UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

September 8, 2021

Amanda Byers
Manager of Registrations
Loveland Products Inc.
PO Box 1286
Greeley, CO 80632-1286

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Pendimethalin
Product Name: PDM 3.3 T&O Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 34704-898
Application Date: 6/15/2018
Decision Number: 578070

Dear Ms. Byers

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.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. 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 Darius Stanton by phone at 703-347-0433, or via email at stanton.darius@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

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

Enclosure

PENDIMETHALIN	GROUP	3	HERBICIDE

Loveland PRODUCTS

PDM 3.3 T&O
Herbicide

FOR USE IN TURFGRASSES, ORNAMENTALS, LANDSCAPE OR GROUNDS MAINTENANCE, AND NONCROPLAND AREAS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	**% By Wt.**
Pendimethalin (N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2, 6-dinitrobenzenamine):	37.4%
OTHER INGREDIENTS*:	62.6%
TOTAL	**100.0%**

(1.0 gallon contains 3.3 pounds of pendimethalin)
*Contains petroleum distillates

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).

See inside for additional Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use, Storage and Disposal and Other Use Information.

FIRST AID	
If in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • Do not give any liquid to person. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or a 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 15-20 minutes. • 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.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: This product contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. Because of increased risk of chemical pneumonia or pulmonary edema caused by aspiration of the hydrocarbon solvent, vomiting should be induced only under professional supervision.	
FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565.	

EPA Reg. No. 34704-898
EPA Est. No.
Net Contents: 1.0 GAL (3.78 L)
[Print Code to be placed here]

FORMULATED FOR:
LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC.
P.O. BOX 1286
GREELEY, COLORADO 80632-1286

ACCEPTED
Sep 08, 2021
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 34704-898

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Use with adequate ventilation.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

NON-WPS USES:

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

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

Mixers and loaders must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, or coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them.

WPS USES:

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below.

Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR part 170) - in general, agricultural-plant uses are covered - must wear:

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

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.

Engineering Controls:

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

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, or 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.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. 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 APPLY PDM 3.3 in greenhouses, shadehouses, or other enclosed structures.

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

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact 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.

Exception: if the product is soil injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

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

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
PESTICIDE STORAGE: DO NOT STORE BELOW 40 °F. Extended storage at temperatures below 40 °F can result in the formation of crystals on the bottom of the container. If crystallization does occur, store the container on its side at room temperature (70° F) and rock occasionally until crystals redissolve**.**
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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 of 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 or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.
For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC – 1-800-424-9300.

Observe all cautions and limitations on this label and the labels of products used in combination with PDM 3.3.The use of PDM 3.3 not consistent with this label can result in injury to crops, animals, or persons. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

PDM 3.3 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 seeding nurseries; and for tree plantation site preparation and maintenance.

In addition, PDM 3.3 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.

PDM is recommended for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate in any cropland area such as railroad, utility, highway, and pipeline rights-of-way: highway guardrails, delineators, and sign posts; bridge abutments and approaches; utility substations: petroleum tank farms; pumping installations; storage areas: fence rows: windbreaks and shelterbelts: paved or gravel surfaces: and other similar areas where weed control is desired.

PDM 3.3 controls weeds as they germinate, but will not control established weeds. Therefore. areas to be treated should be free of established weeds. For the control of established weeds. PDM 3.3 may be used in conjunction with herbicides registered for postemergence use. Consult the labels of those herbicides for use rates, timings, and precautions or restrictions.

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.

The efficacy of PDM 3.3 will improve if the application is followed by one half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If PDM 3.3 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, PDM 3.3 or PDM 3.3 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 PDM 3.3.

PDM 3.3 may cause temporary discoloration of sprayed surfaces. Rinse immediately to avoid staining. Spray colorants or dyes can be added to alter the color of the spray solution to match the treated surfaces.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Respective sections or this leaflet define recommended PDM 3.3 or PDM 3.3 registered tank-mix treatments.

Ground Driven Sprayer:

1. Fill tank one-half to three-quarters full with clean water.
2. Add PDM 3.3 to the partially filled tank while agitating and then fill the remainder of the tank with water.
3. MAINTAIN CONTINUOUS AGITATION WHILE ADDING PDM 3.3 AND UNTIL SPRAYING IS COMPLETED. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, thorough agitation is essential before spraying is resumed. Continue agitation while spraying.
4. If PDM 3.3 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 ½ full with clean water and add the required amount of PDM 3.3 to the sprayer. Cap sprayer and agitate 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 3.3 EC to half-filled spray tank while agitating then add the fertilizer product. Complete filling spray tank to desired level.

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

MODE OF ACTION

Stealth Herbicide is a meristematic inhibitor that interferes with the plant's cellular division or mitosis. This and/or other products with the meristematic inhibiting mode of action may not effectively control naturally occurring biotypes of some of the weeds listed on this label. A weed biotype is a naturally occurring plant within a given species that has a slightly different, but distinct, genetic makeup from other plants. Other herbicides with the meristematic inhibiting mode of action include other dinitroaniline herbicides, such as trifluralin. If naturally occurring meristematic inhibiting resistant biotypes are present in a field, Stealth Herbicide and/or any other meristematic inhibiting mode of action herbicide should be tank mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

The active ingredient in this product is pendimethalin. Pendimethalin's mechanism of action (MOA) is mitotic inhibition by interfering with the microtubule assembly process of cell division belonging to MOA Group 3. A given weed population may contain or develop resistance to an herbicide after repeated use. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed to mitigate or delay resistance. If levels of control provided by applications of this product is reduced and cannot be accounted for by factors such as misapplication, abnormal levels of target species or extremes of weather, it may be the case that target species have developed a strain resistant to applications of this product. Contact your local extension agent, crop advisor, or sales representative to find out if suspected resistant weeds have been found in your region.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

If resistance develops, this product may not provide sufficient control of target species. Where you suspect target species are developing resistance, contact State/local agricultural advisors. Integrated weed management guidelines promote an economically viable, environmentally sustainable, and socially acceptable weed control program regardless of the herbicide(s) used. The highlights of successful integrated weed management include:

- Correctly identify weeds and look for trouble areas within field to identify resistance indicators.
- Rotate crops.
- Start the growing season with clean fields.
- Rotate herbicide modes of action within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Apply listed rates of herbicides to actively growing weeds at the correct time with the right application techniques.
- Control any weeds that may have escaped the herbicide application.
- Thoroughly clean field equipment between fields.
- Scout before and after application.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Loveland Products, Inc. retailer, representative or call 1-888-574-2878. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemicals means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft or 75% of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft or 90% of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Applicators must only apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

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

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft
Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

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

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS
Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

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

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

Boom-less Ground Applications:
Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:
Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

TURFGRASSES

APPLICATION RATES FOR WEED CONTROL[1]			
Turfgrass Species	**Weeds Controlled**	**Rates of PDM 3.3**	**Comments**
Cool Season Grasses: Bluegrass, Kentucky Fescue, fine Fescue, tall Ryegrass, perennial	crabgrass foxtail *Poa annua* barnyardgrass fall panicum oxalis prostrate spurge purslane knotweed evening primrose hop clover	3.6 to 4.8 pts./Acre or 1.3 to 1.8 oz./ 1000 sq.ft. Initial application prior to weed germination in spring.	Apply a repeat application of 2.5 to 3.6 pts./Acre (1.0 to 1.3 oz/1000 sq. ft.) after 5-8 weeks for extended control or where heavy weed infestations are expected.
	goosegrass	**Residential[2] Turf Uses Only:** 3.6 t 4.8 pts./Acre or 1.3 to 1.8 oz./1000 sq. ft. initial application extended prior to weed germination in spring.	Apply a repeat application of 3.6 pts./Acre (1.3 oz./ sq. ft. 1000 sq. ft.) if the lower rate was initially or for goosegrass control.
Bluegrass, Kentucky Fescue, fine Fescue, tall Ryegrass, perennial	goosegrass	**Commercial or Other Non-Residential Turf Uses:** 3.6 to 7.2 pts./Acre or 1.3 to 2.6 oz/ 1000 sq. ft. Initial application prior to weed germination in spring.	Apply a repeat application of 3.6 pts./Acre (1.3 oz/ 1000 sq. ft.) if the lower rate was used initially or for extended goosegrass control.
	Cudweed *Poa annua* Chickweed lawn burweed	3.6 to 4.8 pts./Acre or 1.3 to 1.8 oz./1000 sq. ft.	Apply in late summer or early fall prior to weed germination.

	henbit corn speedwell		

APPLICATION RATES FOR WEED CONTROL[1]			
Turfgrass Species	**Weeds Controlled**	**Rates of PDM 3.3**	**Comments**
Warm Season Grasses: Bahiagrass Bermudagrass Buffalograss Centipedegrass Fescue, tall St. Augustinegrass Zoysiagrass	crabgrass foxtail Poa annua barnyardgrass fall panicum oxalis prostrate spurge purslane knotweed evening primrose hop clover	**Residential[2] Turf Uses Only:** 3.6 to 4.8 pts./Acre or 1.3 to 1.8 oz./1000 sq. ft. Initial application prior to weed germination in spring.	Apply a repeat application of 2.5 to 3.6 pts./Acre (1 to 1.3 oz/1000 sq. ft.) after 5-8 weeks if necessary.
	goosegrass	3.6 pts./Acre or 1.3 oz/1000 sq. ft. Apply prior to weed germination in spring. Make a second application 6-8 weeks later.	An additional application of 3.6 pts./Acre (1.3 oz/1000 sq. ft.) may be made for extended goosegrass control 8 weeks after the second application.
	cudweed *Poa annua* chickweed lawn burweed henbit corn speedwell	2.6 to 4.8 pts./Acre or 1.3 to 1.8 oz./1000 sq. ft.	Apply in late summer or early fall prior to weed germination.

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

[2] Residential is defined as turf in any residential situation as well as schools, parks and playgrounds. DO NOT exceed a maximum of 7.2 pts./Acre per application for use on commercial or other non-residential turfgrass.

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

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

TURFGRASS TANK MIXES

PDM 3.3 can be mixed with postemergence herbicides to control emerged weeds in turfgrasses. For annual grass control, applications can be made with Acclaim® Extra or MSMA to control emerged weeds. Broadleaf weeds can be controlled using Trimec®, Three-Way™, 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 PDM 3.3 and follow those that are most restrictive.

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 (3) months following the last PDM 3.3 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. PDM 3.3 will control annual grasses and broadleaf weeds mentioned in that section of this label as well as the following weeds that might germinate in established grasses in rights-of-way, roadsides, construction sites, parks, substations, lots, or similar areas: Crowfootgrass, Itchgrass, Johnsongrass (from seed), Junglerice, Lovegrass, Browntop Panicum, Texas Panicum, Field Sandbur, Signalgrass, Mexican Sprangletop, Red Sprangletop, Witchgrass, Wooly Cupgrass, Carpetweed, Fiddleneck, Filaree, Kochia, Lambsquarters, Pigweed, Puncturevine, Florida Pusley, London Rocket, Sheperdspurse, Pennsylvania Smartweed, Annual Spurge, and Velvetleaf.

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

ORNAMENTALS

RECOMMENDED SPECIES

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

DO NOT APPLY PDM 3.3 in greenhouses, shadehouses or other enclosed structures.

Refer to **APPLICATION RATE TABLE** for rates.

TREES

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alder, European black	*Alnus glutinosa*
Apple	*Malus* spp.
Arborvitae, American	*Thuja occidentalis*
Arbutus	*Arbutus* spp.
Ash, Red	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*
Ash, White	*Fraxinus americana*
Aspen, Bigtooth	*Populus grandidentata*
Aspen, Quaking	*Populus tremuloides*
Basswood	*Tilla* spp.
Birch, European Weeping	*Betula pendula*
Birch, River	*Betula nigra*
Buckeye, Red	*Aesculus pavia*
Cedar, White	*Thuja occidentalis*
Chamaecyparis, Boulevard	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Cherry, Black	*Prunus serotina*
Cherry, Choke	*Prunus virginiana*
Cherry, Kwanzan	*Prunus serrulata*
Cherry, Nanking	*Prunus tomentosa*
Cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*
Crabapple	*Malus* spp.
Crepe myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Cryptomeria, Japanese Cedar	*Cryptomeria japonica*
Cypress, Bald	*Taxodium distichum*
Cypress, Leyland	*Cupressocyparis leylandii*
Dogwood, Flowering	*Cornus florida*
Dogwood, Korean	*Cornus kousa*
Dogwood, Silky	*Cornus amomum*
Dogwood, Shrub	*Cornus* spp.
Elm	*Ulmus japonica*
Fir, Balsam	*Abies balsamae*
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
Fir, White	*Abies concolor*
Franklinia	*Franklinia* spp.
Ginkgo	*Ginkgo biloba*
Gum, Black	*Nyssa sylvatica*
Gum, Sour	*Nyssa sylvatica*
Haw, Black	*Viburnum prunifolium*

Hawthorn	*Crataegus* spp.
Hemlock, Canada	*Tsuga canadensis*
Hemlock, Eastern	*Tsuga canadensis*
Holly, American	*Ilex opaca*
Honeylocust	*Gledisia triacanthos*
Lilac, Common	*Syringa vulgaris*
Lilac, Japanese Tree	*Syringa reticulata*
Linden	*Tilla* spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	*Magnolia soulangiana*
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolia, grandiflora*
Magnolia, Star	*Magnolia stellata*
Maidenhair Tree	*Ginkgo biloba*
Maple, Norway	*Acer platanoides*
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*
Maple, Red	*Acer rubrum*
Maple, Sugar	*Acer saccharum*
Nannyberry, Rusty	*Viburnum rufidulum*
Oak, Chinquapin	*Quercus muehlenbergii*
Oak, Live	*Quercus virginiana*
Oak, Pin	*Quercus palustris*
Oak, Red	*Quercus rubra*
Oak, Swam chestnut	*Quercus michauxii*
Oak, Water	*Quercus nigra*
Oak, White	*Quercus alba*
Oak, Willow	*Quercus phellos*
Olive	*Olea europaea*
Palm, Date	*Phoenix* spp.
Palm, Fan	*Washingtonia* spp.
Palm, Pindo	*Butia* spp.
Palm, Washington	*Washingtonia* spp.
Peach	*Prunus persica*
Pear, Bradford	*Pyrus calleryana* 'Bradford'
Pecan	*Carya illinoensis*
Pine, Austrian	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, Italian Stone	*Pinus pinea*
Pine, Loblolly	*Pinus taeda*
Pine, Monterey	*Pinus radiata*
Pine, Red	*Pinus resinosa*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pine, Slash	*Pinus elliotti*
Pine, Virginia	*Pinus virginiana*
Pine, White	*Pinus strobus*
Plum, Purple Leaf	*Prunus cerasifera*
Poplar, Black	*Populus nigra*
Redcedar, Eastern	*Juniperus virginiana*
Redcedar, Western	*Thuja plicata*
Red Ironbark	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon* 'Rosea'
Redwood, Dawn	*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*
Sequoia, Giant	*Sequoiadendron giganteum*
Serviceberry	*Amelanchier laevis*
Sourwood	*Oxydendrum arboretum*
Spruce, Colorado Blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Dwarf Alberta	*Picea glauca* 'albertiana'
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, White	*Picea glauca*
Sweetgum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
Sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*
Trachycarpus	*Trachycarpus* spp.
Tulip tree	*Liriodendron tulipifera*
Walnut, Black	*Juglans nigra*
Willow, Weeping	*Salix babylonica*
Yellowwood	*Cladrastis lutea*

SHRUBS

Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Abelia, Glossy	*Abelia grandiflora*
Aucuba, Gold	*Aucuba japonica*
Azalea	*Rhododendron* spp.
Bamboo, Heavenly	*Nandina domestica*
Barberry	*Berberis gladwynensis*
Barberry, Japanese	*Berberis thunbergii*
Blue Indigo Bush	*Dalea gregii*
Bottlebrush, Lemon	*Callistemon citrinus*
Boxwood, Common	*Buxus sempervirens*
Boxwood, Japanese	*Buxus microphylla*
Camellia	*Camellia japonica*
Cape jasmine	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Cordyline	*Cordyline* spp.
Correa	*Correa* spp.
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster apiculatus*
Cotoneaster, Bearberry	*Cotoneaster dammeri*
Cotoneaster, Rock	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*

Cypress, Italian	*Cupressus sempervirens*
Cypress, Leyland	*Cupressocyparis leylandii*
Deutzia, Slender	*Deutzia gracilis*
Dogwood, Red Twig	*Cornus sericea*
Elaeagnus	*Elaeagnus ebbingei*
Escallonia	*Escallonia fradesii*
Euonymus	*Euonymus fortunei*
Euonymus, Golden	*Euonymus japonica*
Euonymus, Winged	*Euonymus alata*
Firethorn	*Pyracantha coccinea*
Forsythia, Border	*Forsythia intermedia*
Fragrant Olive	*Osmanthus fragrans*
Fuschia, Border	*Zauschineria californica*
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Hawthorne, Indian	*Raphiolepis indica*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus syriacus*
Holly, Chinese	*Ilex cornuta*
Holly, Japanese	*Ilex crenata*
Holly, Fosters	*Ilex attenuata* 'Fosteri'
Holly, Savannah	*Ilex attenuata*
Holly, Yaupon	*Ilex vomitoria*
Honeysuckle, Bush	*Diervilla lonicera*
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.
Juniper, Chinese	*Juniperus chinensis* v. pfitzer
Juniper, Shore	*Juniperus conferta*
Juniper, Trailing	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Laurel, Cherry	*Prunus laurocerasus*
Laurel, Mountain	*Kalmia latifolia*
Laurel, Otto Luyken	*Prunus laurocerasus*
Laurel, Schipka	*Prunus schipkanensis*
Laurustinus	*Viburnum tinus*
Lavender, English	*Lavandula angustifolia*
Leucothoe	*Leucothoe fontanesiana*
Leucothoe, Coast	*Leucothoe axillaris*
Lilac, Cut-leaf	*Syringa laciniata*
Lily-of-the-Nile	*Agapanthus africanus*
Mahonia	*Mahonia aquifolium*
Mock Orange	*Pittosporum tobira*
Myrtle, Compact	*Myrtus communis*
Myrtle, Wax	*Myrtus cerifera*
Nandina	*Nandina domestica*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Oregon Grape	*Mahonia aquifolium*
Osmanthus	*Osmanthus fragrans*
Palm, European Fan	*Chamaerops humilis*
Palm, Mediterranean Fan	*Chamaerops* spp.
Phlox, Prickly	*Leptodactylon californicum*
Photinia, Fraser	*Photinia X Fraseri*
Pieris, Japanese	*Pieris japonica*
Pine, Mugo	*Pinus mugo*
Plum, Natal	*Carissa grandiflora*
Privet, California	*Ligustrum ovalifolium*
Privet, Glossy	*Ligustrum lucidum*
Privet, Variegated	*Ligustrum sinesis*
Privet, Waxleaf	*Ligustrum japonicum*
Pyracantha	*Pyracantha coccinea*
Quince, Flowering	*Chaenomeles japonica*
Ranger, Texas	*Leucophyllum frutescens*
Redroot	*Ceanothus* spp.
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* spp.
Robira	*Pittosporum tobiri*
Spice Plant	*Illicium parviflorum*
Spiraea	*Spiraea vanhouttei*
Spiraea, Anthony Waterer	*Spiraea X bumalda*
Spiraea, Japanese	*Spiraea japonica*
Sweet Bay	*Laurus nobilis*
Trumpet Bush	*Tecoma stans*
Verbena, Lemon	*Aloysia triphylla*
Viburnum	*Viburnum suspensum*
Vitex	*Vitex* spp.
Weigela	*Weigela florida*
Wild Lilac	*Ceanothus* spp.
Xylosma	*Xylosma congestum*
Yellowbells	*Tecoma stans*
Yew*	*Taxus media*
Yew, Japanese*	*Taxus cuspidate*
Yew, Southern	*Podocarpus macrophyllus*
Yucca, Adam's	*Yucca filamentosa*
Yucca, Weeping	*Yucca pendula*

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

GROUND COVERS

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

PERENNIALS

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

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

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

PDM 3.3 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 RESTRICTIONS

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

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

ORNAMENTAL TANK MIXES

Emerged weeds in ornamentals can be controlled using tank mixes containing Roundup PRO®, Finale™, Ornamec®, Gallery™, Princep®, and other similar products. DO NOT apply sprays containing Roundup PRO or Finale over the top of ornamental plants. Before tank mixing a simple jar test is recommended to insure compatibility of herbicides.

Refer to the manufacturers' labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before tank mixing with PDM 3.3 and follow those that are most restrictive.

LANDSCAPE AND GROUND MAINTENANCE

PDM 3.3 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 PDM 3.3 with a postemergence product labeled for such use.

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

NON-BEARING FRUIT AND NUT CROPS AND VINEYARDS

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

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

Refer to APPLICATION RATE TABLE for rates.

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

NON-CROPLAND AREAS INCLUDING TREE PLANTATIONS

PDM 3.3 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. PDM 3.3 may be used for hardwood and conifer regeneration on conservation reserve program land or similar areas.

Refer to APPLICATION RATE TABLE for rates.

PDM 3.3 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 PDM 3.3 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 PDM 3.3 plus Roundup PRO, 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 PDM 3.3 and partner herbicides prior to use. Precaution must be exercised to prevent combination sprays from direct contact with desirable foliage or injury may result. PDM 3.3 plus diuron or simazine combinations will broaden weed control spectrum, however, use of combinations may restrict PDM 3.3 usage in sensitive areas. Refer to manufacturer's labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before use and follow those that are most restrictive.

TOTAL VEGETATIVE CONTROL

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

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

For Kochia: Combinations of PDM 3.3 with ARSENAL or diuron are recommended if control has been a problem for other herbicides.

APPLICATION RATE TABLE

For preemergence control of the weed species listed using broadcast spray equipment, apply PDM 3.3 at the following rates:

Length of Control	Quarts required to treat 1 acre	Ounces required to treat 1000 sq. ft.
Short Term (2-4 months)	2.4 quarts	1.8 oz.
Long Term (6-8 months)	4.8 quarts	3.6 oz.

Hand-held Spray Equipment: Use the table above to determine the amount of PDM 3.3 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 mixing instructions discussed elsewhere on this label.

The efficacy of PDM 3.3 will improve if the application is followed by one half inch of rain- fall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If PDM 3.3 is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, erratic weed control may result.

PDM 3.3 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. PDM 3.3 may be used in conjunction with herbicides registered for postemergence use (i.e. Roundup PRO or Finale) for the control of established weeds. Do not apply sprays containing Roundup PRO or Finale over the top of desirable plants. A PDM 3.3 treatment may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on the PDM 3.3 label.

WEED SPECIES CONTROLLED

PDM 3.3 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

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bluegrass, Annual	*Poa annua*
Crabgrass	*Digitaria* spp.
Crowfootgrass	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*
Foxtail, Giant	*Setaria faberi*
Foxtail, Green	*Setaria viridis*
Foxtail, Yellow	*Setaria glauca*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
Itchgrass	*Rottboellia exaltata*
Johnsongrass (from seed)	*Sorghum halepense*
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colona*
Lovegrass (from seed)	*Eragrostis* spp.
Panicum, Browntop	*Panicum fasciculatum*
Panicum, Fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*

Panicum, Texas	*Panicum texanum*
Sandbur, Field	*Cenchrus incertus*
Signalgrass	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
Sprangletop, Mexican	*Leptochloa uninervia*
Sprangletop, Red	*Leptochloa filiformis*
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*
Wooly Cupgrass	*Eriochloa villosa*

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED

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

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