



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

August 11, 2015

Lisa Adamson
Regulatory Team Leader
Regulatory Affairs
Control Solutions Inc.
5903 Genoa Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507

Subject: Notification per PRN 98-10 – Adding optional marketing language and statement in storage and disposal
Product Name: Dithiopyr 0.1% Plus Fertilizer
EPA Registration Number: 53883-213
Application Date: June 25, 2015
Decision Number: 506838

Dear Ms. Adamson:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 for the above referenced product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped “Notification” and will be placed in our records.

If you have any questions, you may contact Deirdre Sunderland at (703) 603-0851 or via email at sunderland.deirdre@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kathryn V. Montague". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Kathryn V. Montague, Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

NOTIFICATION

53883-213

The applicant has certified that no changes, other than those reported to the Agency have been made to the labeling. The Agency acknowledges this notification by letter dated:

08/11/2015

**Dithiopyr 0.1% 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

In the state of New York this product may be applied only by commercial applicators at no more than 11.48 lbs. per 1,000 square feet (0.5 pounds AI per acre) per year. Not for use in Nassau or Suffolk Counties.

Optional Marketing Language:

[Treats up to 9,000 sq. ft. {for 40 lb size}]

[Covers up to XX,000 sq. ft.]

[This bag covers XX,000 sq. ft]

[\[Premium Blended Fertilizer\]](#)

[\[Step 1\] Early Spring\]](#)

[\[Crabgrass Preventer\]](#)

[\[Apply in Early Spring \[February/March/April\]\]](#)

Active Ingredient:

Dithiopyr: S,S'-dimethyl 2-(difluoromethyl)-4-(2-methylpropyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-3,5-pyridinedicarbothioate 0.1%

Other Ingredients:..... 99.9%

TOTAL:..... 100.0%

EPA REG NO. 53883-213

EPA EST. NO. XXXXX-XXX-XXX

Net Weight:

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

Guaranteed Fertilizer Analysis: XX-XX-XX

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

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

**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, socks, shoes and chemical-resistant gloves such as natural rubber. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

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 product, contact the National Pesticide Information Center, 1-800-858-7378, Monday-Friday, 7:30 AM-3:30 PM PST. You may also contact the National Poison Control Center, 1-800-222-1222, day or night, for emergency medical treatment information or SafetyCall® at (866) 897-8050. FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.”</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. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as natural rubber
- Shoes plus socks

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

Use Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum or using tobacco.
- Remove clothing/PPE if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

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.

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

USE INFORMATION

Dithiopyr 0.1% 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)

FOR USE ON TURF

Dithiopyr 0.1% 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 0.1% 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 lawns and ornamental turf that is well established. Before the use of Dithiopyr 0.1% Plus Fertilizer, the grass must have a developed root system and a uniform stand. Following seeding, sodding or sprigging, the turf must be mowed at least two times. Injury may result if the turf is not well established, or stressed by weather, pests, disease, chemical or other related conditions.

Dithiopyr 0.1% 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 tested. 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 10 weeks after single application or within 16 weeks after a split application program may inhibit the establishment of desirable turfgrasses. When reseeding or overseeding, 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.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 11.48 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (0.5 Lbs. AI/acre) per application.
- Do not apply more than 34.44 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (1.5 lbs. AI/acre) per year.
- In New York, do not apply more than 11.48 lbs. /1,000 sq. ft. per year; and is prohibited from use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.
- 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 0.1% Plus Fertilizer provides pre-emergence control of crabgrass (large, smooth, and southern species) when applied prior to emergence of crabgrass from the ground. Dithiopyr 0.1% 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 stage or first tiller (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 0.1% 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 within 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 “TABLE 1: APPLICATION RATES FOR CRABGRASS CONTROL” below. Rates are based on the location to be used (Region), the mowing height of the turfgrass, and if 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.

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 0.1% 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.

[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	PROGRAM 3 Preemergence (low-cut turf) Postemergence
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		(high-cut turf)	(low-cut turf)
North (all areas except NY)	4.4 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (190 lbs./acre or 0.19 lb. Al/acre)	5.7 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (250 lbs./acre or 0.25 lb. Al/acre)	8.7 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (380 lbs./acre or 0.38 lb. Al/acre)
Transition (DE, KS, KY, MD, MO, VA, southeastern PA, southern areas of IL, IN, OH, and coastal areas of CT, NY and RI.	5.7 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (250 lbs./acre or 0.25 lb. Al/acre)	8.7 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (380 lbs./acre or 0.38 lb. Al/acre)	11.48 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (500 lbs./acre or 0.5 lb. Al/acre)
South (AL, AR, GA, LA, MS, NC, NM, OK, SC, TN and TX)	8.7 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (380 lbs./acre or 0.38 lb. Al/acre)	5.7 + 5.7* lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (250 + 250 lbs./acre or 0.25 + 0.25 lb. Al/acre)	7.1 + 7.1* lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (310 + 310 lbs./acre or 0.31 + 0.31 lb. Al/acre)
Coastal South (HI, FL, southern coastal areas of AL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, and TX)	5.7 + 5.7* lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (250 + 250 lbs./acre or 0.25 + 0.25 lb. Al/acre)	7.1 + 7.1* lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (310 + 310 lbs./acre or 0.31 + 0.31 lb. Al/acre)	8.7 + 8.7* lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (380 + 380 lbs./acre or 0.38 + 0.38 lb. Al/acre)
West AZ, CA, & NV. In this climatically diverse region, use the higher rates in local areas with longer crabgrass seasons.	4.4 + 5.7* lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (190 + 250 lbs./acre or 0.19 + 0.25 lb. Al/acre)	5.7 + 8.7* lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (250 + 380 lbs./acre or 0.25 + 0.38 lb. Al/acre)	5.7 + 5.7* lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (250 + 250 lbs./acre or 0.25 + 0.25 lb. Al/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 Table 1 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 preemergence (prior to germination) control of crabgrass in the spring, Dithiopyr 0.1% Plus Fertilizer will also control or suppress the following grasses and broadleaf weeds at the application rates listed in Table 1 above:

GRASSES	
Common Name	Botanical Name
Barley	<i>Hordeum</i> spp.
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>

Bluegrass (annual roughstalk) Brome Crabgrass, large Crabgrass, smooth Crabgrass, Southern Crowfootgrass* Dallisgrass (seedling) Foxtail (yellow & green) Goosegrass Kikuyugrass* Oats, wild Ryegrass (annual & perennial) Sandbur Smutgrass	<i>Poa annua</i> <i>Bromus</i> spp. <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> <i>Digitaria ischaemum</i> <i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> <i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> <i>Setaria faberi</i> , <i>Setaria Verdi</i> <i>Eleusine indica</i> <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> <i>Avena fatua</i> <i>Lolium</i> spp. <i>Cenchrus</i> spp. <i>Sporobolus indicus</i>
BROADLEAF WEEDS	
Bittercress* Carpetweed Chickweed* Geranium, Carolina* Henbit Knotweed, prostrate Lespedeza, common* Marestail Medic, black Mustard Oxalis, buttercup Parsley-piert* Pigweed, redroot Pineappleweed* Purslane, common Rocket, London Shepherdspurse Speedwell, corn* Spurge, garden Spurge, prostrate Spurge, spotted Woodsorrel, creeping Woodsorrel, yellow	<i>Cardamine</i> spp. <i>Mullugo verticillata</i> <i>Stellaria</i> spp. <i>Geranium carolinianum</i> <i>Lamium</i> spp. <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> <i>Lespedeza striata</i> <i>Conyza Canadensis</i> <i>Medicago lupulina</i> <i>Brassica</i> spp. <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> <i>Alchemilla arvensis</i> <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> <i>Matricaria matricarioides</i> <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> <i>Sisymbrium irio</i> <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> <i>Veronica arvensis</i> <i>Euphorbia hirta</i> <i>Euphorbia humistrata</i> <i>Euphorbia maculate</i> <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> <i>Oxalis stricta</i>
* Suppression only.	

FALL APPLICATION: When used for preemergence (prior to germination) control of crabgrass in late summer or early fall (late August through November), Dithiopyr 0.1% Plus Fertilizer will also control or suppress the following weeds:

WEEDS CONTROLLED	
Common Name	Botanical Name
Bluegrass (annual)	<i>Pao annua</i>
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine</i> spp.
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria</i> spp.
Geranium (Carolina)	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium</i> spp.

Parsley-piert Pineappleweed Shepherdspurse	<i>Alchemilla arvensis</i> <i>Matricaria matricarioides</i> <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 0.1% 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 0.1% 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 0.1% 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 11.48 lbs. of this product per 1,000 sq. ft., per application and no more than 34.44 lbs. of this product per 1,000 sq. ft. per year.

In New York State, this product may only be used by Professional Applicators at no more than 11.48 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.
500	11.48	1.148 (18.4 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 pennyslvanica</i>	
Ash, Mountain	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	
Ash, Purple	<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>	
Azalea	<i>Rhodendrun spp.</i>	Brilliant
		Buccaneer
		Carror
		Chimes (Belgian)
		Elsie Lee
		Exbury

<p>Azalea, Flame Azalea, Kirishima Bamboo, Heavenly Barberry</p>	<p><i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i> <i>Nandina domestica</i> <i>Berberis thunbergii</i></p>	<p>Fashion Hardijzer Beauty Hershey Red Higasa Hinocrimson Holland (Hybrid) 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</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>Aguilegia</i> spp. <i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i> <i>Coreopsis</i> spp. <i>Centaurea</i> spp. <i>Ctoneaster apiculatus</i></p>	<p>Snow White Scarlet Plumosa Red Kewpie Moonbloom</p>

<p>Coyotebrush Cycads Cypress, Bald Cypress, Italian Cypress, Japanese False Cypress, Leyland Daffodil Daylilly</p>	<p><i>Baccharis pelularis</i> <i>Cycads revolute</i> <i>Taxodium distichum</i> <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> <i>Chamaecyparis obtuse</i> <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> <i>Narcissus</i> spp. <i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.</p>	<p>Glauca Gracilis</p> <p>King Alfred Aztec Gold Bright Yellow (Hybrid) Single Gold (Evergreen) Wilson's Yellow Magic Fountain</p>
<p>Delphinium Dianthus (Sweet William) Dogwood Dogwood, American Douglas Fir Dusty Miller Elm, Drake Euonymus</p>	<p><i>Delphinium</i> spp. <i>Dianthus</i> spp. <i>Cornus florida</i> <i>Cornus sericea</i> <i>Psuedotsuga menziesii</i> <i>Senecio cineraria</i> <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> <i>Euonymus fortunei</i></p>	<p>Flavarimaea</p> <p>Argenteo-variegata Auereo-marginata Colorata Emerald Gaiety Emerald 'N Gold Gold Edge Gold Princess Silver King Tricolor Vegetus</p>
<p>Fan Palm, European Fan, Plam, Mexican Fern (various) Fescue Fetterbush Ficus Fir, Fraser Forsythia</p>	<p><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></p>	<p>Rainbow Nitidia</p> <p>Arnold Dwarf Bronxensis Dwarf Lynwood Gold Meadowlark Weeping</p>
<p>Fuchsia Galium Gardenia</p>	<p><i>Spring Glory</i> <i>Fuchsia</i> spp. <i>Galium odoratum</i> <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i></p>	<p>Mystery Radicans</p>
<p>Geranium Gum Hawthorn</p>	<p><i>Pelargonium X hortorum</i> <i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> <i>Crataegus</i> spp.</p>	<p>Cockspur White Crimson Cloud Enchantress Jack Evans Washington White Mediterranean Pink</p>
<p>Heather, Twisted Hemlock, Canada Hibiscus</p>	<p><i>Erica cinerea</i> <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> <i>Hibiscus</i> spp.</p>	<p>Blue Bird</p>

Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp. <i>Ilex X meserveae</i>	Brilliant Hula Girl Blue Boy Blue Girl Burfordii China Girl Compacta Forsteri Hellerie Japanese Northern Beauty Needlepoint Nellie R. Stevens Savanah
Holly, Chinese Holly, Japanese Holly, Yaupon Honeysuckle	<i>Ilex X attenuata</i> <i>Ilex cornuta</i> <i>Ilex crenata</i> <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> <i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Clavey's Dwarf Hilliana Tatarian Canadian White Zebelli Red Hosta Albo Marginata
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp. <i>Hosta lancifolia</i> <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	
Ice Plant Impatiens Iris	<i>Impatiens</i> spp. <i>Iris</i> spp.	Dwarf Blue Wedgewood Bulgaria Thorndale
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>	
Jasmine, Asian Juniper	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i> <i>Juniperus</i> spp. <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	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 Youngstown Yukon Belle
King Palm Laurel, Australian Laurel, Mountain Leucothoe Ligustrum, Japanese Lily, African	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> <i>Juniperus Sabina</i> <i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> <i>Kalmia latifolia</i> <i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i> <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> <i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	
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>	
Mock Orange*	<i>Philadelphus</i> spp.	Honeycomb Variegata Wheeler's Dwarf Golden Snowflake Double White
Mondo Grass Moss Rose Myrtle, Crape	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> <i>Portulaca grandiflora</i> <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Sunnyside Faurei Langer Muskogee Standard Pink
Myrtle, Wax Nandina	<i>Myrica cerifera</i> <i>Nandina domestica</i>	Compacta Nana
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>	
Osteospermum Pachysandra Palm, Bangalow Pampas Grass Pansy	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i> <i>Pachysandra terminalis</i> <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> <i>Viola x wittrockiana</i>	Hardy Red Petite Pink Sister Agnes Whirligig

Paper Flower	<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Barbara Karst
Peach*	<i>Prunus persica</i>	
Periwinkle, Dwarf	<i>Vinca minor</i>	
Petunia	<i>Petunia X hybrida</i>	Picoti
Photinia, Red Tip	<i>Photinia X fraseri</i>	
Pieris	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	
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 elliottii</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>	
	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Golden Vicary
Privet		Regal
		Texanum
		Wax
		Yellow Tipped
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
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>Spiraea</i> spp.	Anthony Waterer Red
		Dolchica
		Froebeli Pink
		Goldenflame Red

<p>Spiraea, Garland Spruce, Black Hills Spruce, Colorado Blue Spruce, Norway Spruce, White Sweetflag, Grassyy-Le Sweetgum Sycamore Tree Fern (Tiki Fern) Trumpet Flower, Evening Tulip Verbana, Shrub Vervain Viburnum</p> <p>Vinca (Periwinkle) Windmill Palm Xylosma Yarrow Yaupon Yew</p>	<p><i>Spirea</i> spp. <i>Picea glauca</i> <i>Picea pungens</i> <i>Picea abies</i> <i>Picea glauca</i></p> <p><i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> <i>Plantanus occidentalis</i> <i>Asparagus virgatus</i> <i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i> <i>Tulipa</i> spp. <i>Lantana sellowiana</i> <i>Verbena</i> spp. <i>Viburnum</i> spp.</p> <p><i>Vinca minor</i> <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> <i>Xylosma congestum</i> <i>Achillea</i> spp. <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> <i>Taxus cuspidate</i> <i>Taxus X media</i></p>	<p>Snowmound White Van Houtte White</p> <p>Conica</p> <p>Apeldoorn</p> <p>St. Paul American Cranberry Bush Arrowood Common Snowball European Cranberry Bush Linden Mohican Wright</p> <p>Dwarf Denisformis</p>
<p>* Ornamental species only. Do not use on food producing trees and ornamentals.</p>		

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: Store in dry place. Store in original container in a locked storage area out of reach of children and domestic animals.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: If empty: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Do not rinse unless required for recycling. If recycling is not available: then dispose of container in a sanitary landfill or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never pour unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying and using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Lawn and turf injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its

labeling, all of which are beyond the control of Control Solutions, Inc. or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

Control Solutions, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label, and is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE, when it is used in accordance with such directions, subject to the inherent risks mentioned above.

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