



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

June 14, 2019

Sanford R Simon  
VP Corporate Compliance  
Harrell's LLC.  
P.O. Box 807  
Lakeland, FL 33802

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Pendimethalin  
Product Name: Turf Fertilizer with Pendimethalin 1.0  
EPA Registration Number: 52287-18  
Application Date: June 25, 2018  
Decision Number: 551859

Dear Mr. Simon:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all of the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Pendimethalin Final 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 copy of your label stamped "Accepted" is enclosed. Products shipped after 12 months from the date of this amendment must bear the new revised label. Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended label constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Srijana Shrestha by phone at 703-305-6471, or via email at [Shrestha.srijana@epa.gov](mailto:Shrestha.srijana@epa.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Linda Arrington', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

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

Enclosure

Note to PM:

**Bold, italicized text is for the reader and is not a part of the label.**

EPA Reg. No. 52287-18

[Bracketed information is optional] Text separated by / denotes and/or options

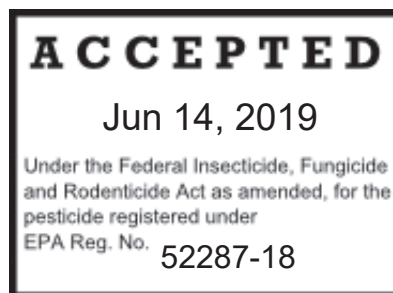


PENDIMETHALIN	GROUP	<b>3</b>	HERBICIDE
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## TURF FERTILIZER WITH Pendimethalin 1.0

[Alternate Brand Name: Fertilizer W/ Pendimethalin 1.0%]

[Batch Number] [SKU Number] [Fertilizer N-P-K]



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### For use on Turfgrasses and Established Ornamentals in the Landscape

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**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

pendimethalin, N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine ..... 1.0%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:**..... 99.0%

**TOTAL**..... 100.0%

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EPA Est. No. 52287-FL-1

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Net Weight: 50 lb (22.67 kg), 1,000 lb (453.59 kg), 2,000 lb (907.18 kg), or bulk trailer

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### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

## WARNING AVISO

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.)

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For **MEDICAL** and **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies **ONLY** Call 24 Hours a Day 1-800-424-9300

For **PRODUCT USE** information Call 1-800-282-8007

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### **FIRST AID**

If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
If on skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>

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

## **PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

### **HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

#### **WARNING**

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Wear safety glasses, goggles or face shield when using this product. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

### **PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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

### **User Safety Recommendations**

Users should:

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

### **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This pesticide 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.

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.  
Read entire label before using this product.**

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.

### **USE RESTRICTIONS**

- Do not apply this product in greenhouses, shadehouses, or other enclosed structures
- Do not use in commercial seed production
- Do not apply this product through any irrigation system
- 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 area, nontarget crops, aquatic and wetland areas, woodlands, pastures, rangelands, or animals.

### **USE PRECAUTIONS**

- Over-application 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 this product.

### **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 intervals. 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:

- Long-sleeved shirt and pants
- Chemical resistant or waterproof gloves made of materials such as butyl rubber >14 mils, nitrile rubber >14 mils, or neoprene rubber >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 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.**

Observe all cautions and limitations on this label and the labels of products used in combination with this product. Keep container closed to avoid spills and contamination.

### **PRODUCT INFORMATION**

[Turf Fertilizer with Pendimethalin 1.0] [This product] is a combination preemergent herbicide and fertilizer formulated to provide control of listed annual grasses and 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 and 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. This product can be used around established ornamentals in the landscape and in established wildflower plantings. This product may be used for hardwood and conifer regeneration on conservation reserve program land.

Turf Fertilizer with Pendimethalin 1.0 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.

This product 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.

## **WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT**

For resistance management, Turf Fertilizer with Pendimethalin 1.0 contains the active ingredient Pendimethalin, a Group 3 Herbicide, based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Turf Fertilizer with Pendimethalin 1.0 and other Group 3 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed. Continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To delay herbicide resistance users should take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Turf Fertilizer with Pendimethalin 1.0 or other Group 3 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout fields prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth state to determine if the intended application will be effective
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include:
  - 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;
  - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
- If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- Report any incidence of local non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Harrell's representative at (800) 282-8007, or at <https://www.harrells.com>.

## **BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

Proactively develop and implement diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides. A diversified program may include the use of herbicides with different modes of action along with cultural, mechanical, and/or biological practices. Best management practices include the following:

- To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present. Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plan residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- To the extent possible do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the seed seed-bank.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.

## **DRIFT ADVISORIES**

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

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



Note to PM:

***Bold, italicized text is for the reader and is not a part of the label.***

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[Bracketed information is optional] Text separated by / denotes and/or options

### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

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

Avoid contact of product with porous and impervious surfaces such as driveways, stone, or wood. Sweep or blow particles from hard surfaces back onto treated area. Do not wash. Removing particles will help prevent staining.

This product can be applied before or after postemergence herbicides used to control emerged weeds in turfgrasses.

Applied according to label directions and under normal growing conditions this product will not cause injury to desirable plants.

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

**Important:** Age, condition of spreader, and operator speed can cause wide variation in application rate. Spreader should be calibrated prior to each application by the operator.

*(Note: The Application/Coverage/Spreader Information heading and table shown below is optional)*

### [COVERAGE INFORMATION]

	[Application Rates]		
	[2.3 lb. product/1000 sq. ft. 100 lb. product/A (= 1.0 lb. ai/A)]	[3.44 lb. product/1000 sq. ft. 150 lb product/A (= 1.5 lb. ai/A)]	[4.6 lb. product/1000 sq. ft. 200 lb product/A (= 2.0 lb ai/A)]
[Spreader Name]	[Spreader Setting*]		
[Cyclone]	[XX]	[XX]	[XX]
[*Spreader settings are approximate]			

***"X" will be replaced with appropriate values if used on final label.***

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## GRASSY & BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED

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Turf Fertilizer with Pendimethalin 1.0 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.

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## GRASSY WEEDS CONTROLLED

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Common name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa Annua</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria spp.</i>
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Setaria 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 spp.</i>
Panicum, Browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>
Panicum, Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Sandbur, Field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Sprangletop, Mexican	<i>Leptochloa uninervia</i>
Sprangletop, Red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>
Woolly Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>

Note to PM:

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## BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED

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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>

### Directions for Weed Control in Turfgrass

Turfgrass Species	Weeds	Rates of Turf Fertilizer with Pendimethalin 1.0	Comments
<b>COOL SEASON GRASSES</b>			
<b>Bluegrass, Kentucky</b> <b>Fescue, fine</b> <b>Fescue, tall</b> <b>Ryegrass, perennial</b>	Crabgrass Foxtail Poa annua Barnyardgrass Fall panicum Oxalis Prostrate spurge Purslane Knotweed Evening primrose Hop clover	<b>All Turf Uses</b>  150 – 200 lbs/acre as the initial application before weed germination in the spring	Apply a repeat application of 100 – 150 lbs/acre after 5 – 8 weeks for extended control or where heavy weed infestations are expected
	Goosegrass	<b>Residential<sup>1</sup> Turf Uses:</b> 100 – 150 lb/acre in the spring prior to weed germination  <b>Golf Course and Commercial Turf Uses:</b> 100 – 300 lb/acre in the spring prior to weed germination	Apply a repeat application of 100 lbs/acre after 5 – 8 weeks if the lower rates were used initially or for extended goosegrass control
	Cudweed Poa annua Chickweed Lawn burweed Henbit Corn speedwell	<b>All Turf Uses</b>  150 – 200 lb/acre	Apply in late summer or early fall prior to weed germination.
<b>Bentgrass or established Poa annua (½ - inch height or taller)</b>	Crabgrass Foxtail Poa annua Barnyardgrass Fall panicum Oxalis Prostrate spurge Purslane Knotweed Evening primrose Hop clover	<b>All Turf Uses</b>  200 lb/acre in the spring prior to weed germination	Apply a repeat application of 100 – 200 lb/acre after 5 – 8 weeks where heavy weed infestations are expected
	Goosegrass	<b>All Turf Uses</b>  200 lb/acre in the spring prior to weed germination.	Apply a repeat application of 200 lb/acre after 5 – 8 weeks
	Cudweed Poa annua Chickweed Lawn burweed Henbit Corn speedwell	<b>All Turf Uses</b>  100 – 300 lb/acre	Apply in late summer or early fall prior to weed germination

WARM SEASON GRASSES	Weeds	Rates of Turf Fertilizer with Pendimethalin 1.0	Comments
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	<b>Residential<sup>1</sup> Turf Uses:</b> 150 – 200 lb/acre in the spring prior to weed germination  <b>Golf Course and Commercial Turf Uses:</b> 150 – 300 lb/acre in the spring prior to weed germination	Apply a repeat application of 100 – 150 lbs/acre after 5 – 8 weeks if necessary
	Goosegrass	<b>All Turf Uses</b>  150 lb/acre prior to weed germination in the spring. Apply a repeat application of 150 – 200 lb/acre after 5 – 8 weeks.	An additional application of 150 lb/acre may be applied for extended goosegrass control 8 weeks after the second application.
	Cudweed Poa annua Chickweed Lawn burweed Henbit Corn speedwell	<b>All Turf Uses</b>  175 – 233 lb/acre	Apply in late summer or early fall prior to weed germination.

<sup>1</sup> Residential is defined as turf in any residential situation as well as schools, parks, and playgrounds.

**Turfgrass Use Restrictions**

- Do not use on bentgrass or Poa annua putting greens and tee boxes.
- Do not use on newly planted areas until the turfgrass has filled in and mowed at least four times.
- Do not use on turf that has been thinned or damaged due to winter injury, excessive moisture, etc.

**Turfgrass Use Precautions**

- Use on well-established turfgrass with a dense and uniform stand.
- Allow damaged turf to recover prior to making an application.
- Applications made to overseeded warm-season turfgrasses may cause thinning or injury of the overseeded species.
- Delay reseeding or winter overseeding of treated turfgrass for at least three (3) months following the last Pendimethalin 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 label. This product will control annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed on 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 (from seed), Browntop Panicum, Texas Panicum, Field Sandbur, Signalgrass, Mexican Sprangletop, Red Sprangletop, Witchgrass, Wolly Cupgrass, Carpetweed, Fiddleneck, Filaree, Kochia, Lambsquarters, Pigweed, Puncturevine, Florida Pusley, London Rocket, Shepherdspurse, Pennsylvania Smartweed, Annual Spurge, and Velvetleaf.

**Apply before weeds germinate.** This product controls weeds as they germinate, but will not control established weeds. A post emergence herbicide should be used to control established weeds. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products used are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

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## **LANDSCAPE AND GROUNDS MAINTENANCE**

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Turf Fertilizer with Pendimethalin 1.0 can be incorporated into landscape and grounds maintenance programs to provide extended preemergence control of most annual grasses and listed broadleaf weeds. Areas to be treated include but are not limited to established trees or ornamentals in the landscape or in mulch beds; or, other commercially maintained landscape areas such as borders, around statuary or monuments in parks or in parking areas.

If emerged weeds are present at time of application either shallow cultivate to destroy existing weeds or, where practical, remove by hand, or apply a postemergence product labeled for such use prior to an application of this product. This product may be applied before or after applications of postemergence herbicides. A treatment of this product may be followed by any registered herbicide labeled to control weeds not listed on this label.

### **Ornamental Bulbs**

This product may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in ornamental bulbs listed on the label (crocus, daffodil (narcissus), gladiolus, tulip, etc.). Apply this product prior to, during or after bulb emergence if weeds have already germinated use a postemergence herbicide labeled to control emerged weeds.

### **Wildflowers**

[Turf Fertilizer with Pendimethalin 1.0] [This product] 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.). This product may be applied to established perennial wildflowers before emergence of weeds or wildflowers.

For wildflowers being established from seed, apply this product after wildflowers have emerged but prior to weed germination. If weeds have already germinated, use a postemergence herbicide labeled for control of emerged weeds.

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

### Ornamental Directions

[Apply Turf Fertilizer with Pendimethalin 1.0] [this product] 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 this product with roots. Applications where soil and media surfaces are uniformly covered will result in best weed control and ornamental tolerance. Plant only those desirable plant species listed on this label into soil treated the previous season with any Pendimethalin product or injury may occur.

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## TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES

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Turf Fertilizer with Pendimethalin 1.0 is safe around and over the top of the established plants listed below.

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### Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alder, European Black	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Apple	<i>Malus spp.</i>
Arborvitae, American	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Arbutus	<i>Arbutus spp.</i>
Ash, Red	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Aspen, Bigtooth	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>
Aspen, Quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Basswood	<i>Tilia spp.</i>
Birch, European Weeping	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Buckeye, Red	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>
Cedar, White	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Chamaecyparis, Boulevard	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cherry, Black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Cherry, Choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>
Cherry, Kwanzan	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>
Cherry, Nanking	<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Crabapple	<i>Malus spp.</i>
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>

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Cryptomeria, Japanese Cedar	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>
Cypress, Bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Dogwood, Korean	<i>Cornus kousa</i>
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amonum</i>
Dogwood, Shrub	<i>Cornus spp.</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus japonica</i>
Fir, Balsam	<i>Abies balsamae</i>
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Fir, White	<i>Abies concolor</i>
Franklinia	<i>Franklinia spp.</i>
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Gum, Black	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Gum, Sour	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Haw, Black	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus spp.</i>
Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Hemlock, Eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Holly, American	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Lilac, Common	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Lilac, Japanese Tree	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>
Linden	<i>Tilia spp.</i>
Magnolia, Saucer	<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Magnolia, Star	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>
Maidenhair Tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Maple, Paper-bark	<i>Acer griseum</i>
Maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Nannyberry, Rusty	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>
Oak, Chinquapin	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>
Oak, Live	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Oak, Red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Oak, Swamp Chestnut	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>
Oak, Water	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Oak, Willow	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix spp.</i>



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Palm, Fan	<i>Washingtonia spp.</i>
Palm, Pindo	<i>Butia spp.</i>
Palm, Washington	<i>Washingtonia spp.</i>
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Pear, Bradford	<i>Pyrus calleryana 'Bradford'</i>
Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>
Pine, Austrian	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Italian Stone	<i>Pinus pinea</i>
Pine, Loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
Pine, Monterey	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Pine, Red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pine, 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 'Rosea'</i>
Redwood, Dawn	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
Sequoia, Giant	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>
Spruce, Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Dwarf Alberta	<i>Picea glauca 'albertiana'</i>
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 spp.</i>
Tulip tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Walnut, Black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Willow, Weeping	<i>Salix babylonica</i>
Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>

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### Shrubs

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Common Name	Scientific Name
Abelia, Glossy	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>
Aucuba, Gold	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
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>

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Boxwood, Common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>
Brittlebush	<i>Encelia farinosa</i>
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Cape Jasmine	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Cassia, Feathery	<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>
Cordyline	<i>Cordyline spp.</i>
Correa	<i>Correa spp.</i>
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 'Fosteri'</i>
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 spp.</i>
Juniper, Chinese	<i>Juniperus chinensis v. pfitzer</i>
Juniper, Shore	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>
Juniper, Trailing	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Laurel, Cherry	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Laurel, Mountain	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
Laurel, Otto Luyken	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Laurel, Schipka	<i>Prunus schipkanensis</i>
Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
Lavender, English	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>
Leucothoe	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>

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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 spp.</i>
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 spp.</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Robira	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa spp.</i>
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>
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 spp.</i>
Weigela	<i>Weigela florida</i>
Wild Lilac	<i>Ceanothus spp.</i>
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria spp.</i>
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>

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**Ground Covers**

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**Common Name****Scientific Name**

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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 spp.</i>
Mondograss	<i>Ophiopogon japonica</i>
Morningglory	<i>Convolvulus spp.</i>
Myoporum	<i>Myoporum parviflorum</i>
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Periwinkle, Common	<i>Vinca minor</i>
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>Euonymous fortunei</i>

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**Perennials**

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**Common Name****Scientific Name**

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Acacia	<i>Acacia redolens</i>
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus spp.</i>
Aster, New York	<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>
Aster, Stokes	<i>Stokesia laevis</i>

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Astilbe (False Spirea)	<i>Astilbe spp.</i>
Babys Breath	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i>
Beard-Tongue	<i>Penstemon spp.</i>
Bellflower	<i>Campanula spp.</i>
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 spp.</i>
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 spp.</i>
Crocus	<i>Crocus spp.</i>
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus spp.</i>
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis spp.</i>
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 spp.</i>
Foxglove, Common	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Freesia	<i>Freesia x hybrida</i>
Fuchsia, Arizona	<i>Zauschneria Californica</i>
Gayfeather	<i>Liatris spp.</i>
Gaillardia	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>
Geum	<i>Geum spp.</i>
Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus spp.</i>
Heather, Dwarf	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Hosta	<i>Hosta spp.</i>
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>Lillium spp.</i>
Liriope, Big Blue	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Liriope, Creeping	<i>Liriope spicata</i>

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Liriope, Variegated	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Loosestrife, Garden	<i>Lysimachia punctata</i>
Moonbeam	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>
Montbretia	<i>Crococsmia crocosmiiflora</i>
Nightshade	<i>Solanum spp.</i>
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 spp.</i>
Shasta Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum x superbum</i>
Sweet Flag	<i>Acorus calamus</i>
Texas Bluebonnet	<i>Lupinus texensis</i>
Tickweed	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Tulip	<i>Tulipa spp.</i>
Twinspur	<i>Diascascia barbaerae</i>
Wonder Flower	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Zephyr Lily	<i>Zephyranthes spp.</i>

\*Applications of this product to immature ferns (during periods of new growth of fronds) may result in some injury.

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### Ornamental Grasses

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

**Bedding Plants\***

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

\*After planting bedding plants and before this product is applied, area to be treated should be watered sufficiently to pack soil around roots.

This product 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.

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TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW THE USER OR BUYER 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.**

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

#### PESTICIDE STORAGE

Do not store above 120°F. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

#### 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 50, 1000, 2000 pound bags and totes:**

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container, offer for recycling if available. Completely empty container into application equipment. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary land fill or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

##### **For Killebrews and other bulk transport vehicles:**

Refillable container: Container handling instructions are not required. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

***(End Directions for Use)***

[Turf Fertilizer with Pendimethalin 1.0]

Guaranteed [Fertilizer] Analysis [N-P-K]

Total Nitrogen (N).....XX%

XX % Ammoniacal Nitrogen

XX % Urea Nitrogen\*

Available Phosphate(P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>).....XX%

Soluble Potash (K<sub>2</sub>O).....XX%

Derived from: e.g.: Polymer-Coated Urea, Urea, Ammonium Phosphate, Muriate of Potash.

\*X% Slowly Available/Slow Release/Controlled release nitrogen from polymer-coated urea.

[Information regarding the contents and levels of metals in this product is available on the internet at <http://www.aapfco/metals.org>]

F-352 ***(Florida Fertilizer License Number)***

[Fertilizer] [Density] [Bulk Density]

[Any other state specific fertilizer required language]

**Note to PM : Appropriate fertilizer specific information will be inserted on Final Printed Label to replace "X".**



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### **IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE**

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

**CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Harrell's LLC. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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Manufactured By/Manufactured For/Sold By/ and Guaranteed By:

Harrell's, LLC  
PO Box 807  
Lakeland, FL 33802

[Pendimethalin] [CAS # 40487-42-1]

[Harrell's Label Revision ID]

Note to PM:

***Bold, italicized text is for the reader and is not a part of the label.***

EPA Reg. No. 52287-18

[Bracketed information is optional] Text separated by / denotes and/or options

## Optional Marketing Claims and Logo's

*(Note: The following logos and/or claims may or may not be used on the FPL)*

### Company Specific Information

*(Harrell's Corporate Logo)*



Growing a Better World® is a registered trademark of Harrell's, LLC

Harrell's PROFertilizer® is a registered trademark of Harrell's, LLC

*(Harrell's "H" Logo)*



Contact us/ For more information

[call] 800.282.8007

[or] [visit us at [www.harrells.com](http://www.harrells.com)]

[or] use the QR code to visit Harrell's website

[Insert] QR Code Image *(Note to PM: If QR code is used, the link will be to the company website home page)*

### Fertilizer Claims

Contains/Formulated with/ Harrell's PROFertilizer®

Turf Fertilizer with Pendimethalin 1.0/(or Alternate Brand Name) is part of the Harrell's PROFertilizer® portfolio/line/family of products

[Contains] Polyon® Slow release/Controlled release/slowly available nitrogen/phosphate/potassium/fertilizer

Polygon® Turf Fertilizer

Polygon® Polymer Coated Fertilizer

Polygon® ST [short term] [controlled release fertilizer]

Polygon® [ST] – Distributed exclusively by Harrell's

[Powered by] Polygon® Controlled-Release Fertilizer

Polygon® feeds/releases for up to X weeks/months at X°F *(note to PM: release time and temperature is based on the polymer coated fertilizer used in the blend and inserted for the appropriate product – this information is being required by fertilizer control officials in some states)*

Polygon® is a registered trademark of Koch Agronomic Services, LLC

Note to PM:

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***(Note to PM: Fertilizer composition of products distributed in states with fertilizer use restrictions will be formulated to contain percentages of nutrients that meet state fertilizer restrictions when applied according to the application rates for the active ingredients as specified in the Directions for Use.)***

Insert: State specific fertilizer restriction language for application of nitrogen and phosphorus. Some examples are:

“In MD, NH, NJ, VA: Application rates of soluble nitrogen are not to exceed 0.7 lb soluble N/1000 sq.ft/application.”

[And/Or]: In NH, NJ, VA: Application of a product containing phosphorus to turf is limited to establishing turf in the first growing season.”

[And/Or]:“Florida specific requirements for fertilizer use. For applications to Sports Turf, Golf Courses , Parks and Athletic Fields: Do not exceed fertilizer rates recommended in the document titled SL 191, “Recommendations for N,P,K and Mg for Golf Course and Athletic Field Fertilization based on Mehlic III Extractant.”

[And/Or: Other state specific fertilizer language that may be required.]