



EPA Reg. Number: 53883-209

Date of Issuance:

JAN 30 2007

Term of Issuance: Conditional

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

Name of Pesticide Product:
Dithiopyr 0.172% Plus Fertilizer

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
 Registration
 Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Control Solutions, Inc
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

- 1. Add the phrase "EPA Registration No. 53883-209 to the label before you release the product for shipment.

COMMENTS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2 OF THIS NOTICE OF REGISTRATION

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product under the enclosed stamped copy of the label constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

Enclosure

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Signature of Approving Official:

Joanne I. Miller

Date:

JAN 30 2007

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Comments Continued:

2. Submit to this Agency a copy of the purchasing order or bill of sales showing the source of the product named on the Formulator's Exemption Statement, and with which this product is to be manufactured; prior to manufacturing this product.
 3. Correct the typographic error in the chemical expression for dithiopyr in the ingredient statement by correcting the spelling of "...pyridinedicarbothioate...".
 4. Submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling before you release this product for shipment.
 5. Submit and/or cite all data required for the registration of this product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data; and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of this product under FIFRA, section 4.
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Dithiopyr 0.172% Plus Fertilizer

TURF AND ORNAMENTAL HERBICIDE

For Season-Long Control of Crabgrass and Control or Suppression of Listed Annual Grasses and Broadleaf Weeds in Established Lawns and Ornamental Turf, including Golf Course Fairways, Roughs and Tee Boxes, and in Established Landscape Ornamentals.

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

For use on plants intended for aesthetic purposes or climatic modification and being grown in ornamental gardens or parks, or on golf courses or lawns.

In the state of New York this product may be applied only by commercial applicators at no more than 288 lbs. (0.5 pounds AI) per acre (6.67 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.) per year. Not for use in Nassau or Suffolk Counties.

Active Ingredient:

Dithiopyr: S,S'-dimethyl 2-(difluoromethyl)-4-(2-methylpropyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-3,5-pyridinedicarbothioate 0.172%

Inert Ingredients:.....99.828%

TOTAL:..... 100.000%

EPA REG NO. 53883-XXX

EPA EST. NO. XXXXX-XXX-XXX

Net Weight:

Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff Rd.
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:

JAN 30 2007
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No

Guaranteed Fertilizer Analysis: XX-XX-XX

53883-209

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

See [back] [side] [other] panel for further precautions and First Aid information

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| FIRST AID | |
|---|--|
| IF IN EYES: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| IF SWALLOWED: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or physician immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or physician. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |
| IF INHALED: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. |
| HOT LINE NUMBER | |
| <p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For information on this pesticide product (including health concerns, medical emergencies, or pesticide incidents), call the National Pesticide Telecommunications Network at 1-800-858-7378.</p> | |

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

CAUTION

Harmful if inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing dust. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, sock, shoes and chemical-resistant gloves such as natural rubber. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and highly toxic to other aquatic organisms including oysters and shrimp. Use with care when applying to turf areas adjacent to any body of water. 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 may adversely affect aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Dithiopyr 0.172% Plus Fertilizer provides season-long control of crabgrass and control or suppression of listed annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in established lawns and ornamental turf, including golf course fairways, roughs and tee boxes, and in established landscape ornamentals. This product also provides postemergent crabgrass control up to the 4-leaf stage.

SPREADER SETTINGS to apply at the listed pounds per 1,000 square feet
(to be furnished at printing)

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FOR USE ON TURF

Dithiopyr 0.172% Plus Fertilizer provides season-long control of crabgrass and control or suppression of other annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in established lawns and ornamental turf, including golf course fairways, roughs and tee boxes. Dithiopyr 0.172% Plus Fertilizer will not harm nearby established ornamentals identified on this label as "Tolerant Ornamentals" when used according to label directions.

Apply this product only to seeded, sodded, or sprigged turf that is well established. Before the use of Dithiopyr 0.172% Plus Fertilizer, roots must be developed and the turf mowed at least twice to a uniform height. Injury may result if the turf is not well established, or stressed by weather, pests or other conditions.

Dithiopyr 0.172% Plus Fertilizer may be applied to established turfgrass species listed on this label. When applied as directed, the following turfgrass species are tolerant to this product:

| COOL-SEASON GRASSES | USE PRECAUTIONS |
|--|--|
| Creeping Bentgrass ¹ (<i>Agrostis palustris</i>), Kentucky Bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), Fine Fescue ² (<i>Festuca rubra</i>), Tall Fescue (<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>), Perennial Ryegrass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>), | ¹ Turfgrass injury may result from the use of this product on certain varieties of creeping bentgrass such as Cohansey, Carmen, Seaside and Washington. Not all varieties of creeping bentgrass have been testes. Do not apply this product to Colonial Bentgrass (<i>Agrostis tenuis</i>) varieties. ² Turfgrass injury may result from use of this product on the following varieties of Fescue such as Atlanta, Banner, Beauty, Bilgart, CF-2, Enjoy, HF-93, Highlight, Ivalo, Koket, Jamestown, Majenta, Mary, Pennilawn, Tamara, Tatiana, Walfort and Waldina. Not all varieties of fescue have been tested. |
| WARM-SEASON GRASSES | |
| Bahiagrass (<i>Paspalum notatum</i>), Bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>), Buffalograss ³ (<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>), Carpetgrass (<i>Axonopus compressus</i>), Centipedegrass (<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>), Kikuyugrass (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>), St. Augustinegrass (<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>), Zousiagrass (<i>Zoysia japonica</i>) | ³ Do not use this product on seedling Buffalograss in the spring of the first year of establishment until the turfgrass is fully green and has established new roots. |

NOTE: It is not possible to evaluate all turfgrass varieties for tolerance to this product. It is suggested that the user evaluate the response to turfgrass varieties not listed on this label on a limited area, at recommended use rates, prior to initiating large-scale use.

RESEEDING, OVERSEEDING OR SPRIGGING

Reseeding, overseeding, or sprigging of treated areas within 12 weeks after application of this product may inhibit the establishment of desirable turfgrasses. When seeding, follow good cultural practices such as soil cultivation, irrigation and fertilization. For best results, use mechanical or power seeding equipment (slit seeders) for good seed-to-soil contact.

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USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 6.67 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (0.5 Lbs. AI/acre) per application.
- Do not apply more than 20 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (1.5 lbs. AI/acre) per year.
- In New York, do not apply more than 6.67 lbs. /1,000 sq. ft. per year.
- Do not use clippings from treated turf for animal feed or for mulching around vegetables or fruit trees.
- Do not allow domestic animals to feed or forage on treated turf.
- Keep people and pets off treated areas until dust has settled.
- Do not use on golf course putting greens.

CRABGRASS CONTROL

Dithiopyr 0.172% Plus Fertilizer provides pre-emergence control of crabgrass (large, smooth, and southern species) when applied prior to emergence of crabgrass from the ground. Dithiopyr 0.172% Plus Fertilizer provides "early post-emergence" control during the early stages of growth after crabgrass emerges from the ground. This early post-emergence control is limited and applications are only effective if applied before the crabgrass has its 3-leaf or first tier (which usually is about the time when you can first see the crabgrass in the lawn). With this post-emergence activity, the applicator has 2 to 4 weeks longer to make applications for control of crabgrass.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

For best results, apply Dithiopyr 0.172% Plus Fertilizer within a few days after mowing and delay mowing again for a few days after application. Rainfall or irrigation activates the product. Improved weed control will result if the application is followed by ½ inch of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Weed control may be hampered if rainfall or irrigation does not occur with 30 days after application. Split, or half rate applications spaced 5 to 10 weeks apart may also enhance weed control. Cultural practices such as aerification and de-thatching should be completed and the turf allowed to recover before application of this product.

APPLICATION TIMING

This product may be applied as a single application, split application, or as a sequential application for crabgrass control in the spring, summer, or fall as described below.

SPRING APPLICATIONS: For single applications in the spring or early summer, follow the appropriate rate listed in the "Application Rates" table below. Rates are based on the location to be used (Region), the mowing height of the turfgrass, and whether the timing of the application is considered preemergence or postemergence. The length of residual weed control is dependent on the total rate applied, but may vary depending on weather, weed pressure and location.

Program 1: For preemergence control to turf mowed relatively high, such as home lawns, this program will provide 3 to 5 months of preemergence crabgrass control. Do not use this program for early postemergence control of crabgrass.

Program 2: For preemergence control at sites where the turf is mowed relatively low, such as golf course fairways, and where turfgrass maintenance and weed control applications were not made the previous year. This program will provide 4 to 6 months of preemergence crabgrass control and may also be used for early postemergence control of crabgrass at locations where turf is cut high.

Program 3: For preemergence control at locations where turf is mowed relatively low, such as golf course fairways, and where turfgrass maintenance and weed control applications were not made the previous year. This program will provide 4 to 6 months of preemergence crabgrass control and may also be used for early postemergence control of crabgrass at locations where the turf is cut relatively low.

FALL APPLICATIONS: Dithiopyr 0.172% Plus Fertilizer may be applied in late summer or early fall (late August through November). Follow the instructions for "Program 3" for crabgrass control through the early part of the next spring. Fall applications may be followed by an appropriate spring application to provide season-long control.

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[Optional Language:

TURF GRASS REGIONS

Insert map showing regions for crabgrass control as noted in table below]

TABLE 1: APPLICATION RATES FOR CRABGRASS CONTROL

| REGION | PROGRAM 1 Preemergence (high-cut turf) | PROGRAM 2 Preemergence (low-cut turf) Postemergence (high-cut turf) | PROGRAM 3 Preemergence (low-cut turf) Postemergence (low-cut turf) |
|---|---|---|--|
| North (all areas) | 1.66 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (73 lbs./acre or 0.125 lbs. AI/acre) | 2.45 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (107 lbs./acre or 0.183 lbs. AI/acre) | 3.33 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (145 lbs./acre or 0.25 lbs. AI/acre) |
| Transition (DE, KS, KY, MD, MO, VA, southeastern PA, southern areas of IL, IN, OH, and coastal areas of CT, NY and RI. | 2.45 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (107 lbs./acre or 0.183 lbs. AI/acre) | 3.33 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (145 lbs./acre or 0.25 lbs. AI/acre) | 4.9 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (213 lbs./acre or 0.366 lbs. AI/acre) |
| South (AL, AR, AZ, CA, GA, LA, MS, NC, NM, NV, OK, SC, TN and TX) | 3.33 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (145 lbs./acre or 0.25 lbs. AI/acre) | 4.9 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (213 lbs./acre or 0.366 lbs. AI/acre) | 6.67 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (291 lbs./acre or 0.50 lbs. AI/acre) |
| Coastal South (HI, FL, southern coastal areas of AL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, and TX) | 4.9 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (213 lbs./acre or 0.366 lbs. AI/acre) | 6.67 lbs./1,000 sq. ft.* (291 lbs./acre or 0.50 lbs. AI/acre) | 6.67 lbs./1,000 sq. ft.* (291 lbs./acre or 0.50 lbs. AI/acre) |
| * Split applications may be made 5-10 weeks apart. | | | |

SPLIT OR SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS

Split or sequential applications may be used to provide improved weed control or to provide extended weed control in areas with long growing seasons. Split applications may be made with rates in the table above being split between two applications made 5-10 weeks apart. Where longer periods of control are required, sequential applications may be made in late summer or fall following a spring application or in the spring following a fall application provided the maximum application rate per year is not exceeded. Refer to the "Use Restrictions" section above.

CONTROL OF OTHER GRASS AND BROADLEAF WEEDS

SPRING APPLICATION: When used as directed for crabgrass control in spring, Dithiopyr® 0.172% Plus Fertilizer will also control or suppress the following weeds when applied prior to their emergence:

| GRASSES | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Common Name | Botanical Name |
| Barley | <i>Hordeum</i> spp. |
| Barnyardgrass | <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> |
| Bluegrass (annual roughstalk) | <i>Poa annua</i> |
| Brome | <i>Bromus</i> spp. |
| Crabgrass, large | <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> |
| Crabgrass, smooth | <i>Digitaria ischaemum</i> |

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| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Crabgrass, Southern | <i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> |
| Crowfootgrass* | <i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> |
| Dallisgrass (seedling) | <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> |
| Foxtail (yellow & green) | <i>Setaria faberi, Setaria Verdi</i> |
| Goosegrass | <i>Eleusine indica</i> |
| Kikuyugrass* | <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> |
| Oats, wild | <i>Avena fatua</i> |
| Ryegrass (annual & perennial) | <i>Lolium spp.</i> |
| Sandbur | <i>Cenchrus spp.</i> |
| Smutgrass | <i>Sporobolus indicus</i> |

BROADLEAF WEEDS

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Bittercress* | <i>Cardamine spp.</i> |
| Carpetweed | <i>Mullugo verticillata</i> |
| Chickweed* | <i>Stellaria spp.</i> |
| Geranium, Carolina* | <i>Geranium carolinianum</i> |
| Henbit | <i>Lamium spp.</i> |
| Knotweed, prostrate | <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> |
| Lespedeza, common* | <i>Lespedeza striata</i> |
| Marestail | <i>Conyza Canadensis</i> |
| Medic, black | <i>Medicago lupulina</i> |
| Mustard | <i>Brassica spp.</i> |
| Oxalis, buttercup | <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> |
| Parsley-piert* | <i>Alchemilla arvensis</i> |
| Pigweed, redroot | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> |
| Pineappleweed* | <i>Matricaria matricarioides</i> |
| Purslane, common | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> |
| Rocket, London | <i>Sisymbrium irio</i> |
| Shepherdspurse | <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> |
| Speedwell, corn* | <i>Veronica arvensis</i> |
| Spurge, garden | <i>Euphorbia hirta</i> |
| Spurge, prostrate | <i>Euphorbia humistrata</i> |
| Spurge, spotted | <i>Euphorbia maculate</i> |
| Woodsorrel, creeping | <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> |
| Woodsorrel, yellow | <i>Oxalis stricta</i> |

* Suppression only.

FALL APPLICATION: When used as directed for late summer or early fall use, for crabgrass control through the early part of next spring, Dithiopyr 0.172% Plus Fertilizer will also control or suppress the following weeds when applied prior to their emergence:

| WEEDS CONTROLLED | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Common Name | Botanical Name |
| Bluegrass (annual) | <i>Pao annua</i> |
| Bittercress | <i>Cardamine spp.</i> |
| Chickweed | <i>Stellaria spp.</i> |
| Geranium (Carolina) | <i>Geranium carolinianum</i> |
| Henbit | <i>Lamium spp.</i> |
| Parsley-piert | <i>Alchemilla arvensis</i> |
| Pineappleweed | <i>Matricaria matricarioides</i> |
| Shepherdspurse | <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> |

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APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUCTIONS

This product may be applied with drop or rotary-type spreaders designed to apply granular herbicides. For best results, apply this product evenly and uniformly avoiding streaking, skips or overlaps. Avoid the use of spreaders that tend to apply granules in narrow rows or concentrated bands. Calibrate the spreader according to the manufacturer's directions. Initial spreader settings may require adjustment to deliver the recommended application rate under actual application conditions. The desired calibration setting may be marked or recorded for future reference.

Apply this product uniformly over the treatment area. More uniformity can be achieved by applying one-half of the required amount of product over the treatment area and then applying the remaining one-half in a different direction (e.g., at a right angle to the previous direction). Check equipment frequently to verify calibration and proper functioning. Clean and lubricate spreader after use.

FOR USE ON LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS

Dithiopyr 0.172% Plus Fertilizer provides preemergence control or suppression of annual grass and broadleaf weeds in landscape ornamentals. Refer to "For Use on Turf" section of this label for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed. This product may be applied to soil surfaces or mulch where ornamental plants are grown for aesthetic purposes in ornamental gardens, parks, golf courses, and residential areas.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Dithiopyr 0.172% Plus Fertilizer is a preemergence herbicide that will not control established weeds. Make applications prior to weed seed germination to bare ground or mulch. For best results, apply to soil that is free of clods, weeds and debris such as leaves. Before application, any existing vegetation should be removed by hand weeding, cultivation, or with the use of a postemergence herbicide. Once the application is made, do not disturb the soil surface as the herbicide barrier will be broken. Irrigate immediately after application to remove herbicide particles from the foliage to prevent foliar damage to ornamentals.

SPLIT OR SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS

Split or sequential applications may be used to provide improved weed control or to provide extended weed control in areas with long growing seasons. Split applications may be made with rates in Table 2 being split between two applications made 5-10 weeks apart. Where longer periods of control are required, sequential applications may be made in late summer or fall following a spring application or in the spring following a fall application provided the maximum application rate per year is not exceeded.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Only apply this product to established ornamentals.
- DO NOT apply this product directly to the bare roots of ornamental plants as injury may result.
- DO NOT incorporate this product into soil. Dilution of active ingredient and plant root injury may occur.
- DO NOT apply to soil around ornamentals that are under stress due to drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, wind injury, hail, frost damage, winter injury, injury from previously applied pesticides or injury due to insects, nematodes, or disease.
- DO NOT apply under conditions that would affect product distribution (such as windy conditions).
- DO NOT apply this product on grasses grown for seed.
- DO NOT graze livestock or feed forage cut from areas treated with this product.

USE RATES

Apply Dithiopyr 0.172% Plus Fertilizer with a properly calibrated spreader that will provide accurate, even particle distribution. Refer to Table 2 below for product rates when treating a small area.

DO NOT apply more than 6.67 lbs. of this product per 1,000 sq. ft., per application and no more than 20 lbs. of this product per 1,000 sq. ft. per year.

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In New York State, this product may only be used by Professional Applicators at no more than 6.67 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. (0.5 lbs. active ingredient per acre) per year, and is prohibited from use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

TABLE 2: APPLICATION RATES FOR LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS

| Pounds Product/Acre | Pounds Product/1,000 sq. ft. | Pounds Product/100 Sq. Ft. |
|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 291 | 6.67 | 0.667 (10.73 oz.) |

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUCTIONS

This product may be applied with drop or rotary-type spreaders designed to apply granular herbicides. For best results, apply this product evenly and uniformly avoiding streaking, skips or overlaps. Avoid the use of spreaders that tend to apply granules in narrow rows or concentrated bands. Calibrate the spreader according to the manufacturer's directions. Initial spreader settings may require adjustment to deliver the recommended application rate under actual application conditions. The desired calibration setting may be marked or recorded for future reference.

Apply this product uniformly over the treatment area. More uniformity can be achieved by applying one-half of the required amount of product over the treatment area and then applying the remaining one-half in a different direction (e.g., at a right angle to the previous direction). Check equipment frequently to verify calibration and proper functioning. Clean and lubricate spreader after use.

TOLERANT ORNAMENTALS

When applied as directed under the conditions described on this label, the ornamentals listed below have shown tolerance in field trials. However, this product has not been tested on all cultivars of each species or under all possible growing conditions. A limited area involving only a few plants should be treated for tolerance evaluations before large-scale applications.

| Common Name | Botanical Name | Tolerant Cultivars |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Abelia, Dwarf | <i>Abelia X grandiflora</i> | Nana |
| Ajuga | <i>Ajuga reptans</i> | Bronze |
| | <i>Ajuga Genevensis</i> | Bronze Beauty |
| Almond, flowering | <i>Prunus glandulosa</i> | |
| Apple* | <i>Malus pumila</i> | |
| Arborvitae | <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> | Nigra |
| | | Pyramidalis |
| | | Smaragh |
| | | Techny |
| | | Woodwardii |
| Arborvitae, Golden | <i>Thuja orientalis</i> | |
| Aster, Chinese | <i>Callistephus chinensis</i> | Dwarf Queen |
| Ash, Green | <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> | |
| Ash, Mountain | <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> | |
| Ash, Purple | <i>Fraxinus Americana</i> | |
| Azalea | <i>Rhododrun spp.</i> | Brilliant |
| | | Buccaneer |
| | | Carror |
| | | Chimes (Belgian) |
| | | Elsie Lee |
| | | Exbury |
| | | Fashion |
| | | Hardijzer Beauty |
| | | Hershey Red |
| | | Higasa |
| | | Hinocrimson |
| | | Holland (Hybrid) |

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|--|--|---|
| <p>Azalea, Flame Azalea, Kirishima Bamboo, Heavenly Barberry</p> | <p><i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i> <i>Nandina domestica</i> <i>Berberis thunbergii</i></p> | <p>Marion Lee Northern Lights Orange Cup Orchid Lights Snow Southern Charm</p> |
| <p>Barberry, Purple Basket Flower Bearberry (common) Bee Balm Begonia Birch, River Blackeyed Susan Blanket Flower Blueberry*</p> | <p><i>Berberis vulgaris</i> <i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i> <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursti</i> <i>Monarda didyma</i> <i>Begonia</i> spp. <i>Betula nigra</i> <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> <i>Gaillardia</i> spp. <i>Vaccinium</i> spp.</p> | <p>Aurea Dwarf Pygmy Green Koboid Pygmy Red Rose Glow Atropurpurea Massachusetts Goldstrum Bluecrop Blue Jay Jersey North Blue Northland</p> |
| <p>Bottlebrush Boxwood, Japanese Boxwood, Weller Broom Broom Bugle Carpet Carnelia</p> | <p><i>Callistemon citrinus</i> <i>Buxus microphylla</i> <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> <i>Cytisus</i> spp. <i>Genista pilosa</i> <i>Camellia japonica</i></p> | <p>Japonica Moonlight Vancouver Gold Debutanta Mathotiana Supreme Chansonette</p> |
| <p>Candy Tuft Carex, Variegated Cedar, Red Celosia Centaurea Cockscomb, Plumosa Coleus Columbine Copper leaf Coreopsis Cornflower Cotoneaster Coyotebrush Cycads Cypress, Bald Cypress, Italian Cypress, Japanese False Cupress, Leyland</p> | <p><i>Camelia sasangua</i> <i>Ilberis</i> spp. <i>Carex</i> <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> <i>Celosia</i> spp. <i>Centaurea montana</i> <i>Celosia cristata</i> <i>Coleus blumei</i> <i>Aquilegia</i> spp. <i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i> <i>Coreopsis</i> spp. <i>Centaurea</i> spp. <i>Ctoneaster apiculatus</i> <i>Baccharis pelularis</i> <i>Cycads revolute</i> <i>Taxodium distichum</i> <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> <i>Chamaecyparis obtuse</i> <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i></p> | <p>Snow White Scarlet Plumosa Red Kewpie Moonbloom Glauca Gracilis</p> |

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| Daffodil Daylily | <i>Narcissus</i> spp. <i>Heemerocallis</i> spp. | King Alfred Aztec Gold Bright Yellow (Hybrid) Single Gold (Evergreen) Wilson's Yellow Magic Fountain |
| Delphinium Dianthus (Sweet William) Dogwood Dogwood, American Douglas Fir Dusty Miller Elm, Drake Euonymus | <i>Delphinium</i> spp. <i>Dianthanthus</i> spp. <i>Cornus florida</i> <i>Cornus sericea</i> <i>Psuedotsuga menziesil</i> <i>Senecio cineraria</i> <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> <i>Euonymus fotunei</i> | Flavarimaea Argenteo-variegata Auereo-marginata Colorata Emerald Gaiety Emerald 'N Gold Gold Edge Gold Princess Silver King Tricolor Vegetus |
| Fan Palm, European Fan, Plam, Mexican Fern (various) Fescue Fetterbush Ficus Fir, Fraser Forsythia | <i>Chamaerops humilis</i> <i>Washingtonia robusta</i> <i>Asparagus</i> spp. <i>Festuca glauca</i> <i>Leucothoe fontiana</i> <i>Ficus retusa</i> <i>Abies fraseri</i> <i>Forsythia X intermeida</i> | Rainbow Nitidia Arnold Dwarf Bronxensis Dwarf Lynwood Gold Meadowlark Weeping |
| Fuchsia Galium Gardenia | <i>Spring Glory</i> <i>Fuchsia</i> spp. <i>Galium odoratum</i> <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> | Mystery Radicans |
| Geranium Gum Hawthorn | <i>Pelargonium X hortorum</i> <i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> <i>Crataegus</i> spp. | Cockspur White Crimson Cloud Enchantress Jack Evans Washington White Mediterranean Pink |
| Heather, Twisted Hemlock, Canada Hibiscus | <i>Erica cinerea</i> <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> <i>Hibiscus</i> spp. | Blue Bird Brilliant Hula Girl Blue Boy Blue Girl Burfodii China Girl |
| Holly | <i>Ilex</i> spp. <i>Ilex X meserveae</i> | |

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| <p>Holly, Chinese Holly, Japanese Holly, Yaupon Honeysuckle</p> | <p><i>Ilex X attenuata</i> <i>Ilex cornuta</i> <i>Ilex crenata</i> <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> <i>Lonicera japonica</i></p> | <p>Compacta Forsteri Hellerie Japanese Northern Beauty Needlepoint Nellie R. Stevens Savanah</p> |
| <p>Hosta</p> | <p><i>Hosta</i> spp. <i>Hosta lancifolia</i></p> | <p>Clavey's Dwarf Hilliana Tatarian Canadian White Zebelli Red Hosta Albo Marginata</p> |
| <p>Ice Plant Impatiens Iris</p> | <p><i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> <i>Impatiens</i> spp. <i>Iris</i> spp.</p> | <p>Dwarf Blue Wedgewood</p> |
| <p>Ivy, English</p> | <p><i>Hedera helix</i></p> | <p>Bulgaria Thorndale</p> |
| <p>Jasmine, Asian Juniper</p> | <p><i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i> <i>Juniperus</i> spp.</p> | <p>Arcadia Armstrong Bar Harbor Blue Chip Blue Pacific Blue Rug Blue Star Broadmoor Buffalo Calgary Carpet Emerald Sea Emerald Spreader Endora Compacta Fruitlandi Green Gold Tip Hetzi Hughes Manhattan Blue Parsoni Pfitzeriana Plumosa Prince of Wales Procumbens Dwarf San Jose Sargent Blue Sargent Green Scandia Scopulorum Moonglow Scopulorum Skyrocket Spartan Tamariscifolia Weberi</p> |
| | <p><i>Juniperus horizontalis</i></p> <p><i>Juniperus chinensis</i> <i>Juniperus Sabina</i></p> | |

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| King Palm Laurel, Australian Laurel, Mountain Leucothoe Ligustrum, Japanese Lily, African | <i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> <i>Kalmia latifolia</i> <i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i> <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> <i>Agapanthus africanus</i> | Youngstown Yukon Belle |
| Lily, African Blue Lily of the Valley Lilyturf | <i>Pieris japonica</i> <i>Liriope muscari</i> | Albus Peter Pan Mt. Fire Evergreen Giant Lilac Beauty Majestic Monroe White Variegata |
| Liriope, Green Maple, Japanese Maple, Norway Maple, Red Maple, Silver Maple, Sugar Marigold | <i>Liriope spicata</i> <i>Acer japonicum</i> <i>Acer platanoides</i> <i>Acer rubrum</i> <i>Acer saccharinum</i> <i>Acer saccharum</i> <i>Tagetes patula</i> | Honeycomb Variegata Wheeler's Dwarf Golden Snowflake Double White |
| Mock Orange* | <i>Philadelphus</i> spp. | Sunnyside Faurei Langer Muskogee Standard Pink |
| Mondo Grass Moss Rose Myrtle, Crape | <i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> <i>Portulaca grandiflora</i> <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> | Compacta Nana |
| Myrtle, Wax Nandina | <i>Myrica cerifera</i> <i>Nandina domestica</i> | Hardy Red Petite Pink Sister Agnes Whirligig |
| Narcissus Oak, Laurel Oak, Pin Oak, Red Oak, Southern Oak, Willow Oleander | <i>Narcissus</i> spp. <i>Quercus laurifolia</i> <i>Quercus palustris</i> <i>Quercus rubra</i> <i>Quercus virginiana</i> <i>Quercus phellos</i> <i>Nerium oleander</i> | Barbara Karst |
| Osteospermum Pachysandra Palm, Bangalow Pampas Grass Pansy Paper Flower Peach* Periwinkle, Dwarf Petunia Photinia, Red Tip Pieris | <i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i> <i>Pachysandra terminalis</i> <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> <i>Viola x wittrockiana</i> <i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> <i>Prunus persica</i> <i>Vinca minor</i> <i>Petunia X hybrida</i> <i>Photinia X fraseri</i> <i>Pieris japonica</i> | Picoti |

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| Pine, Australian | <i>Pinus nigra</i> | |
| Pine, Japanese Black | <i>Pinus thunbergiana</i> | |
| Pine, Loblolly | <i>Pinus taeda</i> | |
| Pine, Longleaf | <i>Pinus palustris</i> | |
| Pine, Mugho | <i>Pinus mugho</i> | |
| Pine, Scotch | <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> | |
| Pine, Slash | <i>Pinus elliotii</i> | |
| Pine, Swiss Mt. | <i>Pinus mugo</i> | |
| Pine, Virginia | <i>Pinus virginiana</i> | |
| Pine, White | <i>Pinus strobes</i> | |
| Pineapple, Guava | <i>Feijoa fellowiana</i> | |
| Pittosporum, Japan | | |
| Potentilla | <i>Potentilla nepalensis</i> | Abbotswood |
| | <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> | |
| Privet | <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> | Golden Vicary Regal Texanum Wax Yellow Tipped |
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| Privet, Glossy | <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> | Gnome |
| Pyracantha | <i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i> | Lalandei Victory |
| | | |
| Queen Palm | <i>Arecastrum rammanzoffianum</i> | |
| Quince, Japanese* | | |
| Rhododendron | <i>Rhododendron</i> spp. | Album Cunningham White Fashion Hardy PJM Purple Gem Silvery Pink |
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| Rhododendron, Carolina | <i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i> | |
| Rhododendron, Catawba | <i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i> | |
| Rockcress | <i>Arabis</i> spp. | Snowcap |
| Rhodia Max (Rosebay) | <i>Rhododendron maximum</i> | |
| Rose | <i>Rosa banksiae</i> | Luta |
| Rosemary* | <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> | |
| Rosemary, Bog | <i>Andromeda polifolia</i> | Nana |
| Salvia | <i>Salvia farinacea</i> | Rhea |
| Sedum | <i>Sedum spurium</i> | Dragon Blood Red Red Carpet Yellow |
| | | |
| Snapdragon | <i>Antirrhinum</i> spp. | |
| Sourwood | <i>Oxydendrum arboretum</i> | |
| Spiraea | <i>Astilbe X arendsii</i> | Fanall |
| Spiraea | <i>Spirea</i> spp. | Anthony Waterer Red Dolchica Froebeli Pink Goldenflame Red Snowmound White Van Houtte White |
| | | |
| Spiraea, Garland | <i>Spirea</i> spp. | |
| Spruce, Black Hills | <i>Picea glauca</i> | |
| Spruce, Colorado Blue | <i>Picea pungens</i> | |
| Spruce, Norway | <i>Picea abies</i> | |

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