



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 23, 2025

Christa Ellers-Kirk
Federal Registration Mgr.
BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3528

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for Pendimethalin
Product Name: Pendulum 0.86% Plus Fertilizer
EPA Registration Number: 241-424
Application Date: December 8, 2021
Decision Number: 580565
Case Number: 476298

Dear Christa Ellers-Kirk:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the pendimethalin Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling and must be used at your next label printing. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Concepción Rodríguez by phone at 202-566-0820, or via email at rodriguez.concepcion@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Linda Arrington', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label

ACCEPTED

Apr 23, 2025

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the
pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No. 241-424

Pendimethalin

Group

3

Herbicide

Pendulum[®] 0.86% Plus Fertilizer

Preemergence Weed Control

0.86% pendimethalin + X-X-X Fertilizer

FOR USE ON TURFGRASSES AND ESTABLISHED LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS

NOT FOR USE IN ORGANIC CROP AND FOOD PRODUCTION IN CALIFORNIA

Active Ingredient:

pendimethalin: N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine. 0.86%

Other Ingredients: 99.14%

Total: 100.00%

EPA Reg. No. 241-424

EPA Est. No.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Total Nitrogen (N) X.X%

X.X % Ammoniacal Nitrogen

X.X % Urea Nitrogen

X.X % Slowly Available Nitrogen*

Available Phosphoric Acid (P₂O₅) X.X%

Soluble Potash (K₂O) X.X%

Derived from: Urea, Diammonium Phosphate, Sulfur Coated Urea, and Muriate of Potash

*X.X % Slowly Available Nitrogen from Sulfur Coated Urea

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.)

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 1-800-832-HELP (4357).**

See inside for additional **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use,
Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

Net Contents:

BASF Agricultural Solutions US LLC
2 TW Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27713


We create chemistry

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	• 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	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes	• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for advice.
If inhaled	• 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	
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 Agricultural Solutions US LLC (hereafter "BASF") for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).	

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)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE 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.

NONTARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT:

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of nontarget organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of nontarget organisms by following label directions intended to minimize drift.

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.

Metal Content:

If this product is being sold in a state requiring the publication of information regarding its metal content, information regarding the contents and levels of metals in this product is available at the following website url: <http://www.aapfco.org/metals.htm>, or by calling 1-877-220-1014.

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 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® 0.86% 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, non-target 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.

[Label may also include non-FIFRA-related state specific fertilizer language and Nitrogen/Phosphorus use restrictions.]

Herbicide Resistance Management

Pendulum 0.86% Plus Fertilizer is a **Group 3** herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **Pendulum 0.86% Plus Fertilizer** and other **Group 3** herbicides. Weed species with resistance to **Group 3** may eventually dominate the weed population if **Group 3** herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Pendulum 0.86% Plus Fertilizer** or other **Group 3** herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of **Pendulum 0.86% Plus Fertilizer** or other target site-of-action **Group 3** herbicides that have a similar target site of action on the same weed species.
 - Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive IPM (Integrated Pest Management) program including cultural and mechanical methods.
 - Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy, and control of escapes with effective alternative herbicides or mechanical methods.
 - Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program needs to consider all of the weeds present.
 - Scout fields prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.
 - Scout fields after application to verify the treatment was effective.
 - Suspected herbicide-resistance weeds may be identified by these indicators:

1. Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 2. A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 3. Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA and/or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
 - Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your local BASF representative.
 - Contacting your local extension specialist, and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management directions for specific use site and resistant weed biotypes.

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

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 Handling

(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® 0.86% Plus Fertilizer**. The use of **Pendulum 0.86% Plus Fertilizer** not consistent with this label can result in injury to crops, animals, or persons. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

Product Information

Pendulum 0.86% Plus Fertilizer is a combination pre-emergence 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 0.86% Plus Fertilizer can be used around established ornamentals in the landscape and in established wildflower plantings. **Pendulum 0.86% Plus Fertilizer** may be used for hardwood and conifer regeneration on conservation reserve program land or similar areas.

Pendulum 0.86% 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 0.86% 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 0.86% Plus Fertilizer** will be improved if the application is followed by 1/2 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 0.86% 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 0.86% 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**; 2,4-D; and other similar products.

Applied according to label directions and under normal growing conditions, **Pendulum 0.86% 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 0.86% 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.

Spreader Settings

<u>Spreader Type</u>	<u>Settings</u>
X	xxx
Y	xxx
Z	xxx

Maximum Application Rate by Use Site

Use Site	lbs Product/A	lbs Product/ 1000 ft ²	lbs a.i./A
Residential* and Sod Farm Turf	233	5.3	2.0
Golf Course, Commercial and other Non-residential Turf Sites	349	8.0	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 publication #SL191 released on January 23, 2017, "Recommendations for N, P, K and Mg for Golf Course and Athletic Field Fertilization Based on Mehlich III Extractant". Copies may be downloaded from <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/SS404>.

Follow "Best Management Practices for the Enhancement of Environmental Quality on Florida Golf Courses," published by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, dated January 2007. Copies may be downloaded from <https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/glfbmp07.pdf>.

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 https://www.sfwmd.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fl_green_bmp.pdf.

Weeds Controlled

Pendulum® 0.86% Plus Fertilizer provides pre-emergence control of weed species listed. Applications can be made around and over the top of ornamentals and to sites listed on this label.

Grasses Controlled

Common Name	Scientific Name
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>

(continued)

Grasses Controlled (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
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.
Evening primrose	<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 pensylvanicum</i>
Speedwell, Corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Spurge, Annual	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>
Woodsorrel, Yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>

Turfgrass

Residential, Golf Course, Commercial and other Non-residential Sites

Application Rates For Preemergence Weed Control¹

Turfgrass Species	Weed	Pendulum® 0.86% Plus Fertilizer Rate	Comment
Cool-season Grass			
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	All Turf Uses 175-233 lbs/acre as the initial application before weed germination in the spring	Apply a repeat application of 116-175 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks for extended control or where heavy weed infestations are expected.
	goosegrass	Residential and Sod Farm Turf Uses Only² 175-233 lbs/acre in the spring before weed germination Golf Course, Commercial and other Non-residential Turf Sites 175-349 lbs/acre in the spring before weed germination	Apply a repeat application of 116 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks if the lower rate was used initially or for extended goosegrass control.
	cudweed <i>Poa annua</i> chickweed lawn burweed henbit corn speedwell	All Turf Uses 175-233 lbs/acre	Apply in late summer or early fall before weed germination. Apply a repeat application of 175-233 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) 175 lbs/acre in the spring before weed germination	Apply a repeat application of 116-175 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks where heavy weed infestations are expected.
	goosegrass	All Turf Uses (Non-greens and Tees) 175 lbs/acre in the spring before weed germination	Apply a repeat application of 175 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks for extended control.
	cudweed <i>Poa annua</i> chickweed lawn burweed henbit corn speedwell	All Turf Uses (Non-greens and Tees) 175-233 lbs/acre	Apply in late summer or early fall before weed germination.

(continued)

Application Rates For Preemergence Weed Control¹ (continued)

Turfgrass Species	Weed	Pendulum® 0.86% Plus Fertilizer Rate	Comment
Warm-season Grass			
Bahiagrass Bermudagrass Buffalograss Centipedegrass Fescue, tall St. Augustinegrass Zoysiagrass	crabgrass foxtail <i>Poa annua</i> barnyardgrass fall panicum oxalis prostrate spurge purslane knotweed evening primrose hop clover	Residential and Sod Farm Turf Uses Only² 175-233 lbs/acre in the spring before weed germination Golf Course, Commerical and other Non-residential Turf Sites 175-349 lbs/acre in the spring before weed germination	Apply a repeat application of 116-175 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks if necessary.
	goosegrass	All Turf Uses (Non-greens and Tees) 175 lbs/acre before weed germination in the spring. Apply a repeat application of 175-233 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks.	An additional application of 175 lbs/acre may be applied for extended goosegrass control 8 weeks after the second application.
	cudweed <i>Poa annua</i> chickweed lawn burweed henbit corn speedwell	All Turf Uses 175-233 lbs/acre	Apply in late summer or early fall before weed germination. Apply a repeat application of 175-233 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks for extended <i>Poa annua</i> control.

¹ **DO NOT** exceed a maximum rate of 233 pounds **per acre per application** for use on residential turfgrass and sod farm turfgrass.

DO NOT exceed a maximum rate of 349 pounds **per acre per application** for use on golf course turfgrass, commercial or other non-residential turfgrass sites.

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 turfgrass has filled in and been mowed at least 4 times. On turf thinned or damaged because of winter injury, excessive moisture, etc., allow for turf recovery before 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® 0.86% Plus Fertilizer** 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 control than those found in fine turf. **Pendulum 0.86% Plus Fertilizer** will control annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed for cool-season and warm-season grass, and 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. Use a postemergence herbicide such as 2,4-D; MCPA; MSMA; or similar product to control established weeds.

Landscape and Grounds Maintenance

Pendulum 0.86% 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 before an application of **Pendulum 0.86% Plus Fertilizer**. **Pendulum 0.86% 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** over the top of desirable plants, and follow label restrictions. A **Pendulum 0.86% Plus Fertilizer** treatment may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on the **Pendulum 0.86% Plus Fertilizer** label.

Ornamental Bulbs

Pendulum 0.86% 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 0.86% Plus Fertilizer** before, during or after bulb emergence. If weeds have already germinated, use a labeled postemergence herbicide to control emerged weeds.

Wildflowers

Pendulum 0.86% 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 0.86% Plus Fertilizer** may be applied to established perennial wildflowers before emergence of weeds or wildflowers. For wildflowers being established from seed, apply **Pendulum 0.86% Plus Fertilizer** after wildflowers have emerged but before weed germination. If weeds have already germinated, use a labeled postemergence product to control emerged weeds.

Because of the diversity of species and varieties which exist in areas where wildflowers are grown, the response to **Pendulum 0.86% Plus Fertilizer** may vary greatly. Carefully test desirable species to determine if area-wide applications can be made.

Ornamental Precautions

Apply **Pendulum 0.86% 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 0.86% 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 **Pendulum 0.86% Plus Fertilizer** or injury may occur.

Tolerant Ornamental Species

Pendulum® 0.86% Plus Fertilizer is safe around and over the top of the established plants listed below.

Trees		Trees (continued)	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Alder, European Black	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Haw, Black	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>
Apple	<i>Malus</i> spp.	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.
Arborvitae, American	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Arbutus	<i>Arbutus</i> spp.	Hemlock, Eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Ash, Red	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Holly, American	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Aspen, Bigtooth	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Lilac, Common	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Aspen, Quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Lilac, Japanese Tree	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>
Basswood	<i>Tilia</i> spp.	Linden	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
Birch, European Weeping	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Magnolia, Saucer	<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>	Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Buckeye, Red	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	Magnolia, Star	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>
Cedar, White	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Maidenhair Tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Chamaecyparis, Boulevard	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Maple, Paper-bark	<i>Acer griseum</i>
Cherry, Black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Cherry, Choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Cherry, Kwanzan	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Cherry, Nanking	<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>	Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Nannyberry, Rusty	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>
Crabapple	<i>Malus</i> spp.	Oak, Chinquapin	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Oak, Live	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
Cryptomeria, Japanese Cedar	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Cypress, Bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Oak, Red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Oak, Swamp Chestnut	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Oak, Water	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
Dogwood, Korean	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Dogwood, Shrub	<i>Cornus</i> spp.	Oak, Willow	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus japonica</i>	Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix</i> spp.
Fir, Balsam	<i>Abies balsamae</i>	Palm, Fan	<i>Washingtonia</i> spp.
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Palm, Pindo	<i>Butia</i> spp.
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>	Palm, Washington	<i>Washingtonia</i> spp.
Fir, White	<i>Abies concolor</i>	Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Franklinia	<i>Franklinia</i> spp.	Pear, Bradford	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Bradford'
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>
Gum, Black	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Pine, Austrian	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Gum, Sour	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Pine, Italian Stone	<i>Pinus pinea</i>
		Pine, Loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
		Pine, Monterey	<i>Pinus radiata</i>

(continued)

(continued)

Tolerant Ornamental Species *(continued)*

Trees *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Pine, Red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</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</i> <i>glyptostroboides</i>
Sequoia, Giant	<i>Sequoiadendron</i> <i>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 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>

(continued)

Shrubs *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
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>
Fuchsia, 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> spp.
Juniper, Chinese	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> v. <i>pfitzer</i>
Juniper, Shore	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>
Juniper, Trailing	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Laurel, Cherry	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>

(continued)

Tolerant Ornamental Species *(continued)*

Shrubs *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
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 tobira</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Spice Plant	<i>Illicium parviflorum</i>
Spiraea	<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>
Spiraea, Anthony Waterer	<i>Spiraea x bumalda</i>
Spiraea, Japanese	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>

(continued)

Shrubs *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
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.
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria</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 macrophyllus</i>
Yucca, Adam's Needle	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>
Yucca, Weeping	<i>Yucca pendula</i>

Ground Covers

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ajuga	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Baby Sun Rose	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>
Beach Strawberry	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>
Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
Cinquefoil, Spring	<i>Potentilla verna</i>
Coyotebrush, Dwarf	<i>Baccharis pitularis</i>
Daisy, Trailing African	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>
Dymondia	<i>Dymondia margaretae</i>
Gazania	<i>Gazania splendens</i>
Iceplant, 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>
Jessamine, Carolina	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
Manzanita, Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
Miscanthus	<i>Miscanthus</i> spp.
Mondograss	<i>Ophiopogon japonica</i>
Morningglory	<i>Convolvulus</i> spp.
Myoporum	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Periwinkle, Common	<i>Vinca minor</i>

(continued)

Tolerant Ornamental Species *(continued)*

Ground Covers *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Red Apple	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>
Rose-of-Sharon	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Sand Strawberry	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>
Sedum	<i>Sedum spurium</i>
St. Johnswort, Creeping	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum spurium</i>
Verbena, Peruvian	<i>Verbena peruviana</i>
Vervain	<i>Verbena peruviana</i>
Vetch, Crown	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Vinca or Greater Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>
Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>

Perennials

Common Name	Scientific Name
Acacia	<i>Acacia redolens</i>
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus</i> spp.
Aster, New York	<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>
Aster, Stokes	<i>Stokesia laevis</i>
Astilbe (False Spirea)	<i>Astilbe</i> spp.
Babys Breath	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i>
Beard-tongue	<i>Penstemon</i> spp.
Bellflower	<i>Campanula</i> spp.
Bird of Paradise	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia x grandiflora</i>
Bleeding Heart	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
California Poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>
Calla Lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Canna, Common Garden	<i>Canna generalis</i> 'Lucifer'
Carex	<i>Carex</i> spp.
Cast Iron plant	<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>
Chincherinchee	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>
Clover, Crimson	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i> 'McKana Giant'
Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Crinum Lily	<i>Crinum</i> spp.
Crocus	<i>Crocus</i> spp.
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.

Perennials *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.
False dragonhead	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>
Fairy Duster	<i>Calliandra eriophylla</i>
Fern, Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>
Fern, Boston	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>
Fern, Leatherleaf*	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>
Fern, Tree	<i>Asparagus virgatus</i>
Fortnight Lily	<i>Moraea</i> spp.
Foxglove, Common	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Freesia	<i>Freesia x hybrida</i>
Fuchsia, Arizona	<i>Zauschneria californica</i>
Gayfeather	<i>Liatris</i> spp.
Gaillardia	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>
Geum	<i>Geum</i> spp.
Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.
Heather, Dwarf	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
Hyssop, Sunset	<i>Agastache rupestris</i>
Indian Blanket	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>
Lantana, Weeping	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>
Leopards Bane	<i>Doronicum cordatum</i>
Lily	<i>Lilium</i> spp.
Liriope, Big Blue	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Liriope, Creeping	<i>Liriope spicata</i>
Liriope, Variegated	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Loosestrife, Garden	<i>Lysimachia punctata</i>
Montbretia	<i>Crocasmia crocosmiiflora</i>
Moonbeam	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>
Nightshade	<i>Solanum</i> spp.
Orchid, Peacock	<i>Acidanthera bicolor</i>
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
Peony, Chinese	<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i>
Purple Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Ruscus, Israeli	<i>Ruscus hypophyllum</i>
Sage, Russian	<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>
Sedge	<i>Carex</i> spp.

(continued)

Tolerant Ornamental Species *(continued)*

Perennials *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Shasta Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum x superbum</i>
Sweet Flag	<i>Acorus calamus</i>
Texas Bluebonnet	<i>Lupinus texensis</i>
Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.
Twinspur	<i>Diasciascia barbaerae</i>
Wonder Flower	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Zephyr Lily	<i>Zephyranthes</i> spp.

* Applications of **Pendulum® 0.86% Plus Fertilizer** to immature ferns (during periods of new growth of fronds) may result in some injury.

Ornamental Grass

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</i> spp.
Ribbon Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Tufted Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>

Bedding Plants*

Common Name	Scientific Name
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>
Crocasmia, Montebretia	<i>Crocasmia 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>

Bedding Plants* *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Geranium	<i>Geranium</i> spp.
Gloxinia	<i>Gloxinia simningia</i>
Impatiens	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
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> spp.

* After planting bedding plants and before **Pendulum 0.86% Plus Fertilizer** is applied, the area to be treated should be watered sufficiently to pack soil around roots.

DO NOT treat plants grown for food or feed.

DO NOT use treated plants for food or feed.

(continued)

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000241-00424.20211110c.**NVA 2021-04-123-0217**
Supersedes: NVA 2013-04-123-0258

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