicide barrier in the soil. If **Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, erratic weed control may result.

Avoid contact of product with porous surfaces such as driveways, stone, or wood. Removing particles will help prevent staining.

Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer can be applied before or after postemergence herbicides used to control emerged weeds in turfgrasses. For annual grass control, applications can be made with **Segment™ herbicide**, **Acclaim Extra® herbicide**, or MSMA-containing products, to control

emerged weeds. Broadleaf weeds can be controlled using **Trimec™ herbicide, Three-Way™ herbicide, 2-4,D,** and other similar products.

Applied according to label directions, and under normal growing conditions, **Pendulum® 0.66% Plus Fertilizer** will not cause injury to desirable plants. Overapplication can result in stand loss, plant injury, or soil residues. Uneven application can decrease weed control or cause plant 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 0.66% Plus Fertilizer.**

Apply with properly calibrated spreader equipment to provide uniform distribution. Check application routinely to determine proper calibration. Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above those specified.

Avoid application when winds may cause drift.

Maximum Application Rate by Use Sites

<u>Use Site</u>	<u>lbs Product/A</u>	<u>lbs Product/1000 ft²</u>	<u>lbs a.i./A</u>
Residential* and Sod Farm Turf	303	6.8	2.0
Golf Course, Commercial and Other Non-residential	455	10.2	3.0

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

Florida Specific Requirements for Fertilizer Use

For applications to sports turf at golf courses, parks and athletic fields: DO NOT exceed fertilizer rates recommended in the document titled SL 191, "Recommendations for N, P, K and Mg for Golf Course and Athletic Field Fertilization Based on Mehlich I Extractant" dated March 2007. Copies may be downloaded from <http://edi.ifas.ufl.edu/SS404>.

Follow "Best Management Practices for the Enhancement of Environmental Quality of Florida Golf Courses," published by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, dated January 2007. Copies may be downloaded from <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/nonpoint/pubs.htm>.

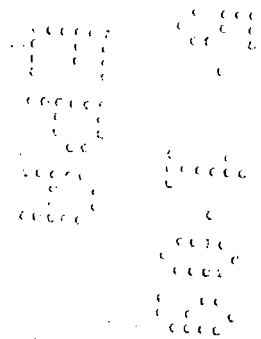
For all fertilizer uses other than as a specialty fertilizer on urban turf: DO NOT exceed rates recommended in the document titled Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources in Florida, June 2002, Florida Green Industries. This document may be downloaded from http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/nonpoint/docs/nonpoint/BMP_Book.

WEED SPECIES CONTROLLED

Pendulum® 0.66% Plus Fertilizer is recommended for preemergence control of the weed species listed. Applications can be made around and over the top of the ornamentals and to the sites listed on this label.

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>



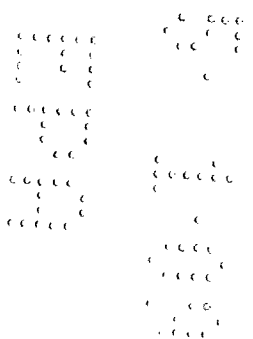
BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED

Common Name

- Burweed, Lawn
- Carpetweed
- Chickweed, Common
- Chickweed, Mouseear
- Clover, Hop
- Cudweed
- Evening primrose
- Fiddleneck
- Filaree
- Henbit
- Knotweed, prostrate
- Kochia
- Lambsquarters
- Pigweed
- Puncturevine
- Purslane
- Pusley, Florida
- Rocket, London
- Shepherdspurse
- Smartweed, Pennsylvania
- Speedwell, Corn
- Spurge, Annual
- Spurge, Prostrate
- Woodsorrel, Yellow
- Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)

Scientific Name

- Soliva pterosperma*
- Mollugo verticillata*
- Stellaria media*
- Cerastium vulgatum*
- Trifolium procumbens*
- Gnaphalium* spp.
- Oenothera biennis*
- Amsinckia intermedia*
- Erodium* spp.
- Lamium amplexicaule*
- Polygonum aviculare*
- Kochia scoparia*
- Chenopodium album*
- Amaranthus* spp.
- Tribulus terrestris*
- Portulaca oleracea*
- Richardia scabra*
- Sisymbrium irio*
- Capsella bursa-pastoris*
- Polygonum pennsylvanicum*
- Veronica arvensis*
- Euphorbia* spp.
- Chamaesyce humistrata*
- Oxalis stricta*
- Abutilon theophrasti*



TURFGRASS

RESIDENTIAL, GOLF COURSE, COMMERCIAL AND OTHER NON-RESIDENTIAL TURFGRASS USES

Application Rates For Preemergence Weed Control¹

Turfgrass Species	Weed	Pendulum® 0.66% Plus Fertilizer Rate	Comment
COOL SEASON GRASS			
		All Turf Uses	
Bluegrass, Kentucky Fescue, fine Fescue, tall Ryegrass, perennial	crabgrass foxtail <i>Poa annua</i> barnyardgrass fall panicum oxalis prostrate spurge purslane knotweed evening primrose hop clover	227-303 lbs/acre as the initial application prior to weed germination in the spring	Apply a repeat application of 152-227 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks for extended control or where heavy weed infestations are expected.
	goosegrass	Residential and Sod Farm Turf Uses Only² 227-303 lbs/acre in the spring prior to weed germination	Apply a repeat application of 152 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks if the lower rate was used initially or for extended goosegrass control.
		Golf Course, Commercial and Other Non-Residential Turf Uses Only 227-455 lbs/acre in the spring prior to weed germination	

	All Turf Uses	
	227-303 lbs/acre	
cudweed <i>Poa annua</i> chickweed lawn burweed henbit corn speedwell		Apply in late summer or early fall prior to weed germination. Apply a repeat application of 227-303 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks for extended <i>Poa annua</i> control.

Bentgrass or established <i>Poa annua</i>³ (1/2 inch or taller)	crabgrass foxtail <i>Poa annua</i> barnyardgrass fall panicum oxalis prostrate spurge purslane knotweed evening primrose hop clover	All Turf Uses (Non-Greens and Tees) 227 lbs/acre in the spring prior to weed germination	Apply a repeat application of 152-227 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks where heavy weed infestations are expected.
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	All Turf Uses	
	(Non-Greens and Tees)	
	227 lbs/acre in the spring prior to weed germination	
goosegrass		Apply a repeat application of 227 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks for extended control.

	All Turf Uses	
	(Non-Greens and Tees)	
	227-303 lbs/acre	
cudweed <i>Poa annua</i> chickweed lawn burweed henbit corn speedwell		Apply in late summer or early fall prior to weed germination.

**WARM SEASON
GRASS**

Bahiagrass	crabgrass	Residential and Sod Farm Turf Uses Only² 227-303 lbs/acre in the spring prior to weed germination	Apply a repeat application of 152-227 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks if necessary.
Bermudagrass	foxtail		
Buffalograss	<i>Poa annua</i>	Golf Course, Commercial and Other Non-Residential Turf Uses Only 227-455 lbs/acre in the spring prior to weed germination	
Centipedegrass	barnyardgrass		
Fescue, tall	fall panicum		
St. Augustinegrass	oxalis		
Zoysiagrass	prostrate spurge		
	purslane		
	knotweed		
	evening primrose		
	hop clover	All Turf Uses (Non-Greens and Tees) 227 lbs/acre prior to weed germination in the spring. Apply a repeat application of 227-303 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks.	An additional application of 227 lbs/acre may be applied for extended goosegrass control 8 weeks after the second application.
	goosegrass		
		All Turf Uses 227-303 lbs/acre	Apply in late summer or early fall prior to weed germination. Apply a repeat application of 227-303 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks for extended <i>Poa annua</i> control.
	cudweed		
	<i>Poa annua</i>		
	chickweed		
	lawn burweed		
	henbit		
	corn speedwell		

¹ **DO NOT** exceed a maximum rate of 303 pounds per acre per application for use on residential turfgrass and sod farm turfgrass.

DO NOT exceed a maximum rate of 455 pounds per acre per application for use on golf course turfgrass, commercial or other non-residential turfgrass.

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

³ **Not for use** on bentgrass or *Poa annua* greens or tees.

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 turfgrass may cause thinning or injury of the overseeded species.

DO NOT use on bentgrass or *Poa annua* greens and tees or injury may occur.

Delay reseeding or winter overseeding of treated turfgrass for at least three (3) months following the last **Pendulum**[®] application. Delay sprigging turfgrass for five (5) months after application.

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 elsewhere in this leaflet. **Pendulum**[®] **0.66% Plus Fertilizer** 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 grass in rights-of-way, roadsides, construction sites, parks, substations, lots, or similar areas:

Crowfootgrass, Itchgrass, Johnsongrass (from seed), Junglerice, Lovegrass (from seed), 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, MCPA, MSMA, or similar product is recommended to control established weeds.

LANDSCAPE AND GROUNDS MAINTENANCE

Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer 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 include but are not limited to established trees or ornamentals in the landscape or in mulch beds; or other commercially maintained landscape areas such as borders, around statuary or monuments in parks or in parking areas. If emerged weeds are present at time of application, either shallow cultivate to destroy existing weeds or, where practical, remove by hand, or apply a postemergence product labeled for such use prior to an application of **Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer**. **Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer** may be used before or after application of herbicides registered for postemergence use (i.e. **Segment**[™] herbicide, **Roundup PRO**[®] herbicide or **Finale**[®] herbicide) for the control of established weeds.

DO NOT apply sprays containing **Roundup® herbicide** or **Finale® herbicide** over the top of desirable plants, and follow the label restrictions. A **Pendulum® 0.66% Plus Fertilizer** treatment may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on the **Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer** label.

ORNAMENTAL BULBS

Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in ornamental bulbs listed on the label (crocus, daffodil (narcissus), gladiolus, tulip, etc.). Apply **Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer** prior to, during or after bulb emergence. If weeds have already germinated, use a labeled postemergence herbicide to control emerged weeds.

WILDFLOWERS

Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in plantings of wildflowers listed on the label (Black-eyed Susan, California Poppy, Coreopsis, Oxeye Daisy, etc.). **Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer** may be applied to established perennial wildflowers before emergence of weeds or wildflowers. For wildflowers being established from seed, apply **Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer** after wildflowers have emerged but prior to weed germination. If weeds have already germinated, use a labeled postemergence product to control emerged weeds.

Due to the diversity of species and varieties which exist in areas where wildflowers are grown, the response to **Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer** may vary greatly. Careful testing on desirable species is recommended to determine if area-wide applications can be made.

ORNAMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Apply **Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer** to established plantings. 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 **Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer** with roots. Applications 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 any **Pendulum®** product or injury may occur.

RECOMMENDED ORNAMENTAL SPECIES

Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer is safe around and over the top of the established plants listed below.

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
 Aspen, Quaking
 Basswood
 Birch, European Weeping
 Birch, River
 Buckeye, Red
 Cedar, White
 Chamaecyparis, Boulevard
 Cherry, Black
 Cherry, Choke
 Cherry, Kwanzan
 Cherry, Nanking
 Cottonwood
 Crabapple
 Crape Myrtle
 Cryptomeria, Japanese Cedar
 Cypress, Bald
 Cypress, Leyland
 Dogwood, Flowering
 Dogwood, Korean
 Dogwood, Shrub
 Dogwood, Silky
 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, Paper-bark
 Maple, Norway
 Maple, Japanese
 Maple, Red
 Maple, Sugar

Populus grandidentata
Populus tremuloides
Tilia spp.
Betula pendula
Betula nigra
Aesculus pavia
Thuja occidentalis
Chamaecyparis pisifera
Prunus serotina
Prunus virginiana
Prunus serrulata
Prunus tomentosa
Populus deltoides
Malus spp.
Lagerstroemia indica
Cryptomeria japonica
Taxodium distichum
Cupressocyparis leylandii
Cornus florida
Cornus kousa
Cornus spp.
Cornus amomum
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 soulangeana
Magnolia grandiflora
Magnolia stellata
Ginkgo biloba
Acer griseum
Acer platanoides
Acer palmatum
Acer rubrum
Acer saccharum

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, 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

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 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

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Abelia, Glossy	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>
Aucuba, Gold	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.
Bamboo, Heavenly	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis gladwynensis</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>
Brittlebush	<i>Encelia farinosa</i>
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Cape Jasmine	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Cassia, Feathery	<i>Cassia artemisioides</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>
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, Fosters	<i>Ilex attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'
Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
Holly, Savannah	<i>Ilex attenuata</i>
Holly, Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Honeysuckle, Bush	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>
Hopseed Bush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Hopbush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> sp.
Juniper, Chinese	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> v. pfitzer

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
 Rhododendron
 Robira
 Rose
 Spice Plant
 Spiraea
 Spiraea, Anthony Waterer
 Spiraea, Japanese
 Sweet Bay
 Trumpet Bush
 Verbena, Lemon
 Viburnum
 Vitex
 Weigela
 Wild Lilac

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 spp.
Pittosporum tobira
Rosa spp.
Illicium parviflorum
Spiraea vanhouttei
Spiraea X buirfeldae
Spiraea japonica
Laurus nobilis
Tecoma stans
Aloysia triphylla
Viburnum suspensum
Vitex spp.
Weigela florida
Ceanothus spp.

Wisteria
 Xylosma
 Yellowbells
 Yew
 Yew, Japanese
 Yew, Southern
 Yucca, Adam's Needle
 Yucca, Weeping

Wisteria spp.
Xylosma congestum
Tecoma stans
Taxus media
Taxus cuspidata
Podocarpus macrophyllus
Yucca filamentosa
Yucca pendula

GROUND COVERS

Common Name

Ajuga
 Baby Sun Rose
 Beach Strawberry
 Capeweed
 Cinquefoil, Spring
 Coyotebrush, Dwarf
 Daisy, Trailing African
 Dymondia
 Gazania
 Iceplant, Large Leaf
 Ivy, English
 Ivy, Geranium
 Jasmine, Asiatic
 Jasmine, Primrose
 Jessamine, Carolina
 Manzanita, Bearberry
 Miscanthus
 Mondograss
 Morningglory
 Myoporum
 Pachysandra
 Periwinkle, Common
 Potentilla
 Red Apple
 Rosemary
 Rose-of-Sharon
 Sand Strawberry
 Sedum
 St. Johnswort, Creeping
 Stonecrop
 Verbena, Peruvian
 Vervain
 Vetch, Crown
 Vinca or Greater Periwinkle
 Wintercreeper

Scientific Name

Ajuga reptans
Aptenia cordifolia
Fragaria chiloensis
Arctotheca calendula
Potentilla verna
Baccharis pitularis
Osteospermum fruticosum
Dymondia margaretae
Gazania splendens
Carpobrotus edulis
Hedera helix
Pelargonium peltatum
Trachelospermum asiaticum
Jasminum mesnyi
Gelsemium sempervirens
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
Miscanthus spp.
Ophiopogon japonica
Convolvulus spp.
Myoporum parvifolium
Pachysandra terminalis
Vinca minor
Potentilla fruticosa
Aptenia cordifolia
Rosemarinus officinalis
Hypericum calycinum
Fragaria chiloensis
Sedum spuriukn
Hypericum calycinum
Sedum spurium
Verbena peruviana
Verbena peruviana
Vicia sativa
Vinca major
Euonymous fortunei

PERENNIALS

Common Name

Acacia
 Asparagus
 Aster, New York
 Aster, Stokes
 Astilbe (False Spirea)
 Babys Breath
 Beard-Tongue
 Bellflower
 Bird of Paradise
 Black-eyed Susan
 Blanket Flower
 Bleeding Heart
 Butterfly Weed
 California Poppy
 Calla Lily
 Canna, Common Garden
 Carex
 Cast Iron plant
 Chinchinchee
 Clover, Crimson
 Columbine
 Coreopsis
 Crinum Lily
 Crocus
 Daffodil
 Daylily
 False dragonhead
 Fairy Duster
 Fern, Asparagus
 Fern, Boston
 Fern, Leatherleaf*
 Fern, Tree
 Fortnight Lily
 Foxglove, Common
 Freesia
 Fuschia, Arizona
 Gayfeather
 Gaillardia
 Geum
 Gladiolus
 Heather, Dwarf
 Hosta
 Hyssop, Sunset
 Indian Blanket
 Lantana, Weeping
 Leopards Bane
 Lily

Scientific Name

Acacia redolens
Asparagus spp.
Aster novi-belgii
Stokesia laevis
Astilbe spp.
Gypsophila elegans
Penstemon spp.
Campanula spp.
Caesalpinia pulcherrima
Rudbeckia hirta
Gaillardia x *grandiflora*
Dicentra spectabilis
Asclepias tuberosa
Eschscholzia californica
Zantedeschia aethiopica
Canna generalis 'Lucifer'
Carex spp.
Aspidistra elatior
Ornithogalum thyrsoides
Trifolium incarnatum
Aquilegia 'McKana Giant'
Coreopsis lanceolata
Crinum spp.
Crocus spp.
Narcissus spp.
Hemerocallis spp.
Physostegia virginiana
Calliandra eriophylla
Asparagus officinalis
Nephrolepis exaltata
Rumohra adiantiformis
Asparagus virgatus
Moraea spp.
Digitalis purpurea
Freesia x *hybrida*
Zauschneria californica
Liatris spp.
Gaillardia pulchella
Geum spp.
Gladiolus spp.
Calluna vulgaris
Hosta spp.
Agastache rupestris
Gaillardia pulchella
Lantana montevidensis
Doronicum cordatum
Lillium spp.

Liriope, Big Blue
 Liriope, Creeping
 Liriope, Variegated
 Loosestrife, Garden
 Montbretia
 Moonbeam
 Nightshade
 Orchid, Peacock
 Oxeye Daisy
 Peony, Chinese
 Purple Coneflower
 Purple Loosestrife
 Rosemary
 Ruscus, Israeli
 Sage, Russian
 Sedge
 Shasta Daisy
 Sweet Flag
 Texas Bluebonnet
 Tickseed
 Tulip
 Twinspur
 Wonder Flower
 Yarrow
 Zephyr Lily

Liriope muscari
Liriope spicata
Liriope muscari
Lysimachia punctata
Crocsmia crocosmiiflora
Coreopsis verticillata
Solanum spp.
Acidanthera bicolor
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum
Paeonia lactiflora
Echinacea purpurea
Lythrum virgatum
Rosmarinus officinalis
Ruscus hypophyllum
Perovskia atriplicifolia
Carex spp.
Chrysanthemum x *superbum*
Acorus calamus
Lupinus texensis
Coreopsis lanceolata
Tulipa spp.
Diascascia barbaerae
Ornithogalum thyrsoides
Achillea millefolium
Zephyranthes spp.

*Applications of **Pendulum® 0.66% Plus Fertilizer** to immature ferns (during periods of new growth of fronds) may result in some injury.

ORNAMENTAL GRASS

Common Name
 Beach Grass
 Fescue, Blue
 Fescue, Sheep
 Fountain Grass
 Pampas Grass
 Reed Canary Grass
 Reed, Giant
 Ribbon Grass
 Tufted Hair Grass

Scientific Name
Ammophila breviligulata
Festuca ovina
Festuca ovina
Pennisetum setaceum
Cortaderia selloana
Phalaris arundinacea
Arundo spp.
Phalaris arundinacea
Deschampsia caespitosa

BEDDING PLANTS*

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Ageratum	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>
Alyssum	<i>Alyssum saxatile</i>
Anemone, Poppy-flowered	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>
Artemesia	<i>Artemesia</i> spp.
Balloonflower	<i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>
Begonia	<i>Begonia</i> spp.
Cabbage, Ornamental	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>
Caladium	<i>Caladium</i> spp.
China Aster	<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>
Crocoshia, Montebretia	<i>Crocoshia x crocosmiiflora</i>
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia</i> spp.
Dianthus	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Dusty Miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>
Gazania, Trailing	<i>Gazania rigens leucolaena</i>
Gazania, Treasure Flower	<i>Gazania rigens</i>
Geranium	<i>Geranium</i> sp.
Gloxinia	<i>Gloxinia simningia</i>
Impatiens	<i>Impatiens</i> sp.
Kale, Ornamental	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Marigold, African	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>
Moss Rose	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Mum, Garden	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Pansy, Garden	<i>Viola x Wittrockiana</i>
Periwinkle, Rose	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> or <i>Vinca rosea</i>
Petunia	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Plumosa Cockscomb	<i>Celosia cristata</i>
Portulaca	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Salvia	<i>Salvia splendens</i>
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Statice	<i>Limonium</i> spp.
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Vinca or Periwinkle	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> sp.

*After planting bedding plants and before **Pendulum® 0.66% Plus Fertilizer** is applied, area to be treated should be watered sufficiently to pack soil around roots.

Pendulum 0.66% Plus Fertilizer 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 specified rate. Treated plants should be evaluated 1-2 months following treatment for possible injury. **TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, 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.**

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