



59144-11

5-10-2002

## UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

1/12

OFFICE OF  
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES  
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Ms. Kim Davis  
Agent for Gro Tec, Inc.  
30856 Rocky Road  
Greeley, CO 80631-9375

MAY 10 2002

Dear Ms. Davis:

Subject: Pennington Crabgrass Preventer 20 with Fertilizer  
Preemergence Herbicide  
EPA Reg. No. 59144-11  
Pennington Crabgrass Preventer 43 with Fertilizer  
Preemergence Herbicide  
EPA Reg. No. 59144-12  
Pennington Crabgrass Preventer 38 with Fertilizer  
Preemergence Herbicide  
EPA Reg. No. 59144-13  
Pennington Crabgrass Preventer 275 with Fertilizer  
Preemergence Herbicide  
EPA Reg. No. 59144-17  
Weed and Grass Preventer Contains 0.38% Barricade®  
EPA Reg. No. 59144-30  
Your Applications and Letters Dated August 20, 2001  
Request To Amend Registrations as Described on  
Application for Each of the Subject Products

The applications to amend the registrations of the subject pesticide products have been reviewed and found to be acceptable under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, (FIFRA) as amended provided that you:

1. Revise the "Pesticide Disposal" section to comply with EPA PR Notice 2001-6. The statements must read:  
  
"If empty: Do not reuse this container. Place in trash or offer for recycling if available.  
If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency (or Toll free number which meets the criteria in paragraph II.E.) for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain."
2. Delete the spreader settings from the final printed labeling. This Agency does not test or monitor spreader settings, nor does it accept the claims of spreader settings. Delete the "Note: Spreader names and settings will occasionally be revised via notification." You may add spreader setting to the labeling that is in the market. They are your responsibility to the using public.
3. Delete the notations: [ ] and { }; and the contents associated with the notations. Leave the contents if appropriate.

2/12

-2-

- 4, Comply with the UCC Article 2 Sales, Section 2-316 and 2-719 (copies enclosed). The "Warranty and Disclaimer" on these labels clearly limits the remedies if these products cause any damages when used as directed or in the handling of these product, you should add a statement that the product should be returned in case the purchaser decides that he/she can not use the product as described on the labeling.
5. Submit one (1) copy of each of the final printed labels prior to your shipment of each of these pesticide product under the enclosed revised stamped label.

If these conditions are not complied with, these registrations will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA, section 6(e). Your release for shipment under this labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions. Stamped copies of each of the labels are enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

  
for Joanne J. Miller

Product Manager (23)  
Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosures: 5 Stamped Labels  
UCC Articles

3/12

# PENNINGTON CRABGRASS PREVENTER 20 WITH FERTILIZER PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDE

For Selective Preemergent 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)  
20 Pounds Treats up to 2,666 sq. ft. [an area approximately 26.5' x 100']  
[40 Pounds Treats up to 5,333 sq. ft.] [an area approximately 53' x 100']  
[50 Pounds Treats up to 6,666 sq. ft.] [an area approximately 66.5' x 100']

Contains 0.2% Barricade® Preemergent Herbicide

Feeds up to 4 Months  
Crabgrass Preventer Plus Fertilizer with Barricade® 0.2%  
Controls Crabgrass  
Quality Fertilizers from the Lawn Seed Experts  
Crabgrass Preventer + Lawn Fertilizer 32-4-6  
Controls Grass and Broadleaf Weeds Before They Germinate  
Contains an Effective Pre-emergent Herbicide for Control of Crabgrass  
and Many Other Nuisance Grasses and Broadleaf Weeds  
Also Controls Barnyardgrass, Annual Bluegrass (*Poa annua*), Crabgrass,  
Chickweed, Foxtails, Goosegrass, Henbit, Pigweed and Spurge  
Feeds Your Desirable Grass up to 4 Months with a Complete Fertilizer  
Featuring Pennington's Coated Slow Release Nitrogen

Active Ingredient:

*Prodiamine .....	0.2%
Other Ingredients .....	99.8%
*CAS No. 29092-21-2	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: \_\_\_\_\_ pounds

**ACCEPTED**  
with **COMMENTS**  
In EPA Letter Dated

**MAY 10 2002**

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

59144-11

**GRO TEC, INC.**

P.O. Box 290  
Madison, GA 30650  
1-800-285-SEED

www.penningtonseed.com

? 1-888-648-8955  
+ 1-800-424-9300

4/12

**Guaranteed Fertilizer Analysis 32-4-6**

**[Code]**

Total Nitrogen (N) .....	32.00%
___% Ammoniacal Nitrogen	
___% Urea Nitrogen	
Available Phosphate (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) .....	4.00%
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O) .....	6.00%
Derived from: Urea, Ammonium Phosphate, Muriate of Potash.	

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

**CAUTION:** Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Thoroughly wash 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**

<b>If in Eyes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If on Skin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Immediately rinse skin with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If Inhaled</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. [You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.]

{Note: The First Aid statements' grid format will be used if market label space permits; otherwise a paragraph format will be used.}

**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 [bag] in a cool, dry (preferably locked) storage area. Store away from feed or food stuffs and separated from other fertilizers and pesticides. Keep container [bag] closed when product is not being used.

**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:** Completely empty container [bag] into application equipment. Then dispose of empty container [bag] in a sanitary landfill or at an incineration facility, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

{For household/domestic use product in bags 25 to 50 pounds:}

**[Storage and Disposal]**

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

**Storage:** Store in original bag in a cool, dry (preferably locked) storage area inaccessible to children and pets. Store away from feed or food stuffs and separated from other fertilizers and pesticides. Keep bag closed when product is not being used. **Pesticide Disposal:** Securely wrap original bag and discard in trash. **Container Disposal:** Do not reuse empty bag. Discard bag in trash.

5/12

{For household/domestic use product in bags up to 25 pounds:}

**[Storage and Disposal]**

**Storage:** Store in original bag in a cool, dry (preferably locked) storage area inaccessible to children and pets. Store away from feed or food stuffs and separated from other fertilizers and pesticides. Keep bag closed when product is not being used. **Disposal:** Do not reuse empty bag. Discard bag in trash.

This product is a selective preemergent 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 is obtained when this product is activated by at least 1/2 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 for sale or other commercial use, commercial seed production, or 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 (excluding putting greens) 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 aurally. 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**

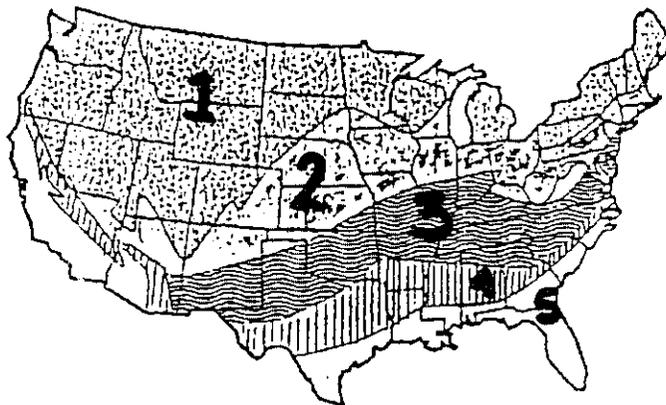
Uniformly apply using suitable, calibrated application equipment.

**Established Turf**

This product is a selective preemergent herbicide that, when properly applied, controls 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 is obtained when this product is activated by at least 1/2 inch of rainfall or irrigation prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days following application. See map 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 within 120 days after application. Do not apply to newly set sod until the following year. (4) Application 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**

Apply this product 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. Base the maximum use rate selection 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:

<b>Maximum Application Rate of This Product per Calendar Year By Turf Grass Species<sup>1</sup></b>			
<b>Turf Species</b>	<b>Lbs. Product /A</b>	<b>Lbs. Product/100 Sq. Ft.</b>	<b>Lbs. AI/A</b>
Bermudagrass <sup>2</sup> , 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	375	0.86	0.75
Creeping Bentgrass	325	0.75	0.65

/A = per Acre      A.I. = Active Ingredient

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

<sup>2</sup>May 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. Only suppresses 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 controls 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 <sup>2</sup>
Foxtails, Annual	Shepherd's Purse <sup>3</sup>
Goosegrass <sup>1</sup>	Signalgrass, Broadleaf
Henbit	Speedwell, Persian
Itchgrass	Sprangletop
Johnsongrass (from seed)	Spurge, Prostate
Junglerice	Witchgrass
Knotweed	Woodsorrel, Yellow (from seed)

<sup>1</sup>In many areas a single application of 325 to 750 lbs./A (0.75 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 325 to 500 lbs./A (0.75 to 1.15 lbs./100 sq. ft.) followed 60 to 90 days later by a second application that does not exceed the maximum annual rate. Do not exceed the maximum rate for turf grass species listed in the **Maximum Annual Rate** table.

<sup>2</sup>Suppression only.

<sup>3</sup>Apply in late summer, fall or winter prior to germination.

Sequential applications may be made provided the total amount of product applied does not exceed the recommended maximum annual application rate 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 inhibits the germination of turf species if overseeded too soon after application. Follow rates and intervals in the table below for best overseeding 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
325	0.75	0.65	5	4	4
375	0.85	0.75	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 preemergent weed control in ornamentals.

**Use Rates**

Apply this product at 325 to 750 lbs./A (0.75 to 1.72 lbs./100 sq. ft.) in fall and/or spring. Use higher application rates 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 preemergent herbicide and will not control emerged weeds. Most effective weed control in ornamentals is obtained when this product is activated by at least 1/2 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 postemergent 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 thoroughly water 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 are obtained when this product is uniformly applied to the soil surface; avoid applying to ornamental shoots as this may prevent 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

Scientific Name	Common Name
<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>Cretaeus</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
<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

9/12

Scientific Name	Common Name
<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>	Fraser'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 elliottii</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*
<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

Scientific Name	Common Name
<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>Crhysanthemum nipponicum</i>	
<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	Coreopsis (Calliopsis): Early Sunrise, Moonbeam
<i>Crocosmia</i> spp.	Lucifer
<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 pupurea</i>	Coneflower, Purple; Magnus
<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	Weeping Forsythia
<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	Gaillardia, Blanket Flower: "Goblin"
<i>Gaura</i> spp.	
<i>Gentiana daturica</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

11/12

Scientific Name	Common Name
<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
Lavender spp.	Lavender; Munstead
<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	Edelweiss
<i>Ligstrum sinense</i>	Chinese Privet; Variegata
<i>Lilium</i> spp.	Lily: Jazz
<i>Lirope muscari</i> var. <i>variegata</i>	Lirope, Variegated
<i>Lirope spicata</i>	Lirope, 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 missourensis</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 bumalda</i>	Spirea: Anthony Waterer
<i>Syzyglum paniculatum</i>	Australian Brushcherry
<i>Teucrium</i> spp.	Germander
<i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i>	Meadow Rue
<i>Veronica</i> spp.	Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border
<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>	Arrowwood Viburnum

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

\*\*Not for use on container grown plants.

12/12

**Spreader Settings**

Rotary spreaders are easier to use and reduce streaking that's often caused by drop spreaders. While drop spreaders work well, they require more care to avoid gaps and streaks that appear as light green stripes about a week after fertilizer application. Always apply with a properly calibrated rotary or drop type fertilizer spreader. Never apply by hand. Refer to and follow the spreader manufacturer's calibration and setting instructions.

**Rotary Spreader Settings**

Republic EZ	2.5
EV-N-SPREAD	13
Scotts Easy Green	26.25
Precision	6
Quaker	3.75
Red Devil	6
Ortho	2.5
True Temper	3.75
Scotts Speedy Green	5.5

{Graphic of rectangular area spreader pattern} {Graphic of irregularly shaped area spreader pattern}

**Drop Spreader Settings**

Ortho Drop	5.25
Republic EZ Drop	5.25
Scotts Drop (PF3)	6.5
Scotts Even Green	6.5
Scotts AccuGreen	3

NOTE: Spreader rate varies with walking speed. Check spreader over known area.

The above spreader settings are approximate. Calibrate your spreader on 100 square feet and adjust to apply at the rate of 1.72 pound of product per 100 square feet.

{Note: Spreader names and settings will occasionally be revised via notification.}

**Warranty and Disclaimer:** This product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use. Manufacturer is not responsible for the use of this product contrary to the label instructions, under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to the manufacturer and/or seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

[ ] Denotes alternate/optional language  
{ } Denotes language that does not appear on market label