



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

November 15, 2024

Lisa Adamson
ladamson@controlsolutionsinc.com
CONTROL SOLUTIONS, INC.

Subject: Non-PRIA (Pesticide Registration Improvement Act) Labeling Amendment - Fast track label amendment to make some already approved text optional at time of printing as well as making some of the charts and text more consumer friendly.
Product Name: CSI 19-343 Prodoxaben
Admin Number: 53883-490
EPA Receipt Date: 07/24/2023
Action Case Number: 00487482

Dear Lisa Adamson:

The amended labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable.

This approval does not affect any terms or conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing terms or conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling before you release this product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR § 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR § 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to your company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by EPA. If the website is false or misleading, the product will be considered to be misbranded and sale or distribution of the product is unlawful under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR § 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements the 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 EPA find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains statements or claims substantially differing from statements or claims made in connection with obtaining a FIFRA section 3 registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

Your release for shipment of this product constitutes acceptance of these terms. If these terms are not complied with, this registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have questions, please contact Joseph Belsky via email at belsky.joseph@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kable Bo Davis

Kable Bo Davis, Senior Advisor
HB, RD
Office of Pesticide Programs

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PRODIAMINE	GROUP	3	HERBICIDE
ISOXABEN	GROUP	29	HERBICIDE

This label contains the following sub-labels:

Sub-Label A: Concentrate Packaging – intended for professional/occupational use

Sub-Label B: Concentrate and/or Ready to Spray - intended for consumer use

[SUB-LABEL A: Concentrate Packaging – intended for professional/occupational use]

CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN

[Sub-label A ABN's: Complete Prodoxaben Concentrate, Prodoxaben Concentrate]

[A SELECTIVE COMBINATION PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDE FOR THE CONTROL OF GRASS AND BROADLEAF WEEDS IN ESTABLISHED TURFGRASSES (INCLUDING GOLF COURSES (EXCLUDING GOLF COURSE PUTTING GREENS)), LAWNS AND ORNAMENTALS, [NON-CROP AREAS INCLUDING RIGHTS-OF WAY FOR TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS AND UTILITIES (INCLUDING ROADWAYS, ROADSIDES, RAILWAYS AND EQUIPMENT YARDS), FACILITIES INCLUDING SUBSTATIONS, TANK FARMS, PUMPING STATIONS, PARKING AND STORAGE AREAS, AND UNGRAZED FENCE ROWS]]

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

% BY WT

Prodiamine* 1.46%

Isoxaben** 0.97%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 97.57%

TOTAL: 100.00%

* CAS No. 29091-21-2

** CAS No. 82558-50-7

Contains 0.12 pounds prodiamine per gallon and 0.08 pounds isoxaben per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Manufactured for:

Control Solutions, Inc.

5903 Genoa Red Bluff

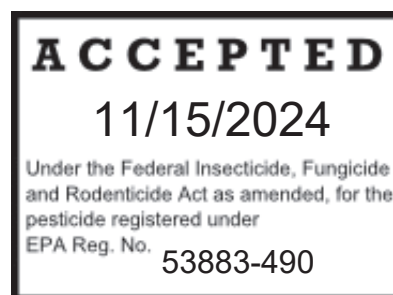
Pasadena, TX 77507

EPA Reg. No. 53883-490

EPA Est. No. xxx-xx-xxx

Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s) to superscript in EPA Est. No.

Net Contents: xxxx gal (xxxx L)



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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All applicators, mixers, loaders, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- After handling this product immediately remove PPE, wash yourself thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

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.

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 sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water.

Ground Water Advisory: This pesticide has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

This pesticide may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soil and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and

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surface water features such as ponds, streams and springs will reduce the potential loading of isoxaben from runoff water and sediment.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow coming in contact with Oxidizing agents, Reducing agents and organic solvents. Hazardous Chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

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TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

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

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

SPRAY DRIFT

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Formulation and Mode of Action

CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN is a liquid herbicide containing the active ingredient, prodiamine, a member of the dinitroaniline family of herbicides which inhibits mitotic processes in plants, and isoxaben, which has a cellulose biosynthesis inhibitor (CBI) mode of action. The actives control susceptible weeds by preventing growth and development of newly germinated seeds. Each gallon contains 0.20 pounds active ingredient (0.12 pounds prodiamine per gallon plus 0.08 pounds isoxaben per gallon). CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN is used for pre-emergent control of grasses and broadleaf weeds. Weed control is most effective when CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN is activated by at least 0.5 inches of rainfall or irrigation.

Uses and Application

Apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN for selective pre-emergence control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in the following areas:

- Established turfgrasses (excluding golf course putting greens)
- Lawns
- Landscape ornamentals
- [Non-crop areas including managed rights-of-way for transportation systems and utilities (such as roadways, roadsides, railways, and equipment yards)]
- [Non-crop facilities including substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas]
- [Non-grazed fence rows]
- 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 interior landscapes, ornamental gardens or parks, or on golf courses or lawns and grounds.
- For use on plants in non-crop and non-timber area only. Not for use on crops, timber, or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

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SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray when air is calm to avoid spray drift onto desirable plants. If spray contacts desirable foliage, immediately rinse the foliage with water. Use cardboard or plastic to shield desirable plants from spray drift. To avoid tracking product into other areas of desirable vegetation, keep people and pets off of the treated areas until the spray has dried.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, please note that CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN contains both a Group 3/Prodiamine and Group 29/Isoxaben herbicide. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 3/Prodiamine and Group 29/Isoxaben herbicides. The resistant individuals may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN or other Group 3 and Group 29 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 used.
- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) 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 non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to Control Solutions, Inc., your local retailer or your local extension specialist. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mechanisms of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.

New Plantings, Replanting and Rotational Plantings

Rotate nursery and landscape areas treated with CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN only to ornamental

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species listed on this label for 1 (one) year following application unless the following test has shown species safety:

- Before planting a species not listed on this label, sow several test strips of an indicator plant such as wheat, sorghum or corn into the treated area. If the indicator plants germinate and grow normally to a height of 12 inches with normal root development, it is safe to plant.

In areas disturbed by new plantings or replanting of labeled species, it may be necessary to retreat exposed soil to maintain satisfactory weed control, but do not apply more than 36.7 fl. oz. of product per 1000 sq. ft. per year.

PRODUCT USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN
- Do not apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to plants that will be consumed for food use.
- Do not blend CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN onto dry fertilizer or any other granular material.
- Do not apply to golf course putting greens.
- Do not apply by air.
- Do not exceed a dosage of 2.5 lb. active ingredient / acre (36.7 fl.oz. / 1000 sq. ft.) (1.5 lb. Prodiamine and 1.0 lb. Isoxaben) per year on any use site and do not repeat an application sooner than 60 days after a previous application
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

State Specific Restriction:

- **Not for sale, use or distribution in the state of New York.**

Treatment of Turfgrass or Ornamental Species Not Listed on the Label for CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN:

Users who wish to use CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN are limited to non-food, ornamental plant species located strictly in labeled use sites. Although this label contains a large number of ornamental species, it is not possible to include all of the ornamental plants that may be encountered in a landscape setting. On a plant species not listed on this label the user may determine the suitability of such use by treating a small area or number of these plants at a specified rate. Prior to treatment of larger areas, the treated area or plants should be observed for any sign of herbicidal injury during the 30 to 60 days of typical growing conditions.

When used as directed in this label for established turf and landscape ornamental plantings, CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN will control or suppress [the] grass and broadleaf weeds [listed] {*Note to reviewer: option to insert table from Appendix A*} [Insert table from Appendix A]

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS - ESTABLISHED TURF

Product Information

CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN is a selective preemergence herbicide that, when properly applied, will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds in established turfgrasses [including golf courses (excluding putting greens)] and lawns.

USE RESTRICTIONS - Turfgrass [Golf Courses (excluding golf course putting greens),] and Lawns

- Do not apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.
- ***Do not apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to golf course putting greens.***
- Do not apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to turf grass grown for seed.

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- Do not apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to turf stressed by conditions such as drought, low fertility, or pest damage.

USE PRECAUTIONS - Turfgrass [Golf Courses (excluding golf course putting greens),] and Lawns

- Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as disking can result in reduced weed control.
- [If the depth of the creeping bentgrass root system becomes shallow and root tips contact proflaminate-treated soil, new root formation can be inhibited. Mowing height can affect the depth of a plant's root system. To avoid this do not apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to creeping bentgrass less than 0.5 inches in height.] {This restriction will only be printed if Creeping Bentgrass is included in Table 1}

For optimum weed control, activate CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN with at least 0.5 inches of rainfall or irrigation before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days following application. See the map below for approximate crabgrass seed germination dates.

Crabgrass Seed Germination Dates



MIXING AND APPLICATION

1. Apply as directed.
2. In a CLEAN sprayer, measure and mix the amount of product and water as stated in the tables below.
3. When handling pesticide products, wear disposable gloves. Do not use kitchen utensils such as measuring cups and spoons for food purposes after they have been used with pesticides.
4. Spray as directed. It is important to achieve complete coverage.
5. Flush sprayer with clean water following each use.

[Length of Crabgrass Control With CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN

Note: Length of control varies by region. This is an average:

- 9.2 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq.ft. – up to 3 months control of crabgrass.
- 13.8 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq.ft. - up to 4 months control of crabgrass.

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- 18.4 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq.ft - up to 6 months control of crabgrass.
- 23.8 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq.ft. - up to 8 months control of crabgrass.]

[Or (for single rate application)]

[Length of Crabgrass Control with CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN

Note: Length of control varies by region. This is an average: [rate] oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. controls up to [number of months] months of crabgrass control.]

CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN can be safely applied to the turfgrass species listed in **Table 1**. Do not exceed the highest rate listed for each species in a calendar year as injury can occur.

Table 1. Maximum Application Rate of CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN per Calendar Year by Turf Species

{Note to reviewer: any single fl. oz. (ex: 16 fl. oz.) within the below range may be used at time of printing}

Turf Species	fl. Oz. Product	Amount of Water	Coverage
Bermudagrass ² Bahia grass Centipedegrass Kikuyugrass Seashore Paspalum St. Augustinegrass ³ Tall Fescue (including turf-type) Zoysiagrass	15.9-36.6	1 gallon	1,000 sq ft
Buffalograss Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass	7.5-22	1 gallon	1,000 sq ft
Fine Fescue	7.5-18.3	1 gallon	1,000 sq ft
[Creeping Bentgrass (0.5 inch or more in height ⁴)	7.5-16.0	1 gallon	1,000 sq ft]

¹CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN can be applied more than once per year as long as the total amount applied is not greater than the maximum application rate for each turf species. All applications must be made before weed seeds germinate.

²CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN can be used on newly sprigged or plugged bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 12.8 fl. oz./1,000 sq ft. Newly sprigged or plugged bermudagrass stolon rooting can be temporarily inhibited.

³ Use an initial rate of 12.1-23.8 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. per application.

⁴ To avoid grass injury, do not apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to creeping bentgrass mowed at less than 0.5 inch in height.] {This restriction will only be printed if Creeping Bentgrass is included in Table 1}

When to Apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN after Overseeding Turf

Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN is applied before the secondary roots of seedlings are in the second inch of soil, not thatch plus soil. To reduce the potential to injure overseeded turf, wait 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer, before applying CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN.

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When to Overseed After Application - All States

CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN will inhibit the development of turfgrass species overseeded too soon after application. Follow rates and intervals in **Table 2** for best overseeding/reseeding results.

[Table 2. Waiting Interval before Overseeding Perennial Ryegrass Following Application of CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN]

Amount of CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN Fl. Oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	Interval (Months Before Overseeding)*		
	North	Transition	South
12.1	4	4	4
16	5	4	4
18.4	6	5	5
19.8	---	6	6
24	---	7	7
27.9	---	---	9
31.8	---	---	10
36.6	---	---	12

* In AZ, CA, NV, and TX the overseeding interval can be shorter in established bermudagrass that has been overseeded with perennial ryegrass. See the next section for additional information.

Poa Annua Control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass (AZ, CA, NV, and TX only): Use on [golf courses (excluding golf course putting greens), and] lawns when overseeding with perennial rye grass. (Minimum seeding rate of 350 lbs/A).]

[Table 3. Amount of CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to Apply to Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass]

Amount to Apply	When to Apply	Expected Control	Use Precautions	Use Restrictions
9.2-15.9 fl.oz./1000 sq. ft.*	6-8 weeks before ryegrass overseeding Second application:	1 application for 70% or greater control of <i>Poa annua</i>	Some seedling mortality and temporary reduction in root growth of new seedlings can occur.	Make no more than 2 applications per year for this use, and do not exceed a total of 20.2 fl.

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	4-8 weeks after overseeding or when perennial ryegrass roots are in the second inch of soil	Second application can enhance control	To reduce the potential for seedling mortality, maintain a moist seedbed with light, frequent irrigation.	oz./1000 sq. ft. per year. Do not make a second application if any injury to the ryegrass is observed after the first application. Do not make a second application unless the product was first applied before overseeding.
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* The amount of CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to apply depends upon: the length of residual control desired (the higher the application rate, the longer the control). **Note:** The higher the rate, the greater the potential for seedling mortality.]

LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTAL PLANTINGS

Product Information

Apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to soil surfaces for preemergence and limited post-emergence control of many grass and broadleaf weeds around ornamental shrubs and trees, established perennial vegetation and wildflower plantings.

USE RESTRICTIONS - Landscape Ornamental Plantings

- **DO NOT** apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to seedbeds, or seedling transplant beds. Only apply to established plantings.
- **DO NOT** apply to ground covers until they are established and well rooted
- **DO NOT** apply to bedding plants or areas where bedding plants will be planted or transplanted within one year after application.
- **DO NOT** apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to plants inside enclosed structures.
- **DO NOT** cover plants treated with CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN until 21 days have passed after application.
- **DO NOT** apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to newly transplanted ornamentals, nursery stock, or ornamental bulbs. Delay application until soil has settled and roots have formed.
- **DO NOT** apply after emergence of ornamental bulbs.

USE PRECAUTIONS - Landscape Ornamental Plantings

- Applications of CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN over the top of plants with newly forming buds may cause injury. Possible plant injury may be avoided by application as a directed spray to the soil surface beneath ornamental plants.

Timing and Method of Application

CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN is primarily a preemergence herbicide and will not control most grass

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or broadleaf weeds post-germination. It works best when applied to soil that is free of clods, weeds and debris and is activated by at least 0.5 inches of irrigation or rainfall or shallow incorporation to a depth of 1 to 2 inches. Weed control is improved if CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN is activated in the soil before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application. Apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to newly-transplanted and established ornamentals as an over-the-top spray.

Post-Emergence Control of Yellow Woodsorrel (*Oxalis*) and Bittercress:

CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN will control or suppress Hairy Bittercress, *Cardamine hirsuta*, and Yellow Woodsorrel, *Oxalis stricta*, seedlings from germination up through the 1st true leaf stage. Post emergent seedling mortality reaches its maximum over a period of 7-28 days depending on local conditions. Warmer conditions typically result in faster results.

Plant Sensitivity

Direct application of CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to rapidly growing tissue or buds can injure plants. In the spring when buds are rapidly growing and expanding, over-the-top application of CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN can injure new growth. However, these effects are temporary. To reduce the possibility of injury, wait to apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN over the top of newly emerged vegetation until it has hardened off, unless your experience indicates that the plant in question will not be injured by the over-the-top application. After application, immediately apply overhead irrigation to the foliage to rinse CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN from plant surfaces onto soil (wetting the foliage of plants before application can improve the rinsing process).

Table 4. Application Sites and Instructions for CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN Use on Landscape Ornamental Plantings

Site	Amount to Apply	When to Apply	Application Instructions
Landscape (or Ornamental) Plantings	16-36.7 fl. oz./1,000 sq ft	In fall or spring before weeds germinate or after weeds are removed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply as an over-the-top, or as a directed spray.• Delay applications to newly transplanted ornamentals until soil has settled around transplants.• Use the higher amount for longer control.• CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN can be applied more than once per year as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 36.7 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. per year.

Ornamental Plant Sensitivity

CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN will not likely harm [the] trees, shrubs, vines and flowers [listed]. CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN can be applied over the top of the listed species. The species that are sensitive to CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN when grown in containers are indicated.

When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage), some cultivars of [listed] plants may be sensitive to CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN {Note to reviewer: option to insert table

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found in appendix B} [Insert table from Appendix B]

Table 5. Do not use this product for weed control in the following ornamental plant species:

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Ajuga</i> spp.	Bugleweed or ajuga
<i>Brassica</i> spp.	mustard
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	purple coneflower
<i>Euonymus alatus 'Compacta'</i>	dwarf burning bush
<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	spurge
<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.	hydrangea
<i>Iberis</i> spp.	candytuft
<i>Juniperus horizontalis 'Prince of Wales'</i>	Prince of Wales juniper
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	cajeput tree
<i>Rhododendron caroliniaum</i>	Carolina rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense 'Roseum elegans'</i>	roseum elegans rhododendron
<i>Sedum</i> spp.	stonecrop
<i>Yucca recurvifolia</i>	green yucca

[VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Product Information

Apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to soil surfaces for preemergence control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in non-crop areas including landscape ornamentals (does not include container or field grown ornamentals). Or surrounding non-crop areas such as managed rights-of-way for transportation systems and utilities (including roadways, roadsides, railways, and equipment yards) and facilities including substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, and non-grazed fence rows. The best weed control occurs when the product is activated in the soil by 0.5 inch of irrigation or rainfall before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.

Timing and Method of Application

CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN is a preemergence herbicide only and will not control emerged grass or broadleaf weeds. It works best when applied to soil that is free of clods, weeds and debris and is activated by at least 0.5 inches of irrigation or rainfall or shallow incorporation to a depth of 1 to 2 inches. Weed control is improved if CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN is activated in the soil before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application. Apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to

NOTE:

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newly-transplanted and established ornamentals as a broadcast or over- the-top spray.

Plant Sensitivity

Direct application of CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to rapidly growing tissue or buds can injure desirable plants. In the spring when buds are rapidly growing and expanding, over-the-top application of CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN can injure new growth of desirable plants, however, these effects are temporary. To reduce the possibility of injury at this time, wait to apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN over the top of newly emerged vegetation until it has hardened off, unless your experience indicates that the ornamental plant will not be injured by the over-the-top application. After application, immediately apply overhead irrigation to the foliage to wash CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN from plant surfaces onto soil (watering the foliage of plants before application can improve the washing process).

Sensitivity of Ornamental Species – Vegetation Management

CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN will not likely harm [the] trees, shrubs, vines and flowers [listed]. CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN can be applied over the top of the listed species.

When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage), some cultivars of [listed] plants may be sensitive to CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN.

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT – NON-CROP AREAS

Product Information

Apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to soil surfaces for preemergence control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in non-crop areas including ornamentals (does not include container or field grown ornamentals) and established perennials on or surrounding non-crop areas as directed in **Table 6**. The best weed control occurs when the product is activated in the soil by 0.5 inches of irrigation or rainfall before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.

Table 6. Amount of CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to Apply to Non-Crop Areas for Control of Weeds [Listed in [above]table]

Site	Application Rate	Timing	Comments/ Instructions
Non-crop areas, including ornamentals, on or surrounding managed rights-of-way for transportation, systems and utilities (including roadways, roadsides, railways, and equipment yards); Facilities including substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, and non-grazed fence rows.	16-36.7 fl. oz./1,000 sq ft Or [rate] mixed with 1 gallon of water to cover 1,000 sq. ft. Use higher rate within the rate range for longer control	Before weed seeds germinate	More than one application per year is permitted, but do not apply more than 36.7 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. per year. Sequential applications must be separated by a minimum of 60 days.

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]

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container in dry area. Do not store in a manner where cross-contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food or feed could occur. If spilled during storage or handling, absorb with sand or other inert material and dispose of absorbent in accordance with the Pesticide Disposal instructions listed below.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable Container: Do not reuse or refill this container. If empty: Offer for recycling, if available or discard in a sanitary landfill. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. If recycling is not available, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire direction for use, conditions 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 risk 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 Control Solutions, Inc. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Control Solutions, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling

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of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Control Solutions, Inc election, the replacement of product.

[SUB-LABEL B – Concentrate and/or Ready to Spray – intended for consumer use]

CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN

[Sub-label B ABN's: Complete Prodoxaben RTS, Prodoxaben RTS]

[A SELECTIVE COMBINATION PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDE FOR THE CONTROL OF GRASSY AND BROADLEAF WEEDS IN ESTABLISHED LAWNS AND LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS]

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	% BY WT
Prodiamine*	1.46%
Isoxaben**	0.97%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	<u>97.57%</u>
TOTAL:	100.00%

* CAS No. 29091-21-2

** CAS No. 82558-50-7

Contains 0.12 pounds prodiamine per gallon and 0.08 pounds isoxaben per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Manufactured for:

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

EPA Reg. No. 53883-490

EPA Est. No. xxx-xx-xxx

Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s) to superscript in EPA Est. No.

Net Contents: xxxx gal (xxxx L)

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and shoes plus socks.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

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.

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 sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water.

Ground Water Advisory: This pesticide has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

This pesticide may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soil and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams and springs will reduce the potential loading of isoxaben from runoff water and sediment.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow coming in contact with Oxidizing agents, Reducing agents and organic solvents. Hazardous Chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Shake well before using.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

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

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TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

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

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

SPRAY DRIFT

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Formulation and Mode of Action

CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN is a liquid herbicide containing the active ingredient, prodiamine and isoxaben. The actives control susceptible weeds by preventing growth and development of newly germinated seeds. Each gallon contains 0.20 pounds active ingredient (0.12 pounds prodiamine per gallon plus 0.08 pounds isoxaben per gallon). CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN is used for pre-emergent control of grasses and broadleaf weeds. Weed control is most effective when CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN is activated by at least 0.5 inches of rainfall or irrigation.

Uses and Application

Apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN for selective pre-emergence control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in the following areas:

- Lawns
- 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 interior plantscapes, ornamental gardens or, lawns and turfgrass.

New Plantings, Replanting and Rotational Plantings

Rotate landscape areas treated with CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN only to ornamental species listed on this label for 1 (one) year following application. In areas disturbed by new plantings or replanting of labeled species, it may be necessary to retreat exposed soil to maintain satisfactory weed control, but do not apply more than 36.7 fl. oz. of product per 1000 sq. ft. per year.

PRODUCT USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to plants that will be consumed for food use.
- Do not exceed a dosage of 36.7 fl.oz. active ingredient / 1000 sq. ft (2.5 lb. active ingredient / acre) (1.5 lb. Prodiamine and 1.0 lb. Isoxaben) per year on any use site and do not repeat

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an application sooner than 60 days after a previous application

State Specific Restriction:

- **Not for sale, use or distribution in the state of New York.**

Treatment of Established Lawns, Turf and Landscape Ornamental Plantings or Ornamental Species Not Listed on the Label for

CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN:

Users who wish to use CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN are limited to non-food, ornamental plant species located strictly in labeled use sites. Although this label contains a large number of ornamental species, it is not possible to include all of the ornamental plants that may be encountered in a landscape setting. On a plant species not listed on this label the user may determine the suitability of such use by treating a small area or number of these plants at a specified rate. Prior to treatment of larger areas, the treated area or plants should be observed for any sign of herbicidal injury during the 30 to 60 days of typical growing conditions.

When used as directed in this label for established lawns, turf and landscape ornamental plantings, CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN will control or suppress [the] grass and broadleaf weeds [listed] {Note to reviewer: option to insert table from Appendix A} [Insert table from Appendix A]

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS - LAWNS

Product Information

CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN is a selective preemergence herbicide that, when properly applied, will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds in lawns.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.
- Do not apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to lawns and turf stressed by conditions such as drought, low fertility, or pest damage.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as disking can result in reduced weed control.
- [If the depth of the creeping bentgrass root system becomes shallow and root tips contact proflaminate-treated soil, new root formation can be inhibited. Mowing height can affect the depth of a plants root system. To avoid this do not apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to creeping bentgrass less than 0.5 inches in height.] {This restriction will only be printed if Creeping Bentgrass is included in the Established Turf chart}

For optimum weed control, activate CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN with at least 0.5 inches of rainfall or irrigation before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days following application. See the map below for approximate crabgrass seed germination dates.

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Crabgrass Seed Germination Dates



MIXING DIRECTIONS

This product mixes readily with water. A pump-up or trigger sprayer may be used. Add the required amount of CSI 19-343 Prodoxaben (see rates tables) to one gallon of water and mix thoroughly. Mix only as much spray as needed for a single treatment. Do not use more than 1 gallon of spray solutions per 1,000 sq. ft. of area.

Do not use kitchen utensils for measuring. Keep measuring utensils with product and away from children.

[OPTIONAL: If Packaged in a Ready-To-Spray Bottle Follow the Directions Below:]

HOW TO USE THE READY-TO-SPRAY SYSTEM:

Shake well before using.

1. Connect sprayer to hose. Be sure ON/OFF switch located at hose end is set to “OFF”
2. Turn on water.
3. Activate switch at sprayer opening to “OPEN” position.

SPRAY:

1. To begin spraying, point nozzle in the direction you want to spray.
2. Turn ON/OFF switch at hose end counterclockwise to on position.
3. Spray evenly.

FINISH:

1. To stop spraying, ON/OFF switch clockwise to “OFF”.
2. Deactivate switch at sprayer opening to “CLOSED” position.
3. Turn off water.
4. Relieve water pressure by turning ON/OFF switch counterclockwise to on position until water slows to a drip. Then, turn same ON/OFF switch back to “OFF”.
5. Disconnect sprayer from hose.

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NOTICE: To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer assumes all responsibility for safety and use not in accordance with directions.

[Length of Crabgrass Control With CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN

Note: Length of control varies by region. This is an average:

- 9.2 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq.ft. - up to 3 months control of crabgrass.
- 13.8 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq.ft - up to 4 months control of crabgrass.
- 18.4 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq.ft - up to 6 months control of crabgrass.
- 23.8 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq.ft. - up to 8 months control of crabgrass.]

{the below is optional text and chart for single rate application}

[Length of Crabgrass Control with CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN

Note: Length of control varies by region. This is an average: [rate] oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. controls up to [number of months] monthss of crabgrass control.]

ESTABLISHED TURF

[Turf Species¹

{Note to reviewer: any single fl. oz. (ex: 16 fl. oz.) within the below range may be used at time of printing}

Turf Species	fl. Oz. Product	Coverage
Bermudagrass ² Bahagrass Centipedegrass Kikuyugrass Seashore Paspalum St. Augustinegrass Tall Fescue (including turf-type) Zoysiagrass	15.9-36.6	1,000 sq ft
Buffalograss Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass	7.5-22	1,000 sq ft
Fine Fescue	7.5-18.3	1,000 sq ft
[Creeping Bentgrass (0.5 inch or more in height ³)	7.5-16.0	1,000 sq ft]

¹CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN can be applied more than once per year as long as the total amount applied is not greater than 36.7 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. All applications must be made before weed seeds germinate.

²CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN can be used on newly sprigged or plugged bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 12.8 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. Newly sprigged or plugged bermudagrass stolon rooting can be temporarily inhibited.

³To avoid grass injury, do not apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to creeping bentgrass mowed at less than 0.5 inch in height.] {This restriction will only be printed if Creeping Bentgrass is included in the Established Turf chart}]

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When to Apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN after Overseeding Lawns and Turf

Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN is applied before the secondary roots of seedlings are in the second inch of soil, not thatch plus soil. To reduce the potential to injure overseeded lawns and turf, wait 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer, before applying CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN.

When to Overseed After Application - All States

CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN will inhibit the development of lawns and turfgrass species overseeded too soon after application.

In AZ, CA, NV, and TX the overseeding interval can be shorter in established bermudagrass that has been overseeded with perennial ryegrass. See the next section for additional information.

***Poa Annua* Control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass (AZ, CA, NV, and TX only):** Use on lawns when overseeding with perennial rye grass. (Minimum seeding rate of 8 lbs./1,000 sq. ft.).

[Table 1. Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass

When to Apply	Expected Control	Use Precautions	Use Restrictions
6-8 weeks before ryegrass overseeding Second application: 4-8 weeks after overseeding or when perennial ryegrass roots are in the second inch of soil	1 application for 70% or greater control of <i>Poa annua</i> Second application can enhance control	Some seedling mortality and temporary reduction in root growth of new seedlings can occur. To reduce the potential for seedling mortality, maintain a moist seedbed with light, frequent irrigation.	Make no more than 2 applications per year for this use, and do not exceed a total of 20.2 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. per year. Do not make a second application if any injury to the ryegrass is observed after the first application. Do not make a second application unless the product was first applied before overseeding.

1

NOTE:

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LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTAL PLANTINGS

Product Information

Apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to soil surfaces for preemergence and limited post-emergence control of many grass and broadleaf weeds around ornamental shrubs and trees, established perennial vegetation and wildflower plantings.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Only apply to established plantings.
- Do not apply to ground covers until they are established and well rooted
- Do not apply to bedding plants or areas where bedding plants will be planted or transplanted within one year after application.
- Do not apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to plants inside enclosed structures.
- Do not cover plants treated with CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN until 21 days have passed after application.
- Do not apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to newly transplanted ornamentals, or ornamental bulbs. Delay application until soil has settled and roots have formed.
- Do not apply after emergence of ornamental bulbs.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as disturbing containers, removal of emerged weeds, disking, harrowing, and deep raking can result in reduced weed control.
- Applications of CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN over the top of plants with newly forming buds may cause injury. Possible plant injury may be avoided by application as a directed spray to the soil surface beneath ornamental plants.

Timing and Method of Application

CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN is primarily a preemergence herbicide and will not control most grass or broadleaf weeds post-germination. It works best when applied to soil that is free of clods, weeds and debris and is activated by at least 0.5 inches of irrigation or rainfall or shallow incorporation to a depth of 1 to 2 inches. Weed control is improved if CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN is activated in the soil before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application. Apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to newly-transplanted and established ornamentals as an over-the-top spray.

Post-Emergence Control of Yellow Woodsorrel (*Oxalis*) and Bittercress:

CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN will control or suppress Hairy Bittercress, *Cardamine hirsuta*, and Yellow Woodsorrel, *Oxalis stricta*, seedlings from germination up through the 1st true leaf stage. Post emergent seedling mortality reaches its maximum over a period of 7-28 days depending on local conditions. Warmer conditions typically result in faster results.

Plant Sensitivity

Direct application of CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN to rapidly growing tissue or buds can injure plants. In the spring when buds are rapidly growing and expanding, over-the-top application of CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN can injure new growth. However, these effects are temporary. To reduce the possibility of injury, wait to apply CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN over the top of newly emerged vegetation until it has hardened off, unless your experience indicates that the plant in question will not be injured by the over-the-top application. After application, immediately apply overhead irrigation to the foliage to rinse CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN from plant surfaces onto soil (wetting the foliage of plants before application can improve the rinsing process).

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Table 2. Landscape Ornamental Plantings

{Note to reviewer: any single fl. oz. (ex: 16 fl. oz.) within the below range may be used at time of printing}

Site	Amount to Apply	When to Apply	Application Instructions
Landscape (or Ornamental) Plantings	16-36.7 fl. oz. covers 1,000 sq ft Use the higher rate within the rate range for longer control.	In fall or spring before weeds germinate or after weeds are removed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply as an over-the-top, or as a directed spray.• Delay applications to newly transplanted ornamentals until soil has settled around transplants.• CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN can be applied more than once per year as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 36.7 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. per year.

Ornamental Plant Sensitivity

CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN will not likely harm the trees, shrubs, vines and flowers listed. CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN can be applied over the top of the listed species. The species that are sensitive to CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN when grown in containers are indicated.

When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage), some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN {Note: insert table found in appendix B}

NOTE:

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

Table 3. Do not use this product for weed control in the following ornamental plant species:

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Ajuga</i> spp.	Bugleweed or ajuga
<i>Brassica</i> spp.	mustard
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	purple coneflower
<i>Euonymus alatus 'Compacta'</i>	dwarf burning bush
<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	spurge
<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.	hydrangea
<i>Iberis</i> spp.	candytuft
<i>Juniperus horizontalis 'Prince of Wales'</i>	Prince of Wales juniper
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	cajeput tree
<i>Rhododendron caroliniaum</i>	Carolina rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense 'Roseum elegans'</i>	roseum elegans rhododendron
<i>Sedum</i> spp.	stonecrop
<i>Yucca recurvifolia</i>]	green yucca

NOTE:

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[Bracketed information is optional text]. Text separated by “/” denotes and/or options.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container in dry area. Do not store in a manner where cross-contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food or feed could occur. If spilled during storage or handling, absorb with sand or other inert material and dispose of absorbent in accordance with the Pesticide Disposal instructions listed below.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable Container: Do not reuse or refill this container. If empty: Offer for recycling, if available or discard in a sanitary landfill. If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

[For bulk shipment containers greater than 5 gallons (not for retail sale): Triple rinse as follows:

Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat the procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire direction for use, conditions 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 risk 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 Control Solutions, Inc. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Control Solutions, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

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LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Control Solutions, Inc election, the replacement of product.

Optional Marketing Claims:

- 1 pint covers 1000 sq. ft.
- [1 pint] Treats 8 averaged sized* landscape beds *25ft x 5 ft.
- 1 quart covers 2000 sq. ft.
- [1 quart] Treats 16 averaged sized* landscape beds *25ft x 5 ft.
- Attach to Hose [and] [&] Spray
- Controls both grassy and broadleaf listed weeds
- Stop listed weeds before they start (for beautiful garden all season long)
- Stops listed weeds before they start
- Stops listed weeds before they start growing
- Stops listed weeds from growing all season long
- Protects all season long
- A Selective Preemergent Herbicide that Provides control of Crabgrass and other listed Weeds in Established Lawns and Ornamental Turfgrass and Residential Landscapes.
- Controls crabgrass and many other listed annual grasses and broadleaf weeds
- Season-long crabgrass control
- Prevents crabgrass
- Prevents crabgrass and listed annual weeds and grasses
- Apply late summer and early fall to control LISTED winter weeds
- Apply Early Spring [prior to crabgrass germination]
- Apply Late Winter/Early Spring or Fall [Prior to Weed Germination]
- First [1st] Application Apply Early Spring
- Apply Early Spring
- Apply Early Spring or Fall to get control of weeds listed on this label other than Crabgrass
- Apply Prior to Germination
- Apply in [early] spring before weeds start growing
- Prevents weeds* from germinating
- Stops weeds* before they grow
- Prevents weeds* for [3] [4] [three] [four] months
- [Product Name] with weed growth inhibitor
- Easy To Apply
- Great over mulch
- No need to move mulch to apply
- Does not need to be mixed into mulch
- Easy to apply over existing mulched garden beds
- Prevents new listed weeds from growing
- Won't harm landscape plants* *listed
- Prevents weeds* up to [three] [four] months
- Spray around listed flowers, trees, shrubs
- Spray around listed flowers, trees and shrubs
- Apply Spring, Summer or Fall

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- Prodoxaben creates a barrier that prevents crabgrass from germinating
- Prodoxaben creates a barrier that keeps crabgrass from germinating for up to 4-8 months
- [Product Name] creates a [weed] barrier that prevents weeds* when they are seeds
- [Product Name] creates a barrier that prevents weeds* from germinating for up to 4 months
- STOPS WEEDS* before they start!
*See Use Directions for specific weeds controlled or suppressed
- Prevents Crabgrass for up to 8 months
- Stops listed weeds from germinating in flower and ornamental beds and gardens
- Prevents new weeds* from sprouting
- May be applied in fall and again in Spring
- Works to create a barrier that inhibits weed seed growth
- Controls [weed(s)]
- Prevents [weed(s)] Controls Sandburs
- Prevents Sandburs
- Concentrate or Ready-To-Spray
- Concentrate
- Ready-To-Spray

{Note to reviewer: Non-misleading graphics depicting subregistrant company logos, use sites, listed pests and icons may be represented in Final Printed Labeling}

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{Note to reviewer: Appendix A & B weed list are optional for both sub label A & B}

Appendix A

Weeds controlled by CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN [in Established Turf and Landscape Ornamental Plantings]

Common Name	Scientific Name
American Burnweed	<i>Erechtites hieraciifolia</i>
Annual Bursage	<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i>
Annual Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Black Medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Black Mustard	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
Black Nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Blackleaved Fleabane	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
Bracted Plantain	<i>Plantago aristata</i>
Bristly Oxtongue	<i>Picris echioides</i>
Broadleaf Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Buckhorn Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Burning Nettle	<i>Urtica urens</i>
Burningbush	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Burningbush	<i>Bassia scoparia</i>
Buttercup Oxalis	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>
California Burclover	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Chamberbitter	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>
Canadian Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Carolina Geranium	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Coast Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>
Common Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Common Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Common Lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Common Mallow	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Common Pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>
Common Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Common Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Common Vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Creeping Woodsorrel	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>

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Curly Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dogfennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
Dwarf Fleabane	<i>Conyza ramosissima</i>
False Daisy	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>
Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Field Burweed	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>
Field Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus spinifex</i> Cav.
Florida Betony	<i>Stachys flordans</i>
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Florida Tasselflower	<i>Emilia fosbergii</i>
Fringed Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
Green Tansymustard	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i> spp. <i>brachycarpa</i>
Hairy Bittercress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>
Hairy Crabweed	<i>Fatoua vilosa</i>
Hairy Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>
Heath Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum ericoides</i>
Honeyvine Milkweed	<i>Cynanchum laeve</i>
Hyssop Spurge	<i>Chamaesyce hyssopifolia</i>
Indian Mustard	<i>Brassica juncea</i>
Ivyleaf Morning-Glory	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Knotweed	<i>Polygonum</i> spp.
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Lanceleaf Groundcherry	<i>Physalis angulata</i>
Little Western Bittercress	<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>
London Rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Long-stalked Phyllanthus	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>
Marsh Parsley	<i>Cyclospermum leptophyllum</i>
Mexican Fireplant	<i>Poinsettia heterophylla</i>
Mousear Chickweed	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i> spp. <i>vulgare</i>
Mousear Chickweed	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Nettle-Leaved Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>
Northern Willowherb	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>
Panicle Willoweed	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
Pennsylvania Smartweed	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle</i> spp.
Persian Speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>

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Petty Spurge	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>
Pillpod sandmat	<i>Chamaesyce hirta</i>
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
Prickly Sida	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Prostrate Knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Prostrate Spurge	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>
Purple Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>
Purslane Speedwell	<i>Veronica peregrina</i>
Rattail Fescue	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>
Redroot Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Redstem Filaree	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Russian Thistle	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
Santa Maria Feverfew	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>
Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Silversheath Knotweed	<i>Polygonum argyrocoleon</i>
Slender Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum divaricatum</i>
Slender Plantain	<i>Plantago heterophylla</i>
Southern Waterbuttons	<i>Cotula australis</i>
Spanish needles	<i>Bidens alba</i>
Spiny Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
Spotted Spurge	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>
Spotted Spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Stinking Chamomile	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus spp.</i>
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
Tall Morning-Glory	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
Telegraphplant	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>
Thistle Musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Thymeleaf Speedwell	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>
Turkey Mullein	<i>Croton setigerus</i>
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Virginia Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
Virginia Winged Rockcress	<i>Sibara virginica</i>
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
White Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>
Whitestem Filaree	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>

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Wild Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wild Mustard	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Wild Radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Yellow Sweetclover	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>
Annual Bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Baldwin's Flatsedge	<i>Cyperus croceus</i>
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Broadleaf Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Browntop Panicum	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
Fall Panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Giant Foxtail	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Goosegrass ¹	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Green Foxtail	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>
Japanese Stiltgrass	<i>Microstegium viminium</i>
Jungle Rice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>
Large Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis spp.</i>
Nakedstem Dewflower	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>
Red Sorrell	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Rescuegrass	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>
Rice Flatsedge	<i>Cyperus iria</i>
Smooth Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa spp.</i>
Texas Panicum	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Wandering Jew [†]	<i>Tradescantia zebrina</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>
Woolly Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>
Yellow Foxtail	<i>Setaria lutescens</i>

[†] Not for use in California

¹ In many areas a single application of 16-36.7 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. of CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN will control goosegrass. However, under heavy goosegrass pressure and/or an extended growing season, weed control will be most effective by making an initial application of 16-18.4 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. followed by a second application 60-90 days later.

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APPENDIX B

THE PLANTS LISTED IN THIS TABLE ARE NOT LIKELY TO BE INJURED BY CSI 19-343 PRODOXABEN

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Edward Goucher Glossy Abelia
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Glossy Abelia
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i> †	Abelia: Sherwood
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam Fir
<i>Abies concolor</i>	White / Concolor Fir
<i>Abies spp.</i>	Fir species** (Balsam, Fraser, Noble, etc.)
<i>Abutilon hybridum</i>	Flowering Maple
<i>Acacia abyssinica</i>	Abyssinica Acacia
<i>Acacia redolens</i>	Prostrate Acacia
<i>Acacia stenophyll</i>	Shoestring Acacia
<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>	Copper Plant
<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur Maple
<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Flame Maple
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Coral Bark Japanese Maple
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Dwarf Japanese Maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple
<i>Achillea filipendulina</i>	Moonshine /fern-leaf yarrow
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Common Yarrow
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Paprika Yarrow
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Achillea 'Saucy Seduction'
<i>Achillea spp</i>	Yarrow
<i>Achillea spp.</i> †	Yarrow: King Edward
<i>Achillea tomentosa</i>	Wooly Yarrow
<i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i>	Everglades Palm
<i>Actinidia chinensis</i> *	Kiwi*
<i>Adonidia merrilli</i>	Christmas Palm
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily)
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Queen Anne Lily of the Nile
<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i> †	
<i>Agave americana</i>	Century Plant
<i>Akebia quintata</i> †	Five-Leaf or Chocolate Vine
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Mimosa; Silk Tree

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<i>Allium cernuum</i> †	Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion
<i>Alsophils australis</i>	Australian Tree Fern
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Saskatoon Serviceberry
<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>	Bog Rosemary
<i>Anemone hybrida</i> †	Japanese Anemone
<i>Anisodonte hypomandarum</i>	Cape Mallow
<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>	Red Apple Aptenia
<i>Aquilegia</i>	Dragon Fly Columbine
<i>Aquilegia</i>	Red & Gold Columbine
<i>Aquilegia</i> spp. †	Columbine
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	King Palm
<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>	Vine Hill Manzanita
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed
<i>Ardisia japonica</i>	Chirimen Marlberry
<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i>	Butterfly Argyranthemum
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Bloodstone Sea Thrift
<i>Artemesia lactiflora</i>	White Mugwort
<i>Artemisia</i> spp	Silver Mound Wormwood
<i>Artemisia</i> spp. †	Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle
<i>Asparagus</i>	
<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>	Foxtail Fern
<i>Asparagus retrofractus</i>	Ming Asparagus Fern
<i>Asparagus variegata</i>	
<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	Cast Iron Plant
<i>Aster</i>	Bonny Blue Aster
<i>Aster</i>	Purple Dome Aster
<i>Aster</i>	Aster
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England Aster
<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>	New York Aster
<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>	Persian Rose Dwarf Aster
<i>Aster</i> spp. †	Aster: Bonny Blue, Purple Dome
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> †	Lady Fern
<i>Athyrium nipponicum</i>	Japanese Painted Fern
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Aucuba
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Goldstrike Aucuba, Goldstrike Japanese Laurel
<i>Baccharis pulularis</i>	Coyotebush
<i>Bauhinia galpinii</i>	Red Bauhinia
<i>Begonia semperflorens</i>	Ambassador White Begonia
<i>Begonia</i> spp	Fibrous Begonia

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<i>Begonia</i> spp. †	Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grandis
<i>Berberis gladwynensis</i>	William Penn Barberry
<i>Berberis gladwynensis</i>	Barberry
<i>Berberis julianae</i>	Wintergreen Barberry
<i>Berberis mentorensis</i>	Mentor Barberry
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry 'Concord'
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Crimson Pygmy Barberry
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Golden Japanese Barberry
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Rosy Glow Barberry
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Redleaf Japanese Barberry
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Cherry Bomb Barberry
<i>Berberis verruculosa</i>	Warty Barberry
<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>	Heartleaf Bergenia
<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i> †	
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper Birch
<i>Betula pendula</i>	European White Birch
<i>Bidens ferulifolia</i>	Peters Gold Bidens
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i> †	Snowbank
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp	Barbara Karst Bougainvillea
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp	California Gold Bougainvillea
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp	Pink Pixie Bougainvillea
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp	Scarlet Ohara Bougainvillea
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp	Temple Fire Bougainvillea
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp	Texas Dawn Bougainvillea
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp	Purple Queen Bougainvillea
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp	Rosenka Bougainvillea
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp. †	Bougainvillea
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Bottle Tree
<i>Brachycome</i>	Swan River daisy-New amethyst
<i>Bucida buceras</i>	Black Olive
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Butterfly Bush
<i>Buddleia davidii</i> †	Butterfly-Bush 'Royal Red'
<i>Butia odorata</i>	Pindo Palm
<i>Buxus</i> 'Green Velvet'	Boxwood 'Green Velvet'
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Japanese Boxwood
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Green Beauty Boxwood
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Japanese Littleleaf Boxwood
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Korean Boxwood
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Common Boxwood

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<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Little John Bottlebrush
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> †	Crimson Bottlebrush
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush
<i>Callistepheus cinensis</i>	China Aster
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Scotch Heather
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Spring Torch Scotch Heather
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Japanese Camellia
<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	Bellflower; Tussock flower
<i>Campanula carpatica</i> †	Tussock Bellflower; (White Clips)
<i>Campis X tagliabuan</i> †	Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet flower; Madame Galen
<i>Carex</i>	Variegated Carex
<i>Carex albula</i>	Frosty Curls Sedge
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant)
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Largeleaf Ice Plant
<i>Caryopteris clandonensis</i>	Blue Mist Bluebeard
<i>Caryopteris clandonensis</i>	Dark Knight Bluebeard
<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>	Feathery Cassia
<i>Cassia eremophila</i>	Senna
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Madagascar Periwinkle
<i>Ceanothus rigidus</i>	Wild Lilac
<i>Ceanothus spp</i>	Wild Lilac
<i>Ceanothus x pallidus</i>	Lilac 'Marie Bleu'
<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i>	Japanese Plum Yew
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	Snow in Summer
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i> †	
<i>Ceratostigma willmottianum</i>	Chinese Plumbago
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud
<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>	Orange Flowering Quince
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Kosteri Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Dwarf Hinoki Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Torulosa Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Fernspray Falsecypress
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Slender Hinoki False Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	False Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Squarrosa Minima False Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Threadleaf False Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Sawara False Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Moss Falsecypress
<i>Chamaedorea cataractarum</i>	Cat Palm

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<i>Chamaedorea costaricana</i>	Costa Rican Chamaedorea Palm
<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i>	Parlor Palm
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	European Fan Palm, Mediterranean Fan Palm
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	Northern Sea Oats
<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>	Shasa Daisy
<i>Chrysanthemum spp</i>	Chrysanthemum
<i>Citrus spp.*</i>	Citrus species*
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Summersweet
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Cleyera, Japanese Cleyera
<i>Clivia miniata</i>	Kafir Lily
<i>Colonema pulchrum</i>	Pink Breath of Heaven
<i>Convolvulus cneorum</i>	Bush Morning Glory
<i>Convolvulus mauritanicus</i>	Ground Morning Glory
<i>Cordyline indivisa</i>	Blue Dracaena
<i>Coreopsis</i>	Early Sunrise Coreopsis
<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i>	Coreopsis
<i>Coreopsis spp. †</i>	Coreopsis (Calliopsis): Early Sunrise, Moonbeam
<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	Coreopsis
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Cloud Nine Dogwood
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood
<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Kousa Dogwood
<i>Cornus alba</i>	Siberian Dogwood
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red Osier Dogwood
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Yellowtwig Dogwood
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	American Dogwood
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass
<i>Corylus americanus</i>	Harry Lauder's Walking Stick
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	Royal Purple Smoke Tree
<i>Cotinus dammeri</i>	Coral Beauty Smoke Tree
<i>Cotinus dammeri</i>	Eichholz Smoke Tree
<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>	Early Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Cranberry Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i>	Box Leafed Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster congestus</i>	Pyrenees Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Bearberry Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster himalayan</i>	Himalayan Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Rock Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	Rockspray Cotoneaster
<i>Crataegus Species</i>	Hawthorns
<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	Green Hawthorn
<i>Crocasmia spp. †</i>	Lucifer

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<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Cryptomeria
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Carrot Wood
<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>	False or Mexican Heather
<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Emerald Isle Leyland Cypress
<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Naylor's Blue Leyland Cypress
<i>Cupressus arizonicus</i>	Arizona Cypress
<i>Cupressus arizonicus</i>	Blue Pyramid Arizona Cypress
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Glauca Italian Cypress
<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Sago Palm
<i>Cyperus albostriatus</i>	Dwarf Umbrella Grass
<i>Cyrtomium fortunei</i>	Holly Fern
<i>Cytisus praecox</i>	Hollandia-Warminster Broom
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch Broom
<i>Cytisus spp</i>	Holandia Scotch Broom
<i>Cytisus spp</i>	Allgold Scotch Broom
<i>Dahlia</i>	Dwarf Dahlia Wendy Pink
<i>Dahlia hybrid</i>	Dwarf Dahlia
<i>Dalea greggii</i>	Trailing Indigo Bush
<i>Daphne cneorum</i>	Rose Daphne
<i>Daphne odora</i>	Fragrant Daphne
<i>Delosperma alba</i>	White Trailing Ice Plant
<i>Delosperma cooperi</i>	Ice Plant
<i>Delosperma cooperi</i>	Cooperi Pink
<i>Delosperma nubigenum</i>	Hardy Ice Plant
<i>Delphinium spp.†</i>	Larkspur; Blue Elf
<i>Descampsia caespitosa</i>	descampsia
<i>Deutzia crenata</i>	Nakiana-Dwarf Deutzia
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	Slender Gracilis
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Zing Maiden Pinks
<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	Firewitch Cheddar Pink
<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	Crimson treasure Cheddar Pink
<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus†</i>	Cheddar Pink
<i>Dianthus plumaris</i>	Cottage Pink
<i>Dietes vegeta</i>	Fortnight Lily
<i>Dodona viscosa</i>	Hopseed Bush
<i>Drosanthemum floribundum</i>	Trailing rosea iceplant
<i>Drosanthemum hispidum</i>	Ice Plant
<i>Dryopteris australis</i>	Dixie Wood Fern
<i>Dryopteris erythrosora</i>	Autumn Fern
<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Marginal Wood Fern

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<i>Dymondia margaritae</i>	Diamond Marguerite
<i>Dyopsis lutescens</i>	Areca Palm
<i>Elaeagnus ebbengei</i>	Gild Edge Elaeagnus
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Silverberry
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Fruitland Silver-Berry
<i>Enkianthus companulatus</i>	Red Veined Enkianthus
<i>Ensete ventricosum</i>	Absynnian Banana
<i>Equisetum scirpoides</i>	Dwarf Horsetail
<i>Erianthus ravennae</i>	Hardy Pampasgrass
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Purple Bell Heather
<i>Erica darleyensana</i>	Mediterranean Pink Heather
<i>Erica vagans</i>	Cornish Heather
<i>Erigeron speciosum</i>	Darkest of Al Fleabane
<i>Escalonia spp</i>	escallonia
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Red Gum Eucalyptus
<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Eucalyptus
<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i>	Coolibah Tree
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Red ironbark Eucalyptus
<i>Eugenia myritifolia</i>	Teenie Genie Brushcherry
<i>Eugenia myritifolia</i>	Dwarf Brush Cherry
<i>Euonymus kiatschovicus</i>	Mahattan Euonymus
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper 'Blondy'
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Canadale Gold Euonymus
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Emerald & Gold Euonymus
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Sunspot Euonymus
<i>Euonymus fortunei vegetus</i>	Bigleaf Wintercreeper
<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Japanese Spindle Tree (Evergreen Euonymus) "gold spot"
<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Japanese Spindle Tree
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Silver King Euonymus
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Chollipo Euonymus
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Gold Spot Euonymus
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Silver Princess Euonymus
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Variegated Euonymus
<i>Euonymus kiatschovicus</i>	Spreading Euonymus
<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>	Dwarf Euryops
<i>Eustoma grandiflorum</i>	Pink lisianthus
<i>Evolvulus nuttallianus</i>	Blue Daze Evolvulus
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European Beach
<i>Fatshedra japonica</i>	Japanese Aralia

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<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese Aralia
<i>Felicia amelloides</i>	Blue Marguerite
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Blue Fescue
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Indian Laurel Fig
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Mini Indian Laurel Fig
<i>Forshthia intermedia</i>	Border Forsythia
<i>Forsythia</i>	Spring Glory Forsythia
<i>Forsythia suspensa†</i>	Weeping Forsythia
<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Greenstem Forsythia
<i>Fraxinus udhei</i>	Shamel Ash
<i>Fuchsia</i>	Santa Clause Fuchsia
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia 'Mystery'
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	August Beauty Gardenia
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Miniature Gardenia
<i>Gardenia radicans</i>	Dwarf Gardenia
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	Wintergreen
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal/Lemon Leaf
<i>Gaura spp. †</i>	Guara
<i>Gazania spp</i>	Gazania
<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Carolina jessamine
<i>Genista pilosa</i>	Woadwaxen
<i>Gentiana dahurica†</i>	Gentian
<i>Geranium cinereum†</i>	Cranesbill
<i>Geranium cinerium</i>	Ballerina Cranesbill
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody Cranesbill
<i>Geranium subcaulescens</i>	Black Eyed Magenta Cranesbill
<i>Geum quellyon</i>	Geum
<i>Geum spp</i>	avens
<i>Ginko biloba</i>	Ginko
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Thornless Honey Locust
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Shademaster Honeylocust
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Babys Breath
<i>Gypsophila repens†</i>	Baby's Breath
<i>Hakonechloa macroaureolo</i>	Golden hakonechloa
<i>Hamamelis virginia</i>	Common Witch Hazel
<i>Hamelia patens</i>	Firebush
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Lilac Vine
<i>Hebe buxifolia</i>	Boxleaf hebe
<i>Hedera canariensis</i>	Algerian Ivy
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy

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<i>Helianthemum spp.†</i>	Sunrose
<i>Helichrysum petiolare</i>	White Licorice helichrysum
<i>Heliotropium fragrans</i>	Common Heliotrope
<i>Hemerocallis spp</i>	Daylily
<i>Hemerocallis spp</i>	Aztec Gold Daylily
<i>Hemerocallis spp</i>	Stella De Oro Daylily
<i>Hemerocallis spp</i>	Tender Love Daylily
<i>Hemerocallis spp.†</i>	Daylily: Aztec Gold, Stella De Oro, Tender Love, Mini Pearl
<i>Hesperalo parvifolia</i>	Red Yucca
<i>Heteromeles arbutiflora</i>	Toyon
<i>Heucherella spp</i>	Coral Bell
<i>Heucherella spp</i>	Bridget Bloom
<i>Heucherella spp.†</i>	Coral Bell
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Ross Estey Hibiscus
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Red Bird Rose of Sharon
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Red Heart Rose of Sharon
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Woodbridge Rose of Sharon
<i>Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis**</i>	Chinese Hibiscus**
<i>Hibiscus spp</i>	Disco Bell White Mallow
<i>Hibiscus**</i>	Rose of Sharon**
<i>Hosta</i>	Francee Plantain Lily
<i>Hosta</i>	Patriot Plantain Lily
<i>Hosta lancifolia</i>	Albo-Marginata Hosta
<i>Hosta lancifolia</i>	Narrow Leafed Plantain Lily
<i>Hosta fortunei</i>	Plantain Lily
<i>Hosta plantaginea†</i>	Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)
<i>Hosta sieboldiana†</i>	Hosta, 'Searsucker'
<i>Hosta x 'Goldstandard'</i>	Hosta 'Goldstandard'
<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	Chameleon houttuynia
<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	Variegated Houttuynia
<i>Huchera</i>	Bressingham Coral Bells
<i>Huchera micrantha</i>	Coral Bells
<i>Hymenoxys acaulis</i>	angelita daisy
<i>Hypericum spp</i>	St Johnswort
<i>Ilex</i>	Nellie R Stevens Holly
<i>Ilex aquafolium</i>	Balkans English Holly
<i>Ilex aquafolium</i>	Gold Coast English Holly
<i>Ilex aquipernyi</i>	San Jose Holly
<i>Ilex attenuata</i>	Savannah Holly
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	Cassine Holly

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<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Burford Holly
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Needlepoint Holly
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Dwarf Burford Holly
<i>Ilex cornuta</i> **	Chinese Holly**
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Compacta Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Convexa Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Dwarf Japanese Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Green Luster Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Helleri Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Hetzi Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Steeds Japanese Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Stokes Japanese Holly
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Nordic Inkberry Holly
<i>Ilex glabra</i> 'Compacta'	Inkberry
<i>Ilex meserveae</i>	Blue Boy Holly
<i>Ilex meserveae</i>	Blue Girl Holly
<i>Ilex meserveae</i>	China Boy Holly
<i>Ilex meserveae</i>	China Girl Holly
<i>Ilex meserveae</i>	Ebony Magic Holly
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly
<i>Ilex pernyi</i>	Holly
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Dwarf Yaupon Holly
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Weeping Yaupon Holly
<i>Ilex x</i>	Holly 'Mary Nell'
<i>Illicium annisatum</i>	
<i>Illicium floridanum</i>	Florida Anise Tree
<i>Impatiens walleryana</i>	Lipstick Impatiens
<i>Imperata cylindrical</i>	Japanese Blood Grass
<i>Inula ensifolia</i>	
<i>Ipomea acuminata</i>	Blue Dawn Morning Glory
<i>Iris ensata</i>	Sword-Leaved Iris, Jodlesong
<i>Iris pumila</i>	Yellow dwarf bearded Iris
<i>Iris siberica</i>	Cabernet Siberian Iris
<i>Iris spp.</i> **	Iris species**
<i>Iris virginica</i>	Virginia Iris
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Henry Garnet Sweetspire
<i>Ixora collinea</i>	Ixora
<i>Jasminium nudiflorum</i>	Winter Jasmine
<i>Jasminum nitidum</i>	Angelwing Jasmine

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<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>	Pink Jasmine
<i>Juglans spp.*</i>	Walnut*
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese Juniper
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Gold Coast Juniper
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Old Gold Juniper
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Pfitzer Juniper
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Blue Pfitzer Juniper
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Sea Green Juniper
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Shore Juniper
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Emerald Sea Shore Juniper
<i>Juniperus davuricae†</i>	Parsoni
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Creeping Juniper (except “prince of wales” variety)
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Andorra Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Bar Harbor Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Blue Chip Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Blue Rug Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Creeping Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Dwarf Andorra Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Huntington Blue Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Andorra Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Blue Carpet Juniper
<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	Dwarf Japanese Garden Juniper
<i>Juniperus prostrata</i>	Prostrate Juniper
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	Broadmoor Juniper
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	Hicks Juniper
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	Savin Juniper
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	Tam Juniper
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Emerald Green Juniper
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Wichita Blue Juniper
<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	Blue Juniper
<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	Blue Star Juniper
<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	Parson's Juniper
<i>Juniperus torulosa</i>	Hollywood Juniper
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar
<i>Justica brandegeana</i>	Shrimp Plant
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel
<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Flamenco Red Hot Poker
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle
<i>Lagerstroemia indica X fauriei</i>	Tuscarora Crape Myrtle
<i>Lagerstromia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle 'Burgundy Cotton'
<i>Lagerstromia indica and hybrid†</i>	Crape Myrtle

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<i>Lampranthus spectabilis</i>	Trailing iceplant
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i> †	Weeping Lantana
<i>Lavender</i> spp. †	Lavender; Munstead
<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i> †	Edelweiss
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Broom Teatree/Manuka
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	New Zealand Tea Tree
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Ruby Glow New Zealand Tea Tree
<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>	Texas Sage
<i>Leucophyllum laevigatum</i>	Chihuahan Sage
<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>	Coast leucothoe
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	Drooping Leucothoe
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Floristan violet gay feather
<i>Ligustrum texanum</i>	Howard's Privet
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Lodense Common Privet
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Amur Privet
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese Privet
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Wax Privet
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Variegated Wax Privet
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Glossy Privet
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	California Privet
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> †	Chinese Privet
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> †	Variegated Chinese Privet
<i>Ligustrum texanum</i>	Wax Leaf Ligustrum
<i>Ligustrum vulgaris</i>	Cheyenne' Ligustrum
<i>Ligustrum x vicaryi</i>	Golden Privet
<i>Lilium</i> spp	Jazz Lily
<i>Lilium</i> spp. †	Lily
<i>Limonium perezii</i>	Status
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American Sweetgum
<i>Liriope gigantea</i>	White Lily Turf
<i>Liriope gigantea</i>	Giant Lily Turf
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Liriope; Big Blue Lillyturf
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Lilac Beauty Lily Turf
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Majestic Lily Turf
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Monroe White Lily Turf
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Silvery Sunproof Lily Turf
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Variegated Lily Turf
<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Green/Creeping Lily Turf
<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Silver Dragon Lily Turf
<i>Liriope spicata</i> †	Liriope, creeping
<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Chinese Fan Palm

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<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> †	Cardinal flower, Indian Pink
<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	Winter Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	flowering Woodbine
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Serotina Woodbine
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Trumpet Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle
<i>Loropetalum chinense</i> †	Loropetalum 'Burgundy'
<i>Loropetalum chinense</i> †	Loropetalum 'Ruby'
<i>Loropetalum chinensis</i>	Burgandy Loropetalum
<i>Loropetalum chinensis</i>	Sizzling Pink Fringe Flower
<i>Loropetalum chinensis</i>	Razzleberri Fringe Flower
<i>Lysimachia mummularia</i>	Moneywort
<i>Lysimachia punctata</i>	Dotted Loosestrife
<i>Lythrum</i> spp. †	Loosestrife; Modern Pink
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia
<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>	Saucer Magnolia
<i>Magnolia</i> spp.**	Magnolia species**
<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	Royal Star Magnolia
<i>Mahonia aquafolium</i>	Dwarf Oregon Grape Holly/Mahonia
<i>Mahonia bealei</i>	Leather Leaf Mahonia
<i>Mahonia repens</i>	Creeping Mahonia
<i>Maleophora luteola</i>	Ice Plant
<i>Malus sargentii</i>	Non-Bearing Crabapple
<i>Malus</i> spp.*	Crabapple*
<i>Mandevilla splendens</i>	Red Riding Hood Mandevilla
<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	Ostrich Fern
<i>Matthiola incana</i>	Stock
<i>Michelia figo</i>	Banana Shrub
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Maiden Grass
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Silberfeder Miscanthus
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> **†	Yaku Jima**, Silberfeder**
<i>Moraea iridioides</i>	African Iris
<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry
<i>Musa acuminata</i>	Banana
<i>myoporum parvifolium</i>	Putah Creek
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Southern Waxmyrtle
<i>Myrica pennsylvanica</i>	Bayberry
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Compact Dwarf Heavenly Bamboo
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Harbour Dwarf Nandina
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Nandina

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<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Dwarf Purple Nandina
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Woods Dwarf Nandina
<i>Narcissus spp.**</i>	Narcissus species**
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Hardy Red Oleander
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander
<i>Nerium spp.</i>	Oleander
<i>Nipponanthemum nipponicum†</i>	Montauk Daisy or Nippon Daisy
<i>Oenothera missourensis†</i>	Evening Primrose, Ozark Sundrops
<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>	Siskiyou Evening Primrose
<i>Olea europaea*</i>	Olive*
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive Fern
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Dwarf Mondo Grass
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus**</i>	Mondo Grass**
<i>Origanum libanoticum</i>	Oregano
<i>Osmanthus fortunei</i>	Fortune's Osmanthus
<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	Sweet Olive Osmanthus
<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Osmanthus, False Holly
<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus†</i>	Osmanthus (False Holly): Gulf Tide
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon Fern
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern
<i>Osteospermum fruticosum†</i>	Trailing African Daisy
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Japanese Spurge
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Green Sheen Japanese Spurge
<i>Paeonia suffruticosa†</i>	Tree Peony
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper
<i>Pelargonium hortorum</i>	Zonal Geranium
<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>	Ivy Geranium
<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Fountain Grass
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Chrimson Fountaingrass
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Purple Fountain Grass
<i>Pennisetum setaceum**†</i>	Fountain Grass (Dwarf)**
<i>Penstemon</i>	Apple Blossom Penstemon
<i>Pentas lanceolata</i>	Star Clusters
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia†</i>	Russian Sage
<i>Persea americana*</i>	Avocado*
<i>Petunia hybrids</i>	Petunias
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Ribbon Grass
<i>Phlox subulata</i>	Moss Pink
<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	Pygmy Date Palm
<i>Phormium tenax</i>	Jack Spratt New Zealand Flax

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<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Red Tip Photinia
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Dwarf Ninebark
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i> †	Dragonhead, False; Vivid
<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado Blue Spruce
<i>Picea abies</i>	Weeping Norway Spruce
<i>Picea abies</i>	Spreading Norway Spruce
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce
<i>Picea glauca</i>	Dwarf Alberta Spruce
<i>Picea pungens</i>	Hoopsi Blue Spruce
<i>Picea pungens</i>	Koster Blue Spruce
<i>Picea spp</i>	Spruces
<i>Picea spp.</i> **	Spruce species** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)
<i>Pieris</i>	Forest Flame Pieris
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Japanese Andromeda; Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Mountain of Fire Pieris
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Snowdrift Pieris
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Temple Bells Pieris
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Valley Rose Pieris
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Valley Valentine Pieris
<i>Pinus mugo</i>	Mugo Pine
<i>Pinus aristata</i>	Bristlecone Pine
<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Calabrian Pine
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Shore Pine, Beach Pine
<i>Pinus eldarica</i>	Eldarica Pine
<i>Pinus eliottii</i>	Slash Pine
<i>Pinus halapensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Pinus leucodermis</i>	Bosnian Pine
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Black Pine
<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Columnar Scotch Pine
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine
<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	Japanese Black Pine
<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia Pine
<i>Pistacia spp.</i> *	Pistachio*
<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>	Queensland Pittosporum
<i>Pittosporum tenuifolia</i>	Golf Ball Pittosporum

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<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Japanese Pittosporum
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Green Pittosporum
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Wheelers Dwarf Pittosporum
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American Sycamore
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California Sycamore
<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	Plumbago
<i>Plumbago capensis</i>	Plumbago
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Yew Pine/Japanese Yew
<i>Podocarpus Species</i>	Podocarpus
<i>Polygala fruticosa</i>	Sweet Pea Shrub
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas Fern
<i>Polystichum polyblepharum</i>	Tassel Fern
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood
<i>Potentilla fragiformis</i>	Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Floppy Disc Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Gold Drop Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Goldfinger Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Red Ace Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Sunset Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Tangerine Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla spp</i>	Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla verna</i>	Spring Cinquefoil
<i>Prosopis chilensis chilensis</i>	Chilean Mesquite
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English Laurel
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Otto Luyken English Laurel
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Cherry Laurel
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Bright 'n Tight Cherry Laurel
<i>Prunus glandulosa</i>	Dwarf Flowering Almond
<i>Prunus spp.*</i>	Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum and Prune*
<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino Cherry
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii**</i>	Douglas Fir**
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	Strawberry Guava
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn Scarlet
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Lalandei Firethorn
<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	Firethorn
<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	Lolendei Monrovia Pyracantha
<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	Monon Pyracantha
<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	Red Elf Pyracantha
<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	Rutgers Hybrid Pyracantha

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<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	Santa Cruz Pyracantha
<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	Victory Pyracantha
<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	Pyracantha 'Santa Cruz'
<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	Firethorn
<i>Pyrus spp</i>	Bradford Pears
<i>Pyrus spp.</i>	Pear spp. including Bradford
<i>Quercus ilicifolia</i>	Bear Oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Oak, Shumard's Red
<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorne
<i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i>	Yedda Hawthorne
<i>Ratbida columnifera</i>	Mexican Hat
<i>Ravenea rivularis</i>	Majesty Palm
<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Charisma-monruce Indian Hawthorn
<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Enchantress-moness Indian Hawthorn
<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorn
<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Springtime Indian Hawthorn
<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Ballerina Indian Hawthorn
<i>Rhaphiolepis ovata</i>	Round-Leaf Indian Hawthorn
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Fashion Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Wakeiebisu Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	George Tabor Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Gerard Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Delaware Valley White Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Girard Roberta Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Girard Crimson Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Golden Flare Exbury Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Helmut Vogel Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Hershey Red Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Hot Shot Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Hume Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Inga Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Irene Koster Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	President Clay Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Traditional Azalea
<i>Rhododendron forrestii x griersonianum</i>	Elizabeth Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i>	Flame Azalea
<i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i>	Golden Fire Azalea

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<i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i>	Klondike Azalea
<i>Rhododendron campylocarpum</i>	Butterfly Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	White Catawba Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Catawba Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Lord Roberts Catawba Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Rocket Catawba Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron caucasicum X ponticum</i>	Cunningham White Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron exbury</i>	Canon's Double Exbury Azalea
<i>Rhododendron exbury</i>	Golden Flare Exbury Azalea
<i>Rhododendron exbury</i>	Klondike Exbury Azalea
<i>Rhododendron forrestii</i>	Gomer Waterer Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron griffithianum</i>	Jean Marie Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron hybrid spp</i>	America Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron hybrid spp</i>	Nova Zembla Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron hybrid spp</i>	Scintillation Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron Hybrids</i>	Carror Azalea
<i>Rhododendron impeditum</i>	Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron indica</i>	Formosa Azalea
<i>Rhododendron indica</i>	Waucabusa Azalea
<i>Rhododendron kaempferi</i>	Blue Danube Azalea
<i>Rhododendron kerume</i>	Coral Bells Azalea
<i>Rhododendron kerume</i>	Hino Crimson Azalea
<i>Rhododendron kerume</i>	Hino Pink Azalea
<i>Rhododendron kerume</i>	Mildred Azalea
<i>Rhododendron kerume</i>	Snow Azalea
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	Rose Bay Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron mucronulatum</i>	Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>	Hino Crimson Azalea
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Chionoides Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Daphnoides Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron racemosum</i>	Dwarf Scarlet Wonder Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron racemosum</i>	Tribly Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron racemosum</i>	Unique Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron racemosum</i>	Vulcan Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron sassthigiatum X carolinianum</i>	Ramapo Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron satuski</i>	Gumpo Pink Azalea
<i>Rhododendron satuski</i>	Gumpo White Azalea
<i>Rhododendron satuski</i>	Higasa Azalea
<i>Rhododendron satuski</i>	Reijn Azalea
<i>Rhododendron schlippenbachii</i>	Royal Azalea

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<i>Rhododendron</i> spp. †	Rhododendrons, Azaleas (Except Carolina and roseum elegans variety rhododendron)
<i>Rhododendron</i> x 'George Tabor'	Azalea 'George Tabor'
<i>Rhododendron</i> x <i>obtusum</i>	Kurume Azalea 'Tradition'
<i>Rhus lancea</i>	African Sumac
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumac
<i>Rosa banksiae</i>	Lady Bank's Rose
<i>Rosa</i> Flower Carpet	Red Groundcover Rose
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Rugosa Rose
<i>Rosa</i> x	Knock Out Rose Radrazz
<i>Rosa</i> x	Knock Out Double Pink
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary
<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>	Black-Eyed Susan 'Early Bird'
<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>	Blackeyed Susan
<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> †	Black-Eyed Susan 'Goldstrum'
<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Leatherleaf Fern
<i>Ruscus hypophyllum</i>	Butchers Broom
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Babylon Weeping Willow
<i>Salix matsudana</i>	Corkscrew Willow
<i>Salvia daghestancia</i>	Platinum Sage
<i>Salvia grahamii</i>	Grahams Sage
<i>Santolina virens</i>	Green Lavender Cotton
<i>Santolina virens</i>	Green Santolina
<i>Sasa pygmaea</i>	Dwarf Bamboo
<i>Saxifraga</i> spp. †	Saxifrage; Purple Dome
<i>Scabiosa</i> spp. †	Pincushion flower
<i>Scutellaria resinosa</i>	Skull Cap
<i>Sedum pachyclados</i>	Grey Stonecrop
<i>Sedum spurium</i>	Sedum 'John Creech'
<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	Dusty Miller
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood
<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Sequoia
<i>Skimmia japonica</i>	Japanese skimmia
<i>Skimmia revesiana</i>	Reeves Skimmia
<i>Solanum rantonetii</i>	Paraguay Nightshade
<i>Spiraea bumalda</i> †	Spirea 'Anthony Waterer'
<i>Spiraea cinerea</i>	First Snow Spiraea
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Dolchia Spiraea
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Japanese Alpine Spirea
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Magic Carpet Spiraea
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Neon Flash Spiraea

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<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Shirobana Spiraea
<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>	Vanhouttei Spirea
<i>Spirea japonica</i>	Spirea 'Neon Flash'
<i>Spirea japonica</i>	Spirea 'Shirobana'
<i>Streptosolen jamesonii</i>	Marmalade Bush
<i>Swietenia mahogani</i>	Mahogany
<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	Queen Palm
<i>Syringa rothomagenesis</i>	Chinese Lilac
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Japanese Boxcherry
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Australian Brushcherry
<i>Tabebuia caraiba</i>	Yellow Tabebuia
<i>Tagetes patula</i>	Little Hero Marigold
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Taxus media</i> †	Yew
<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>	Cape Honeysuckle
<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>	Japanese Ternstroemia
<i>Teucrium fruiticans</i>	Bush Germander
<i>Teucrium spp</i> †.	Germander
<i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i> †	Meadow Rue
<i>Thevetia nerifolia</i>	Yellow Oleander
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American Arborvitae
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Emerald Arborvitae
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Globe Arborvitae
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Little Giant Dwarf Arborvitae
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Dark American Arborvitae
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Pyramidal Arborvitae
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Rheingold Arborvitae
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Techny Arborvitae
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Woodward's Arborvitae
<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Dwarf Golden Arborvitae
<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Dwarf Arborvitae
<i>Tibouchina urvilleana</i>	Princess Flower
<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Asiatic Jasmine, Star Jasmine
<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Windmill Palm
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canada Hemlock, Eastern Hemlock
<i>Tulbaghia violacea</i>	Society Garlic
<i>Tulipa spp</i>	Tulips
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm
<i>Verbena rigida</i>	Veined Verbena
<i>Veronica spp</i>	Sunny Border, Veronica /Speedwell

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<i>Veronica spp. †</i>	Veronica, Speedwell
<i>Viburnum bodnantense</i>	Pink Dawn Viburnum
<i>Viburnum carlesii</i>	Koreanspice Viburnum
<i>Viburnum davidii</i>	David Viburnum
<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>	Japanese Viburnum
<i>Viburnum judd</i>	Judd Viburnum
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaringtree Viburnum
<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	Sweet Viburnum
<i>Viburnum opulus 'Roseum'</i>	Roseum Viburnum
<i>Viburnum opulus sterile</i>	Common Snowball Viburnum
<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	Japanese Snowball
<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	Doublefile Viburnum
<i>Viburnum pragense</i>	Prague Viburnum
<i>Viburnum rigidum</i>	Canary Island Viburnum
<i>Viburnum setigerum</i>	Tea Viburnum
<i>Viburnum suspensum†</i>	Arrowwood viburnum
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Spring Bouquet Viburnum
<i>Viburnum trilobium</i>	Cranberry Bush
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	American Cranberrybush Viburnum
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	Dwarf American Cranberrybush Viburnum
<i>Viburnum wrightii</i>	Leatherleaf Viburnum
<i>Vinca major</i>	Vinca
<i>Vinca major</i>	Bigleaf Periwinkle
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Dwarf Periwinkle
<i>Vinca spp</i>	Periwinkle
<i>Vitis spp.*</i>	Grape*
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	California Fan Palm
<i>Weigela florida</i>	Old Fashioned Weigela
<i>Weigelia florida</i>	Bristol Ruby Weigelia
<i>Weigelia florida</i>	Java Red Weigelia
<i>Weigelia florida</i>	Minuet Weigelia
<i>Xylosma congestum</i>	Xylosma
<i>Xylosma senticosa</i>	Shiny Xylosma
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Spanish Bayonet
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Yucca, Adam's Needle
<i>Zamia furfuracea</i>	Cardboard Palm

† Not for use in California

*Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants

**Not for use on container grown plants.