

SitePro

Dimension[®] 0.25%

Plus Fertilizer

[®]Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company ("Dow") or an affiliated company of Dow

For season-long control of crabgrass and control or suppression of listed annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in ornamental landscape areas, established lawns and ornamental turf, including golf course fairways, roughs and tee boxes, and sod farms.

This bag covers 29,410 sq ft

In the state of New York, this product may be applied only by commercial applicators at no more than 200 lb (0.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (4.6 lb per 1000 sq ft) per year. Use of this product in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York is prohibited.

Active Ingredient

dithiopyr: 3,5- pyridinedicarbothioic acid,

2-(difluoromethyl)- 4-(2-methylpropyl)-6-

(trifluoromethyl)-S,S-dimethyl ester 0.25%

Other Ingredients..... 99.75%

Total100.00%

This product contains 0.125 pound of the active ingredient dithiopyr per 50 pound bag.

EPA REG NO. 62719-492-69759

EPA EST. NO. 69759-OR-002 (Lot begins MAS)

EPA EST. NO. 69759-OR-004 (Lot begins BAN)

0-0-0

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS	
Calcium (Ca).....	34.00%
Derived from: Limestone	

Net Weight: 50lbs. (22.68 Kg)

Manufactured and Guaranteed by:

Marion Ag Service, Inc.

7746 St. Paul Hwy NE

St. Paul, OR 97137

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Eye Irritation • Harmful if Inhaled

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact while handling this material may cause allergic reaction in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks

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

User Safety Recommendations
Users should:
· Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.
· Remove clothing/PPE if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

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 eye. 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, the give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Hot Line Number: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 day or night, for emergency treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish and highly toxic to other aquatic organisms including oysters and shrimp. Use with care when applying to turf areas adjacent to any body of water. Drift and runoff from treated turf may adversely affect aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of Directions for Use. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

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, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store this product only in its original container in a dry, cool, secured storage area.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, state or local procedures.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Use Directions for Turf

SitePro[®] 0.25% Plus Fertilizer provides season-long control of crabgrass and control or suppression of other listed annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in established lawns and ornamental turfs, including golf course fairways, roughs, and tee boxes. When used according to label directions, this product will not harm nearby established ornamentals identified as "Tolerant Ornamentals" elsewhere in this label.

Use Precautions for Turf

This product may be used on seeded, sodded, or sprigged lawns and ornamental turfs that are well-established. Initial application of this product should be made only after turfgrasses have developed a vigorous root system, a uniform stand, and have received at least two mowings following seeding, sodding, or sprigging. Use of this product on turfgrasses that are not well-established, or weakened by stress from weather, pests, disease, chemical, or mechanical influences, may increase the chances of turf injury.

Apply this product only to turfgrass species listed on this label. The following turfgrass species are tolerant to this product when applied as directed:

Cool-Season Grasses	
bentgrass, creeping [†]	<i>Agrostis palustris</i>
bluegrass, Kentucky	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
fescue, fine ^{††}	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
fescue, tall	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
ryegrass, perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Warm-Season Grasses	
bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>
bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
buffalograss ^{†††}	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>
carpetgrass	<i>Axonopus affinis</i>
centipedegrass	<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>
kikuyugrass	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>
St. Augustinegrass	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>
zoysiagrass	<i>Zoysia japonica</i>

[†] Use of this product on certain varieties of creeping bentgrass, such as 'cohansey', 'carmen', 'seaside', and 'Washington' may result in undesirable turfgrass injury. Not all varieties of creeping bentgrass have been tested. Do not apply this product to colonial bentgrass (*Agrostis tenuis*).

^{††} Use of this product on certain varieties of fine fescue may result in undesirable turf injury. The following fine fescue varieties have been found to be sensitive to this product: 'atlanta', 'banner', 'beauty', 'bigart', 'CF-2', 'enjoy', 'HF-93', 'highlight', 'ivalo', 'Jamestown', 'koket', 'majenta', 'mary', 'pennlawn', 'tamará', 'tafana', 'waldorf', and 'waldina'. Not all varieties of fine fescue have been tested.

^{†††} Do not use this product on seedling buffalograss in the spring of the first year of establishment until the turfgrass is fully green and has established new roots.

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

Precautions for Reseeding, Overseeding, or Sprigging

- Reseeding, overseeding, or sprigging of areas treated with this product within 10 weeks after a single application of this product or within 16 weeks after a split application program totaling 4.6 lb/1000 sq ft (0.5 lb active ingredient per acre) or more may inhibit the establishment of desirable turfgrasses.
- When reseeding or overseeding, follow established cultural practices for seedbed preparation, seeding, irrigation and fertilization.
- For best overseeding results, use mechanical or power seeding equipment (slit seeders) designed to provide good contact between soil and seed.

Precautions for Control of Crabgrass

Early postemergence weed control with this product is limited to crabgrass. Postemergence application effectively controls crabgrass, but only if application is made prior to the 3-leaf stage of growth or first tiller. For best results, cultural practices that disturb the soil, such as core-, spike-, or hydro-aerification, and verticutting, should be done before application of this product. Do not apply this product until turfgrass has recovered from the mechanical injury caused by these cultural practices.

Use Restrictions

- Do not use clippings from treated turf for mulching around vegetables or fruit trees.
- Do not allow people or pets to enter treated area until dust has settled.
- Do not graze livestock or feed forage cut from areas treated with this product.

Application Directions for Turf

Apply SitePro Dimension® 0.25% Plus Fertilizer with equipment that provides a uniform particle distribution. Calibrate application equipment prior to usage. Avoid streaking, skips, or excess overlaps during application.

Preemergence Application Rates, Frequency and Timing

For preemergence grass and broadleaf weed control, apply SitePro Dimension® 0.25% Plus Fertilizer as single or sequential application at 100 to 200 pounds (0.25 to 0.5 lb active ingredient) per acre. Applicators may choose to make a single application or sequential applications at 100 to 200 pounds per acre at 5 to 10 week intervals based on one or more of the factors listed below. Avoid streaking, skips, or excess overlaps during application.

- Length of residual weed control desired
- Height of turf (lower cut turf may require higher use rates)
- History and success of weed control at the application site (use higher listed application rates if herbicide treatment history is unknown or weed control was poor with previous applications)
- Exposure to high temperatures and heavy rainfall or irrigation (this will shorten the residual preemergence performance)
- On turf sites adjacent to hard surfaces including driveways, sidewalks and parking lots where residual activity may be reduced
- Some target weed species (such as but not limited to *Poa annua*, goosegrass and sandbur) will require higher use rates

Tips for Improved Weed Control

For best results, apply this product within a few days after mowing and delay mowing again for a few days after the application.

The turf herbicide and fertilizer components in this product are not effective until activated by rainfall or irrigation. Performance is improved if application is followed by 1/2 inch of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Erratic weed control may result if not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days after application.

Use of split (half-rate) applications spaced 5 - 10 weeks apart may provide improved weed control.

Maximum Use Rates (Applies to all Turfgrass Uses)

Do not apply more than 200 lb (0.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (4.6 lb per 1000 sq ft) per application.

Do not apply more than 6 times per year and do not apply more than 600 lb (1.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (13.8 lb per 1000 sq ft) per year if using split or sequential applications.

To minimize the potential for plant injury, do not make additional applications within five weeks of the previous application.

In the state of New York, this product may be applied only by commercial applicators at no more than 200 lb (0.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (4.6 lb per 1000 sq ft) per year. Use of this product in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York is prohibited.

Control of Crabgrass

Preemergence and Early Postemergence Applications from Late Winter through Summer

This product provides "preemergence" control of crabgrass in established turfgrasses (including the large, smooth, and southern species) when applied prior to germination and emergence of crabgrass at use rates from 100 to 200 pounds of product (0.25 to 0.5 lb ai) per acre.

This product also provides "early postemergence" control of crabgrass if applied in late spring or early summer prior to the 3-leaf stage of growth or first tiller as described below. This stage of growth generally corresponds to the time when crabgrass seedlings first become visible in the established turfgrass. The practical benefit of early postemergence crabgrass control is a 2 - 4 week longer period of time (window of application) during which crabgrass control can be achieved.

Fall Application

This product can also be applied in the late summer through early fall (late August through November) at use rates from 100 to 200 pounds per acre to provide control of crabgrass through the early part of the next spring. Fall application of this product may be followed by an appropriately timed application in the following spring for season-long control of crabgrass.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Spring Applications

When applied preemergence (prior to germination) for control of crabgrass in the spring, this product will also control or suppress the following weeds:

Grasses		
Barley	<i>Hordeu m</i> spp.	Goosegrass <i>Eleusine indica</i>
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	foxtail, green <i>Setaria verdi</i>
bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>	foxtail, yellow <i>Setaria faberi</i>
Brome	<i>Bromus</i> spp.	kikuyugrass [†] <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>
crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	oats, wild <i>Avena fatua</i>
crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	ryegrass <i>Lolium</i> spp.
crabgrass, Southern	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	(annual & perennial)
crowfootgrass [†]	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Sandbur <i>Cenchrus</i> spp.
dallisgrass (seedling)	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	smutgrass <i>Sporobolus indicus</i>
		[†] Suppression only

Broadleaf Weeds			
bittercress [†]	<i>Cardamine</i> spp.	pineappleweed [†]	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
chickweed [†]	<i>Stellaria</i> spp.	parsley-piert [†]	<i>Alchemilla arvensis</i>
geranium, Carolina [†]	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium</i> spp.	rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
lespedeza, common [†]	<i>Lespedeza striata</i>	speedwell, corn [†]	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Marestail	<i>Coryza canadensis</i>	spurge, garden	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>
medic, black	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
Mustard	<i>Brassica</i> spp.	spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
oxalis, buttercup	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	woodsorrel, creeping	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
		woodsorrel, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>

Fall Applications

When applied preemergence (prior to germination) in late summer through early fall (late August through November) this product will control or suppress the following weeds in addition to providing preemergence control of crabgrass in the following spring.

bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
bittercress	<i>Cardamine</i> spp.
chickweed	<i>Stellaria</i> spp.
henbit	<i>Lamium</i> spp.
geranium, Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
parsley-piert	<i>Alchemilla arvensis</i>
pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>
shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>

Weed Resistance Management

Dithiopyr, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 3 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population may contain or develop plants resistant to Group 3 herbicides. Resistant weeds may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 3 herbicides but may be effectively managed utilizing other herbicides alone or in mixtures from a different herbicide Groups that are labeled for control of these weeds and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, an herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides. Consult your local company representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weeds.

Best Management Practices

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is recommended. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistant weeds. Scouting after an herbicide application is important because it can facilitate the early identification of weed shifts and/or weed resistance and thus provide direction on future weed management practices. One of the best ways to contain resistant weed populations is to implement measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively. Cleaning equipment between sites and avoiding movement of plant material between sites will greatly aid in reducing the spread of resistant weed seed.

Application Instructions and Equipment

This product may be applied with drop or rotary-type spreaders designed to apply granular herbicides. For best results, apply this product evenly and uniformly avoiding streaking, skips or overlaps. Avoid the use of spreaders that tend to apply granules in narrow rows or concentrated bands. Calibrate the spreader according to the manufacturer's directions. Initial spreader settings may require adjustment to deliver the recommended application rate under actual application conditions. The desired calibration setting may be marked or recorded for future reference. Apply this product uniformly over the treatment area. More uniformity of application can usually be achieved by applying one-half of the required amount of product over the treatment area and then applying the remaining one-half in a different direction (e.g., at a right angle to the previous direction). Avoid streaking, skips, or overlaps during application. Check equipment frequently to verify calibration and proper functioning.

Use Directions for Landscape Ornamentals

SitePro Dimension 0.25% Plus Fertilizer provides preemergence control or suppression of listed annual grass and broadleaf weeds in plantings of ornamental plants listed on this label. This product may be applied in ornamental gardens, parks, golf courses and residential areas where ornamental plants are grown for aesthetic purposes. Apply this product with a properly calibrated spreader that will provide uniform particle distribution. Follow instructions in the "Application Instructions and Equipment" section above.

Use Rates

This product may be applied as a single application or split application. Split or sequential applications may be used to provide improved weed control or to provide extended weed control in areas with long growing seasons. To make a split application, divide the rate in the following table into separate applications made 5-10 weeks apart. Sequential applications may be made in the late summer following a spring application or in the spring after a fall application, provided maximum application rates per year given below are not exceeded.

Pounds of Product/Acre	Pounds of Product/1000 sq ft	Pounds of Product/100 sq ft [†]
200	4.6	0.46 (7.4 oz)

[†] Rate based on an area of 100 sq ft for treatment of small areas.

Maximum Use Rates

- Do not** apply more than 200 lb (0.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (4.6 lb per 1000 sq ft) per application
- Do not apply more than 6 times per year and do not apply more than 600 lb (1.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (13.8 lb per 1000 sq ft) per year if using split or sequential applications.
- To minimize the potential for plant injury, do not make additional applications within five weeks of the previous application
- In the state of New York, this product may be applied only by commercial applicators at no more than 200 lb (0.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (4.6 lb per 1000 sq ft) per year. Use of this product in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York is prohibited.

Application Timing and Restrictions

SitePro Dimension 0.25% Plus Fertilizer is effective as a preemergence herbicide, but will not control established weeds. Applications to mulched areas or bare ground must be made prior to weed seed germination. The best weed control is obtained when applied to soil that is free of clods, weeds and debris such as leaves. Existing weedy vegetation may be controlled by hand weeding, cultivation or using postemergence herbicides prior to application.

Tips for Improved Weed Control

- The herbicide and fertilizer components in this product are not effective until activated by rainfall or irrigation. Performance is improved if application is followed by 1/2 inch of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Erratic weed control may result if not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days after application.
- Avoid disturbance of treated areas. Loss of weed control may result if the treated soil surface is disturbed by soil mixing or tillage.

Use Precautions

- To avoid foliar damage to ornamentals, irrigate immediately after application to remove any herbicide granules adhering to foliage.

Use Restrictions

- Do not** apply this product directly to bare roots of ornamental plants as injury may result.
- Do not** incorporate this product into soil. Dilution of active ingredient and possible injury to plant roots may occur.
- Do not** apply to soil around ornamental plants that are under stress resulting from drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, wind injury, hail, frost damage, winter injury, injury from previously applied pesticides, or damage due to insects, nematodes or disease.
- Do not** apply under conditions that would affect uniformity of application or distribution on the soil surface. Uneven product distribution will result in uneven weed control. Application under windy conditions can result in uneven distribution or cause herbicide granules to drift from the intended treatment area.
- Apply this product only to established ornamentals.
- Do not** use on food producing trees and ornamentals.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Used as directed, SitePro Dimension 0.25% Plus Fertilizer will control crabgrass and control or suppress other listed grass and broadleaf weeds when applied prior to their germination. **Refer to "Use Directions for Turf" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.** This product will not control established broadleaf weeds or grasses, except for crabgrass in early stages of development. The area to be treated should be free of weeds prior to application.

Tolerant Ornamentals

The ornamentals listed below have shown tolerance to this product when applied according to directions in this label. However, this product has not been tested on all ornamental species, all cultivars of species on this label, or under all possible growing conditions. For species or cultivars not listed, it is recommended that a few plants in a limited area be treated and observed for tolerance under local growing conditions prior to large-scale use.

Common Name	Botanical Name	Tolerant Cultivars
abelia, dwarf	<i>Abelia X grandiflora</i>	nana
ajuga	<i>Ajuga reptans</i> <i>Ajuga genevensis</i>	bronze bronze beauty
almond, flowering	<i>Prunus glandulosa</i>	
apple ¹	<i>Malus pumila</i>	
arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	nigra pyramidalis smaragh techny woodwardii
arborvitae, golden	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	
aster, Chinese	<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>	dwarf queen
ash, green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	
ash, mountain	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	
ash, purple	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	
azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	brilliant buccaneer carror chimes (belgian) elsie lee exbury fashion hardijzer beauty hershey red higasa hinocrimson holland (hybrid) marion lee northern lights orange cup orchid lights snow southern charm
azalea, flame	<i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i>	
azalea, kirishima		
bamboo, heavenly		
barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	aurea dwarf pigmy green kobold pygmy red rose glow
barberry, purple		atropurpurea
basket flower	<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i>	
bearberry (common)	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Massachusetts

bee balm	<i>Monarda didyma</i>	
begonia	<i>Begonia</i> spp.	
birch, river	<i>Betula nigra</i>	
blackeyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	goldstrum
blanket flower	<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	
blueberry ¹	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	bluecrop blue jay jersey north blue northland
bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	
boxwood, Japanese		japonica
boxwood, weller	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	
broom	<i>Cytisus</i> spp.	moonlight
	<i>Genista pilosa</i>	Vancouver gold
bugle carpet		
camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i> <i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	debutante mathotiana supreme chansonette
candy tuft	<i>Iberis</i> spp.	snow white
carex, variegated	<i>Carex</i>	
cedar, red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	
celosia	<i>Celosia</i> spp.	
centaura	<i>Centaurea montana</i>	
cockscomb, plumosa	<i>Celosia cristata</i>	scarlet plumosa
coleus	<i>Coleus blumei</i>	red kewpie
columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	
copper leaf	<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>	
coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	moonbeam
corn flower	<i>Centaurea</i> spp.	
cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	
coyotebrush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	
cycads	<i>Cycads revoluta</i>	
cypress, bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	
cypress, Italian	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	glauca
cypress, Japanese false	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	gracilis
cypress, leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	
daffodil	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.	King Alfred
daylilly	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	aztec gold bright yellow (hybrid) single gold (evergreen) wilsonis yellow

dianthus (sweet william)	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.	
delphinium	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	magic fountain
dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	
dogwood, American	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	flavimarimaea
douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	
dusty miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	
elm, drake	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	
euonymus	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	argenteo-variegata auereo-marginata colorata emerald gaiety emerald en gold gold edge gold princess silver king tricolor vegetus
fan palm, European	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	
fan palm, Mexican	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	
fern (various)	<i>Asparagus</i> spp.	
fescue	<i>Festuca glauca</i>	
fetterbush	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	rainbow
figus	<i>Ficus retusa</i>	nitidia
fir fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>	
forsythia	<i>Forsythia X intermedia</i> <i>Spring Glory</i>	Arnold dwarf bronxensis dwarf lynwood gold meadowlark weeping
fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia</i> spp.	
galium	<i>Galium ordoatum</i>	
gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	mystery radicans
geranium	<i>Pelargonium X hortorum</i>	
gum	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	
hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	cockspur white crimson cloud enchantress Jack Evans Washington white
heather, twisted	<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Mediterranean pink
hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	
hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	blue bird brilliant hula girl
holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp. <i>Ilex X meserveae</i> <i>Ilex X attenuata</i>	blue boy blue girl burfodii china girl compacta forsteri hellierie Japanese northern beauty needlepoint Nellie R. Stevens Savannah
holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	

holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	
holly, yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	
honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	clayey dwarf halliana tatarian Canadian white zebelli red hosta
hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp. <i>Hosta lancifolia</i>	albo marginata
ice plant	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	
impatiens	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.	
iris	<i>Iris</i> spp.	dwarf blue wedgewood
ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>	bulgaria thorndale
jasmine, Asian	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	
juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	arcadia armstrong bar harbor
	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	blue chip blue pacific blue rug blue star broadmoor buffalo Calgary carpet emerald sea emerald spreader endora compacta fruitlandi green gold tip hetzi hughes Manhattan blue parsoni pfitzeriana plumosa prince of Wales procumbens dwarf San Jose sargent blue sargent green scandia scopulorum moon glow scopulorum skyrocket spartan
	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	tamariscifolia
	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	weberi youngstown yukon belle
king palm	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	
laurel, Australian	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	
laurel, mountain	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	
leucothoe	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	
ligustrum, Japanese	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	
lily, African	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	albus Peter Pan
lily, African blue		
lily of the valley	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Mt. Fire
lilyturf	<i>Liriope muscari</i>	evergreen giant lilac beauty majestic monroe white variegata
liriope, green	<i>Liriope spicata</i>	
maple, Japanese	<i>Acer japonicum</i>	

maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	
maple, red [†]	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	
maple, silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	
maple sugar [†]	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	
marigold	<i>Tagetes patula</i>	honeycomb variegata wheeleris dwarf
mock orange [†]	<i>Philadelphus</i> spp	golden snowflake double white
mondo grass	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	
moss rose	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>	sunnyside
myrtle, crape	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	faurei langer muskogee standard pink
myrtle, wax	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	
nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	compacta nana
narcissus	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.	
oak, laurel	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	
oak, pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	
oak, red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	
oak, southern	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	
oak, willow	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	
oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	hardy red petite pink Sister Agnes
osteospermum	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	wirlygig
pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	
palm, bangalow		
pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	
pansy	<i>Viola x wittrockiana</i>	
paper flower	<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Barbara karst
peach [†]	<i>Prunus persica</i>	
periwinkle, dwarf	<i>Vinca minor</i>	
petunia	<i>Petunia X hybrida</i>	picoti
photinia, red tip	<i>Photinia X fraseri</i>	
pieris	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	
pine, Australian	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	
pine, Japanese black	<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	
pine, loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	
pine, longleaf	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	
pine, mugo	<i>Pinus mugo</i>	
pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	
pine, slash	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	
pine, Swiss mt.	<i>Pinus mugo</i>	
pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	
pine, white	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	
pineapple, guava [†]	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>	
pieris	<i>Pieris taiwanensis</i>	

pittosporum, Japan		
potentilla	<i>Potentilla nepalensis</i> <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	abbotswood
privet	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	golden vicary regal texanum wax yellow tipped
privet, glossy	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	
pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	gnome lalandei victory
queen palm	<i>Arecastrum rammanzoffianum</i>	
quince, Japanese [†]		
rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp	album Cunningham white fashion hardy pjm purple gem silvery pink
rhododendron, carolina	<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i>	
rhododendron, catawba	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	
rockcress	<i>Arabis</i> spp.	snowcap
rhodie max (rosebay)	<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	
rose [†]	<i>Rosa banksiae</i>	luta
rosemary [†]	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	
rosemary, bog	<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>	nana
salvia	<i>Salvia farinacea</i>	rhea
sedum	<i>Sedum spurium</i>	dragon blood red red carpet yellow
snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.	
sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	
spiraea	<i>Astilbe X arendsii</i>	fanall
spiraea	<i>Spiraea</i> spp.	Anthony waterer red dolchica froebeli pink goldenflame red snowmound white Van Houtte white
spiraea, garland	<i>Spiraea</i> spp.	
spruce, black hills	<i>Picea glauca</i>	
spruce, Colorado blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>	
spruce, norway	<i>Picea abies</i>	
spruce, white	<i>Picea glauca</i>	conica
sweetflag, grassy-le		
sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	
sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	
tree fern (tiki fern)	<i>Asparagus virgatus</i>	
trumpet flower, evening	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	

tulip	<i>Tulip</i> , spp	apeldoorn
verbena, shrub	<i>Lantana sellowiana</i>	
vervain	<i>Verbena</i> spp.	St. Paul
viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	American cranberry bush arrowood common snowball European cranberry bush linden Mohican Wright
vinca (periwinkle)	<i>Vinca minor</i>	
windmill palm	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	
xylosma	<i>Xylosma congestum</i>	
yarrow	<i>Achillea</i> spp.	
yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	dwarf
yew	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> <i>Taxus X media</i>	denisiformis

† Ornamental species only: Do not use on food producing trees and ornamentals.

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