

OCT 25 1999

Ms. Kim Davis
Agent
RegWest Company
P.O. Box 2220
Greeley, CO 80632-2220

Dear Ms Davis:

Subject: Pennington Grabgrass Preventer 20 with Fertilizer
Preemergence Herbicide
EPA Registration No. 59144-11
Applications Dated January 13, 1999, August 24, 1999
and your Resubmission of Labeling Received October 20, 1999,
Requests to Amend Registration by Adding the Use Rates per
100 Square Feet to Simplify Applications for Homeowners;
and Revised First Aid Statements

The proposed labeling received October 20, 1999 has been reviewed
and found acceptable for registration under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) as amended, provided that
you:

- o Submit one (1) copy of your final printed label prior to
your shipment of this product under the subject labeling.

If this condition is not complied with, the registration will be
subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA, section 6(e).
Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of
this condition.

A stamped copy of the proposed label is enclosed for your
records.

Sincerely yours,

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

Enclosure

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL								
SURNAME	Wilson	Misketta	Prodiama	10-25-99				
DATE								

PENNINGTON

CRABGRASS PREVENTER 20

WITH FERTILIZER PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDE

**For Selective Preemergence Control of Grass and Broadleaf Weeds in:
Established Turf Grasses (Excluding Golf Course Putting Greens) and Lawns
Landscape Ornamentals (Including Established Perennials and Wildflower Plantings)**

Guaranteed Fertilizer Analysis:
Nitrogen 32% (N)
Phosphorus 4% (P₂O₅)
Potassium 6% (K₂O)
Nitrogen from: Urea formaldehyde, Urea, Ammonia

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated**

OCT 25 1999

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

59144-11

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Prodiamine (CAS No. 29091-21-2)	0.2%
INERT INGREDIENTS	99.8%
Total	100.0%

Keep Out of Reach of Children
CAUTION
See back panel for additional precautionary statements.

EPA Reg. No. 59144-11

EPA Est. _____

Net Weight: _____

GRO TEC, INC.
P.O. Box 290
Madison, GA 30650

[Back Panel]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye injury (irritation). Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact while handling the material may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

First Aid

If in Eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **If on Skin:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **If Inhaled:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Environmental Hazards

This product has low solubility in water. At the limits of solubility, this product is not toxic to fish. However, at concentrations above the level of water solubility, it may be toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Storage and Disposal

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

Storage: Store in original container away from other fertilizer, feed or food stuffs and separated from other pesticides. **Pesticide**

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

Container Disposal: Paper Containers: Completely empty container into application equipment. Then dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or at an incineration facility, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning locally. If burned, stay out of smoke.

[For household/domestic use product in bags 25 to 50 pounds:]

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

Storage: Store in original bag away from other fertilizer, feed or food stuffs and separated from other pesticides. **Pesticide Disposal:**

Securely wrap original bag in several layers of newspaper and discard in trash. **Container Disposal:** Do not reuse bag. Discard bag in trash.

[For household/domestic use product in bags 6 to 25 pounds:]

Storage: Store in original bag away from other fertilizer, feed or food stuffs and separated from other pesticides. **Disposal:** Do not reuse empty bag; wrap and put in trash.

This product is a selective preemergence herbicide that provides residual control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in

- established turf grasses (excluding golf course putting greens) and lawns
- landscape ornamentals
- established perennials and wildflower plantings

This product controls susceptible weeds by inhibiting weed seed germination and root development. Most effective weed control will be obtained when this product is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation, or shallow (1 to 2 inches) incorporation, prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days following application.

Not for use on plants being grown (1) for sale or other commercial use, (2) for commercial seed production, or (3) for research purposes. For use on plants intended for aesthetic purposes or climatic modification and being grown in ornamental gardens or parks, or on golf courses or lawns and grounds.

Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with this product. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply aerially. Do not apply to golf course putting greens. Failure to follow the directions for use and precautions on this label may result in poor weed control, crop injury or illegal residues.

Application Directions

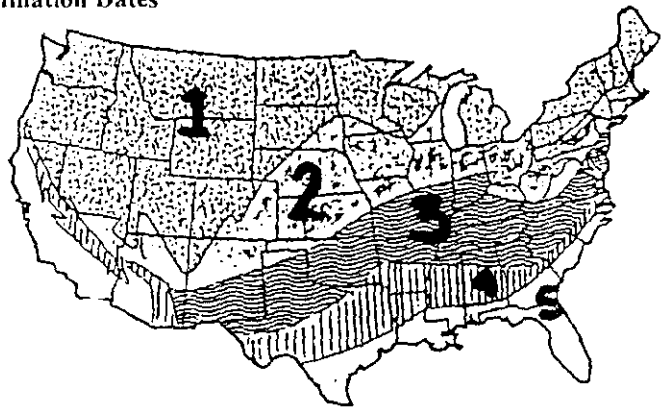
Apply uniformly through suitable, calibrated commercial application equipment.

Established Turf

This product is a selective preemergence herbicide that, when properly applied, will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds in established turf grasses and lawns. The maximum amount of this product that may be applied per year is given for each turf grass species in the *Maximum Annual Rates* section of this label.

Most effective weed control in turf grasses will be obtained when this product is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days following application. See the map below for approximate crabgrass seed germination dates.

Crabgrass Seed Germination Dates



Approximate Date

1. After May 30
2. After May 10
3. After April 20
4. After March 20
5. January 1 to March 20

Use Precautions

The following precautions apply to the use of this product in turf grasses and lawns: (1) Application of this product may thin emerged annual bluegrass and newly overseeded grasses. (2) Do not apply to overseeded turf within 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer. Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if this product is applied before seedling secondary roots are in the second inch of soil, not thatch plus soil. (3) Do not cut treated sod before 120 days after application. Do not apply to newly set sod until the following year. (4) Application of this product to turf stressed by drought, low fertility or pest damage may result in turf injury. (5) Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as disking may result in reduced weed control. (6) Do not apply this product to putting greens or areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.

Rates of Application

This product may be applied as a single application or in sequential applications to control weeds germinating throughout the year. All applications must be made prior to germination of the target weeds. This product will not control established weeds. Maximum use rate selection should be based on turf species. The length of time of residual weed control provided by this product is related to the rate applied.

Maximum Annual Rates

This product is recommended for use on the turf grass species listed in the following table. Do not exceed the maximum yearly rate as given in the following table:

Maximum Application Rate of This Product Per Calendar Year By Turf Grass Species ¹			
Turf Species	Lbs. Product /A	Lbs. Product/100 Sq. Ft.	Lbs. AI/A
Bermudagrass ² , Bahiagrass, Centipedegrass, Seashore Paspalum, St. Augustinegrass, Tall Fescue (including turf-type), Zoysia	750	1.72	1.5
Buffalograss, Kentucky Bluegrass, Perennial Ryegrass	500	1.15	1.0
Creeping Red Fescue	370	0.85	0.75
Creeping Bentgrass	330	0.76	0.65

¹These are the maximum rates per calendar year by species limitations.

²May be used on newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 260 lbs./A (0.6 lbs./100 sq. ft.). Newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass stolon rooting may be temporarily retarded. Suppression only of Foxtail, Goosegrass and Rescuegrass due to reduced product rates used in sprigging situations.

- Do not apply more than 750 lbs./A (1.72 lbs./100 sq. ft.) of this product per calendar year. Use higher rates of this product to achieve higher levels of fertility and longer periods of weed control for each turf type, but do not exceed the maximum application rates specified in the *Maximum Annual Rates* table.

Weeds Controlled

When used in accordance with this label this product will provide control of the following weeds:

Barnyardgrass	Kochia
Bluegrass, Annual (<i>Poa annua</i>)	Lambsquarter, Common
Carpetweed	Lovegrass
Chickweed, Common	Panicum (Texas, Fall, Browntop)
Chickweed, Mouseear (from seed)	Pigweed
Crabgrass (Large, Smooth)	Purslane, Common
Crowfootgrass	Pusley, Florida
Cupgrass, Woolly	Rescuegrass ²
Foxtails, Annual	Shepherd's Purse ³
Goosegrass ¹	Signalgrass, Broadleaf
Henbit	Speedwell, Persian
Itchgrass	Sprangletop
Johnsongrass (from seed)	Spurge, Prostate
Junglerice	Witchgrass
Knotweed	Woodsorrel, Yellow (from seed)

¹In many areas a single application of 330 to 750 lbs./A (0.76 to 1.72 lbs./100 sq. ft.) of this product will control goosegrass. However, under heavy goosegrass pressure and/or an extended growing season, most effective weed control may be obtained by making an initial application of 330 to 500 lbs./A (0.76 to 1.15 lbs./100 sq. ft.) followed after 60 to 90 days by a second application at

doses that would not exceed those given in the *Maximum Annual Rate* table. Do not exceed the maximum rate for turf grass species listed in the *Maximum Annual Rate* table above.

²Suppression only.

³Applications for this weed should be made in late summer, fall or winter prior to germination.

Sequential applications may be made so long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed the maximum annual application rates recommended for each turf species. All applications must be made prior to germination of the weed seeds.

When to Apply After Overseeding Turf

Do not apply to overseeded turf within 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer. Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if this product is applied before seedling secondary roots are in the second inch of soil, not thatch plus soil.

When to Overseed after Application

This product will inhibit the germination of turf species if overseeded too soon after application. Follow rates and intervals in the table below for best overseeding/reseeding results.

Rate of This Product			Months Before Overseeding		
Lbs. / A	Lbs. / 100 Sq. Ft.	AI / A	North	Transition	South
250	0.57	0.50	4	4	4
330	0.76	0.66	5	4	4
370	0.85	0.74	6	5	5
400	0.92	0.80		6	6
500	1.15	1.00		7	7
570	1.31	1.14			9
650	1.50	1.30			10
750	1.72	1.50			12

Landscape Ornamentals (including Established Perennials and Wildflower Plantings)

This product may be applied for residual preemergence weed control in ornamentals.

Use Rates

Apply this product at 330 to 750 lbs./A (0.76 to 1.72 lbs./100 sq. ft.) in fall and/or spring. Use higher rates of application for longer control periods. Sequential or single applications may be made provided the total amount of product applied does not exceed the maximum annual application rate of 750 lbs./A.

Application Timing and Information

This product is a preemergence herbicide and will not control emerged weeds. Most effective weed control in ornamentals will be obtained when this product is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation, or with shallow (1 to 2 inches) mechanical incorporation, prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days following application. Best weed control is obtained when this product is applied to soil free of clods, weeds and debris such as leaves. Prior to application of this product, control existing vegetation by hand weeding, cultivation or the use of an appropriate postemergence herbicide.

Established Landscape Ornamentals

This product may be applied to established ornamentals as a broadcast, over the top or directed application. Irrigation or rainfall soon after application will wash residues off plant foliage and activate this product in the soil.

Newly-Transplanted Landscape Ornamentals

This product may be applied to newly transplanted ornamentals as a broadcast, over the top or directed application. Delay application to allow soil to settle around new transplants and water thoroughly before applying this product. Apply this product after cuttings form roots and become established. Apply before budding/grafting or after buds/grafts have taken to avoid any inhibition of the tissue union.

Tolerant Ornamental Species

This product will not harm most ornamental trees, shrubs, vines and flowers. The species listed in Table 1 are tolerant to this product. This product is also approved for application, except in California, to the species in Table 2. Best results will be obtained when this product is uniformly applied to the soil surface; avoid applying to ornamental shoots which may defeat the effort to get uniform distribution on the soil surface. This product may be applied over the top of these species. When plants are under stress, such as heat, drought or frost damage, some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to this product.

Table 1 – Tolerant Ornamental Species (All States)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Abies</i> spp.	Fir species** (Balsam, Fraser, Noble, etc.)
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>	Kiwi*
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily)
<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>	Vine Hill Manzanita
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Aucuba
<i>Barberis gladwynensis</i>	Barberry
<i>Barberis julianae</i>	Wintergreen Barberry
<i>Barberis mentorensis</i>	Mentor Barberry
<i>Barberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry
<i>Barberis verruculosa</i>	Warty Barberry
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Japanese Boxwood
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Scotch Heather
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant)
<i>Cassia artemisoides</i>	Feathery Cassia
<i>Ceanothus rigidus</i>	Wild Lilac
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	False Cypress
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Cleyera
<i>Citrus</i> spp.	Citrus species*
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	American Dogwood
<i>Cortaderia sellonana</i>	Pampas Grass
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Cranberry Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Bearberry Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	Rockspray Cotoneaster
<i>Cretaeagus</i> spp.	Hawthorne
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress
<i>Delasperma alba</i>	White Trailing Ice Plant
<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	Hop Bush
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Silverberry
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper
<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Japanese Spindle Tree (Evergreen Euonymus)
<i>Euonymus kiautschovicks</i>	Spreading Euonymus
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese Aralia
<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Border Forsythia
<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Greenstem Forsythia
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine
<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.	Gladiolus species**
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
<i>Hibiscus</i>	Rose of Sharon**
<i>Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis</i>	Chinese Hibiscus
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Chinese Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese Holly
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly
<i>Ilex pernyi</i>	Holly
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly
<i>Iris</i> spp.	Iris species**
<i>Jasminium nudiflorum</i>	Winter Jasmine

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

**Not for use on container grown plants.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese Juniper
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Shore Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Creeping Juniper
<i>Juglans</i> spp.	Walnut*
<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>	Shrimp Plant
<i>Lagerstromia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Amur Privet
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese Privet
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Glossy Privet (Wax-leaf)
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Big Blue Lilyturf
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle
<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Magnolia species**
<i>Malephora luteola</i>	Ice Plant
<i>Malus</i> spp.	Crabapple*
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Heavenly Bamboo
<i>Narcissus</i> spp.	Narcissus species**
<i>Nerium</i> spp.	Oleander
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive*
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Mondo Grass
<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Trailing African Daisy
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood
<i>Persea americana</i>	Avocado*
<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Frasier's Photinia (Redtip)
<i>Picea</i> spp.	Spruce species** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub
<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Calabrian Pine
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine
<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	Slash Pine
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo 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 taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine
<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	Japanese Black Pine
<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia Pine
<i>Pistachio</i> spp.	Pistachio*
<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>	Queensland Pittosporum
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Japanese Pittosporum
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English Laurel
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum and Prune*
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir**
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn Scarlet
<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	Firethorn
<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	Firethorn
<i>Pyrus</i> spp.	Bradford Pear spp.
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Oak species
<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorne
<i>Rhododendron</i> (including Azalea)	"Coral Bells," "Formosa," "Hino-crimson," "PJM," "Roseum Elegans"
<i>Rosa banksiae</i>	Lady Bank's Rose
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary*

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

**Not for use on container grown plants.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Leatherleaf Fern
<i>Santolina virens</i>	
<i>Sedum album</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Japanese Boxcherry
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Taxus media</i>	Yew
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American Arborvitae
<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Star Jasmine
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canada Hemlock
<i>Tulipa</i> spp.	Tulip species
<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>	Japanese Viburnum
<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	Sweet Viburnum
<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	Japanese Snowball
<i>Viburnum rigidum</i>	Canary Island Viburnum
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	Cranberry Bush
<i>Viburnum wrightii</i>	Leatherleaf Viburnum
<i>Vinca major</i>	Vinca
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Dwarf Periwinkle
<i>Vitis</i> spp.	Grape*
<i>Weigela florida</i>	Old Fashioned Weigela
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Spanish Bayonet
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Yucca, Adam's Needle

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

**Not for use on container grown plants.

Table 2 – Tolerant Ornamental Species/Varieties (All States Except California)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Abelia: Sherwood
<i>Achillea</i> spp.	Yarrow: King Edward
<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>	
<i>Akebia quinata</i>	Five-Leaf or Chocolate Vine
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion
<i>Anemone hybrida</i>	Japanese Anemone
<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	Aquilegia: Red and Gold
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Wormwood: Silver Mound, Castle
<i>Aster</i> spp.	Aster: Bonny Blue, Purple Dome
<i>Aster X frikartii</i>	
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern; Fern Lady
<i>Begonia</i> spp.	Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grandis
<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>	
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	Snowbank
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Butterfly-Brush (Dwarf Blue); Royal Red
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush
<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	Tussock Bellflower (White Clips)
<i>Campis X tagliabuana</i>	Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Flower; Madame Galen
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>	
<i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i>	
<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	Coreopsis (Calliopsis): Early Sunrise, Moonbeam
<i>Crococsmia</i> spp.	Lucifer

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

**Not for use on container grown plants.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Delosperma</i> spp.	Cooperi Pink
<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Larkspur; Blue Elf
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Dianthus, maiden Pinks "Zing"
<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	Cheddar Pink
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Coneflower, Purple; Magnus
<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	Weeping Forsythia
<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	Gaillardia, Blanket Flower: "Goblin"
<i>Gaura</i> spp.	
<i>Gentiana dahurica</i>	Gentian
<i>Geranium cinereum</i>	Cranesbill
<i>Gypsophila repens</i>	Baby's Breath
<i>Helianthemum</i> spp.	Sunrose
<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	Daylily: Aztec Gold, Stella De Oro, Tender Love
<i>Heucherella</i> spp.	Coral Bell; Bridget Bloom
<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	Mallow; Disco Belle White
<i>Hosta plantaginea</i>	Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)
<i>Hosta sieboldiana</i>	Hosta, "Searsucker"
<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> var. <i>variegata</i>	
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Bigleaf Hydrangea
<i>Inula ensifolia</i>	
<i>Iris ensata</i>	Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodlesong
<i>Iris siberica</i>	Siberian Iris; Cabernet
<i>Juniperus davurica</i>	Parsoni
<i>Lagerstromia indica</i> x <i>fauriel</i>	Crape Myrtle: Tuscarora
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Weeping Lantana
<i>Lavender</i> spp.	Lavender; Munstead
<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	Edelweiss
<i>Ligstrum sinense</i>	Chinese Privet: Variegata
<i>Lilium</i> spp.	Lily: Jazz
<i>Liriope muscari</i> var. <i>variegata</i>	Liriope, Variegated
<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Liriope, Creeping
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink
<i>Loropetalum chinense</i> q	Burgundy
<i>Lythrum</i> spp.	Loosestrife; Modern Pink
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Yaku Jima, Silberfeder
<i>Oenothera missouriensis</i>	Evening Primrose
<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Osmanthus (False Holly): Gulf Tide
<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>	Tree Peony
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Fountain Grass (Dwarf)
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Dragonhead, False; Vivid
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Oak, Shumard's Red
<i>Rhaphiolepis umbellata</i>	Yedda Hawthorne
<i>Rhododendron</i> (including azalea)	"Delaware Valley White," "Flame Creeper," "Girard Crimson," "George L. Tabor," Wakeiebisu, White Gumpo
<i>Rudbeckia</i> spp.	Black-Eyes Susan; Goldstrum
<i>Saxifraga</i> spp.	Saxifrage; Purple Dome
<i>Scabiosa</i> spp.	Pincushion Flower
<i>Sedum caucicola</i>	Stonecrop; Lidakense
<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Sedum spurium</i>	Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood
<i>Spiraea humalda</i>	Spiraea: Anthony Waterer
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Australian Brushcherry

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

**Not for use on container grown plants.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Teucrium</i> spp.	Germander
<i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i>	Meadow Rue
<i>Veronica</i> spp.	Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border
<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>	Arrowood Viburnum

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

**Not for use on container grown plants.

Spreader Settings

Spreader setting for 0.76 lb. per 100 sq. ft.:

Scott's Evergreen 18"	#7/12
Scott's Speedy Broadcast	#6
Red Devil Broadcast	#12
Republic EZ Drop 18"	#5
Republic EZ Broadcast	#4 1/2
) Republic EZ Tractor Broadcast	#4 1/2

[Note: Settings and spreaders will be revised periodically as appropriate via notification]

Notice

Buyer and user assume all risk and liability of use, storage and/or handling of this product not in accordance with the terms of this label.