

Mar. 02, 2023

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New York State Department
of Environmental Conservation
Division of Solid & Hazardous Materials
Pesticide Product Registration

0-0-7



0.37% Prodiamine Pre-Emergent + Fertilizer

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)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Prodiamine, [N³,N³-Di-*n*-propyl-2,4-dinitro-6-(trifluoromethyl)-*m*-phenylenediamine] 0.37%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 99.63%

Total: 100.0%

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

SOLUBLE POTASH (K₂O) 7.00%

CHLORINE (Cl) 5.25%

DERIVED FROM: Muriate of Potash

F1612

Information regarding the contents and levels of metals in this product is available at the following website: <http://aapfco.org/metals.htm>

In the state of Florida, it is recommended that the user of this product follow the Green Industries and Golf Course Best Management Practices (GI-BMP Manual: Florida-Friendly Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources by the Green Industries).

It can be found at the Florida-Friendly Landscaping GI-BMP website: http://ffl.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/GIBMP_Manual_Web_English_2015.pdf

Do not apply near water, storm drains, or drainage ditches. Do not apply if heavy rains are expected. Apply this product only to your lawn/garden, and sweep any product that lands on the driveway, sidewalk, or street back onto your lawn/garden.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

See the following section, Precautionary Statements, Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals, for additional information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

EPA REG. NO. 60063-40-82757
EPA EST. NO. 82757-OH-001 (Lot # Begins with MF)
EPA EST. NO. 82757-FL-001 (Lot # Begins with S)
EPA EST. NO. 82757-MA-002 (Lot # Begins with H)

Item #904925

Net Contents 45 lbs. (20,41 kg)

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 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 SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a Poison Control Center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	
<p>Emergency Phone Numbers (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (Transportation and spills) (800) 222-1222 Poison Control Center</p>	

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 is toxic to fish. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent sites. To protect the environment, 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. Sweeping any product that lands on a driveway, sidewalk, or street, back onto the treated area of the lawn or garden will help to prevent run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

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.

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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store this product in its original container in a dry, cool, secured area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: As a responsible environmental practice, where possible, it is recommended that all of the contents of the bag be used, carefully following label directions and precautions. Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then 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.

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.

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 seeds germination and root development. Most effective weed control will be obtained when it is activated by at least 1/2 inch of rainfall, 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: (1) Sale or other commercial use, (2) for commercial seed production, or (3) for research purposes.

For use on ornamental 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 aerially. **DO NOT** apply to golf course putting greens. **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system. **DO NOT** use on sod farms.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product is a Group 3 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 3 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field.

Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 3 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout 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.

INTEGRATED WEED PEST MANAGEMENT

Integrate this product into an overall weed pest management strategy whenever the use of an herbicide is required. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

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, mouse ear (from seed)	Pigweed
Crabgrass (large, smooth)	Spurslane, common
Crowfootgrass	Pusley, Florida
Cupgrass, Woolly	Rescuegrass ³
Foxtails, Annual	Shepherd's Purse ²
Goosegrass ¹	Signalgrass, Broadleaf
Henbit	Speedwell, Persian
Itchgrass	Sprangletop
Johnsongrass (from seed)	Spurge, Prostrate
Junglerice	Witchgrass
Knotweed	Woodsorrel, Yellow (from seed)

¹In many areas a single application of 0.65 lb. to 1.5 lb. active ingredient per acre (equal to 4.0 to 9.3 lbs./1000 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 0.65 lb. to 1.0 lb. a.i. per acre (equal to 4.0 to 6.3 lbs./1000 sq. ft. of this product) followed after 60 to 90 days by a second application at doses that would not exceed those given in the **Maximum Annual Rates section**. Do not exceed the maximum rate for turf grass species listed in the **Maximum Annual Rate section**.

²Applications for this weed should be made in late summer, fall, or winter prior to germination.

³Suppression only. 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.

SPREADER SETTINGS: Spreader settings vary by make and model of spreader. It is recommended that individual spreaders are calibrated for the specific product that is to be applied. A walking speed of 3 miles per hour is recommended.

Spreader Model	SPREADER SETTINGS			
	Application Rates ¹			
	a.i. lbs./Acre (Product lbs./1000 sq ft)			
	0.65 (4.0)	0.75 (4.7)	1.0 (6.2)	1.5 (9.3)
Scotts® Edgeguard® DLX	5	5.5	7	5.5 (twice over)
Scotts® Edgeguard® Mini	5	5.5	7	5.5 (twice over)
Earthway 260 A Plus	20	21	24	21 (twice over)
Earthway 2050	16	16.5	18	22
ECHO RB60	5	5.5	7	5.5 (twice over)
LESCO Rotary Spreaders	15	15	16	15 (twice over)

¹ Application Rates for example only – do not exceed the maximum annual application rate of 1.5 lb. a.i./Acre (9.3 lb product/1000 sq. ft.)

Guaranteed and Distributed by:
Turf Care Supply, LLC
50 Pearl Road, Suite 200
Brunswick, OH 44212

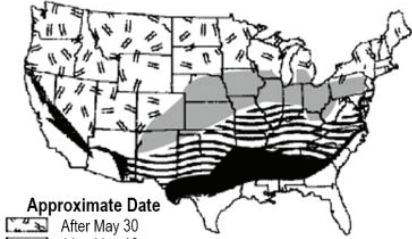


APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Apply uniformly with suitable, calibrated 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 inches 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

- After May 30
- After May 10
- After April 20
- After March 20
- January 1 to March 20

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/Calendar Year of turf fertilizer by turf grass species ¹			
Turf Species:	Lbs. Product /A	Lbs. Product /1000 sq.ft.	Lbs. a.i./A
Creeping Bentgrass	176	4.0	0.65
Creeping Red Fescue	203	4.7	0.75
Buffalograss Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass	270	6.2	1.0
Bermudagrass ² Bahia grass Centipedegrass Seashore Paspalum St. Augustinegrass Tall Fescue (including turf-type) Zoysia	405	9.3	1.5

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 0.5 lb. a.i./acre (equal to 3.1 lbs./1000 sq. ft. of this product). 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 1.5 lbs. a.i. per calendar year per acre (equal to 9.3 lbs./1000 sq. ft. of this product).
- 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.

The maximum rate of application of this product must not exceed the lesser of the applicable rate determine from the **Maximum Annual Rates** section table, and the applicable rate determined in the **State Nutrient Restrictions** table below.

STATE NUTRIENT RESTRICTIONS		
State	Readily Available Nitrogen* Lbs/1,000 sq ft	Total Nitrogen Lbs/1,000 sq ft
MD, NH, VA	0.7	0.9
NJ	0.7	1.0

*Nitrogen present beyond the amount show as Readily Available must be in the form of Slow-Release nitrogen

LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS

Including Established Perennials and Wildflower Plantings

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

Use rates and When to Apply

Apply in fall and/or spring, 0.65 to 1.5 lbs. active ingredient per acre, which is equal to 4.0 to 9.3 lbs. of this product per 1,000 sq. ft. of ornamental plantings; therefore 20 lbs of this product will treat 2,150 to 5,000 sq. ft. Use the higher rates of application for longer control periods. Sequential applications may be made as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed the maximum annual application rate of 1.5 lbs. a.i. per acre.

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 it into 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 after cuttings form roots and become established. Apply before budding/grafting or after buds/grfts have taken to avoid any inhibition of the tissue union.

Tolerant Ornamental Species

This product will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines and flowers. The species listed below are tolerant to this product. Best results will be obtained when it 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.

Scientific name	Common name (Tested varieties)	Scientific name	Common name (Tested varieties)
<i>Abies</i> spp.	Fir	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering dogwood
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Abelia; Sherwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	American dogwood
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas grass
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	<i>Cotoneaster</i>	Cranberry cotoneaster
<i>Achillea</i> sp.	Yarrow (King Edward)	<i>apiculatus</i>	
<i>Actinidia chinensis*</i>	Kiwi*	<i>Cotoneaster</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Agapanthus</i>	Lily-of-the-Nile; African Lily	<i>buxifolius</i>	Bearberry cotoneaster
<i>Akebia quintata</i>	Five-leaf or Chocolate vine	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Lady's leek or Nodding onion	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	Rockspray cotoneaster
<i>Anemone hybrida</i>	Japanese anemone	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Hawthorne
<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	Columbine (Red and gold)	<i>Crococsmia</i> spp.	Lucifer
<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>	Vine Hill manzanita	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian cypress
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape weed	<i>Delosperma alba</i>	White trailing ice plant
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Wormwood (Silver mound; Castle)	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Larkspur (Blue elf)
<i>Aster</i> sp. or <i>Symphitrichium</i> sp.	Aster (Bonny blue, Purple dome)	<i>Dianthus deltoideus</i>	Maiden pinks (Zing)
<i>Aster X trikartii</i>		<i>gratianopolitanus</i>	Cheddar pinks
<i>Athyrium felix-femina</i>	Lady fern	<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	Hop bush
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Aucuba	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Coneflower, purple (Magnus)
<i>Begonia</i> spp.	Fibrous bigonia (Hardy Grandis)	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Silverberry
<i>Berberis</i>	Barberry	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper
<i>gladwynensis</i>		<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Japanese spindle tree; Evergreen euonymus
<i>Berberis julianae</i>	Wintergreen barberry	<i>Euonymus kiautschovica</i>	Spreading euonymus
<i>Berberis mentorensis</i>	Mentor barberry	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese aralia
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Border forsythia
<i>Berberis verruculosa</i>	Warty barberry	<i>Forsythia suspense</i>	Weeping forsythia
<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>		<i>Forsythia viroidissima</i>	Greenstem forsythia
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	Snowbank	<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	Blanket flower (Goblin)
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	Bouganvillea	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia, Cape-jasmine
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Butterfly-bush (Dwarf Blue, Royal Red)	<i>Gentiana dahurica</i>	Gentian
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Japanese boxwood	<i>Geranium cinereum</i>	Cranesbill
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Weeping bottlebrush	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.**	Gladiolus
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Scotch heather	<i>Gypsophila repens</i>	Baby's breath
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Tussock bellflower (White Clips)	<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	Trumpet creeper;	<i>Helianthemum</i> spp.	Sunrose
<i>Campsis X tagliabuana</i>	Trumpet flower (Madame Gaten)	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	Daylily (Aztec gold, Stella d'Oro, Tender love)
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot fig; Ice plant	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp. **	Rose of Sharon**
<i>Cassia artemisoides</i>	Feathery Cassia	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	Mallow (Disco belle white)
<i>Ceanothus rigidus</i>	Wild Lilac	<i>Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis**</i>	Chinese hibiscus**
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>		<i>Hosta plantaginea</i>	Hosta, Plantain lily
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	False Cypress	<i>H. sieboldiana</i>	Hosta (Searsucker)
<i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i>		<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Cleyera	<i>var. variegata</i>	
<i>Citrus</i> spp. *	Citrus species*	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Bigleaf hydrangea
<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	Coreopsis; Calliopsis (Early sunrise, Moonbeam)	<i>illex cornuta**</i>	Chinese holly**
		<i>illex crenata</i>	Japanese holly
		<i>illex opaca</i>	American holly
		<i>illex pernyi</i>	Holly
		<i>illex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon holly

Scientific name	Common name (Tested varieties)	Scientific name	Common name (Tested varieties)
<i>Inula ensifolia</i>	Sword-leaved iris (Jodlesong)	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Japanese yew
<i>Iris ensata</i>	Iris spp.	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English laurel
<i>Iris siberica</i>	Siberian iris (Cabernet)	<i>Prunus</i> spp.*	Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, and Prune* Douglas-fir**
<i>Iris</i> **	Winter jasmine	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii**</i>	
<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>		<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn, scarlet
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese juniper (Nick's compact)	<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	Firethorn
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Shore juniper (Blue Pacific)	<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	Firethorn
<i>Juniperus davurica</i>	Juniper	<i>Pyrus</i> spp.	Bradford pear
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Creeping juniper	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak
<i>Juglans</i> spp.*	Walnut*	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Shumard oak
<i>Justicia</i>	Shrimp plant	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorne
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape myrtle	<i>Rhododendron (including Azalea)</i>	Rhododendron & Azalea (Coral Bells, Delaware valley white, Flame creeper, George L. Tabor, PJM, Roseum Elegans, Formosa, Hino-crimson, Wakaebisu, Gumpo)
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Weeping lantana	<i>Rosa banksiae</i>	Lady Bank's
<i>Lavender</i> spp.	Lavender (Munstead)	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis*</i>	Rose Rosemary*
<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	Edelweiss	<i>Rudbeckia</i> spp.	Black-eyed Susan
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Amur privet	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Leatherleaf Fern
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese privet	<i>Santolina virens</i>	Goldstrum Santolina
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Glossy privet (Wax-Leaf)	<i>Saxifraga</i> spp.	Saxifrage, Purple dome
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese privet (Variegata)	<i>Sedum album</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Lilium</i> spp.	Lily (Jazz)	<i>Sedum caulicollum</i>	Stoncrop, likadense
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Liriope (Big blue, Lilyturf, Silver mound, Evergreen giant)	<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>	Stoncrop
		<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Japanese boxcherry
<i>Liriope muscari var. variegata</i>	Liriope, variegated	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese yew
<i>Liriope spicata</i>		<i>Taxus media</i>	Yew
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal flower	<i>Teucrium</i> spp.	Germander
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i>	Meadow rue
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian honeysuckle	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American arborvitae
<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Burgundy	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Star Jasmine
<i>Lythrum</i> spp.		<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canada hemlock
		<i>Malus</i> spp.*	Tulip
<i>Magnolia</i> spp.**	Magnolia**	<i>Malus</i> spp.*	Crabapple*
<i>Maleophora luteola</i>	Ice plant	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Heavenly bamboo
<i>Malus</i> spp.*	Crabapple*	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Nandina
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Heavenly bamboo	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.**	Narcissus**
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Nandina	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander
<i>Narcissus</i> spp.**	Narcissus**	<i>Olea europaea*</i>	Oliver*
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus**</i>	Mondo Grass**
<i>Olea europaea*</i>	Oliver*	<i>Osmanthus</i>	Osmanthus; False holly (Gulf tide)
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus**</i>	Mondo Grass**	<i>heterophyllum</i>	Trailing African Daisy
<i>Osmanthus</i>	Osmanthus; False holly (Gulf tide)	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	
<i>heterophyllum</i>	Trailing African Daisy	<i>Oxydendron luteum</i>	Sourwood
<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>		<i>Persea americana</i>	Avocado*
<i>Oxydendron luteum</i>	Sourwood	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Frasier's photinia; Redtip
<i>Persea americana</i>	Avocado*	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	False dragonhead (Vivid)
<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Frasier's photinia; Redtip	<i>Picea</i> spp.**	Spruce species** (Colorado blue, Norway, etc.)
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	False dragonhead (Vivid)	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Lily-of-the-valley shrub
<i>Picea</i> spp.**	Spruce species** (Colorado blue, Norway, etc.)	<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Calabrian pine
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Lily-of-the-valley shrub	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary island pine
<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Calabrian pine	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	Slash pine
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary island pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Alleppo pine
<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	Slash pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian black pine
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Alleppo pine	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf pine
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian black pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey pine
<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern white pine
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch pine
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch pine	<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	Japanese black pine
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly pine	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia pine
<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	Japanese black pine	<i>Pistacia</i> spp.*	Pistachio*
<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia pine	<i>Pittosporum</i>	Queenstand
<i>Pistacia</i> spp.*	Pistachio*	<i>rhombifolium</i>	pittosporum
<i>Pittosporum</i>	Queenstand	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Japanese pittosporum
<i>rhombifolium</i>	pittosporum		
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Japanese pittosporum		

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

** Not for use on container grown plants



0.37% Proflaminate Pre-Emergent + Fertilizer

Item #904925

Net Contents 45 lbs. (20,41 kg)