

rev: RC A/24

This product, which contains the active ingredient dithiopyr is a Group 3 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America

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 resistance.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- If using post-emergence herbicides or tank mixes, control weeds early when they are relatively small.
- Apply full rates of Dimension 0.15% FG for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your local company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your local company representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective modes of action for each target weed.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a mode of action other than Group 3 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - § Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - § A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 - § Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum herbicide with other mode of action as a foundation in a weed control program, if appropriate.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative modes of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 3 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two sequential applications of Dimension 0.15% FG and any other Group 3 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different mode of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields to reduce weed seed production.

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 specified 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.

This product 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.

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 †
333	7.7	0.77 (12.3 oz)

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

- **Do not apply more than 333 lb (0.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (7.7 lb per 1000 sq ft) per application.**
- **Do not apply more than 6 times per year and do not apply more than 1000 lb (1.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (23.1 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 333 lb (0.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (7.7 lb per 1000 sq ft) per year. Use of this product in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York is prohibited.**

This product 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.

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.

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

- **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

Used as directed, this product 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.

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 only treat a few plants in a limited area and observe for tolerance under local growing conditions prior to large-scale use.

Common Name	Botanical Name	Tolerant Cultivars	Common Name	Botanical Name	Tolerant Cultivars	Common Name	Botanical Name	Tolerant Cultivars	Common Name	Botanical Name	Tolerant Cultivars
abelia, dwarf	Abelia X grandiflora	nana	fan palm, European	Chamaerops humilis		maple, Japanese	Acer japonicum		viburnum	Viburnum spp.	American cranberry bush arrowwood common snowball European cranberry bush linden Mohican Wright
ajuga	Ajuga reptans	bronze	fan palm, Mexican	Washingtonia robusta		maple, Norway	Acer platanoides				
	Ajuga genevensis	bronze beauty	fern (various)	Asparagus spp.		maple, red †	Acer rubrum				
almond, flowering	Prunus glabulosa		fescue	Festuca glauca		maple, silver	Acer saccharinum				
apple †	Malus pumila		fetterbush	Leucothoe fontanesiana	rainbow	maple, sugar †	Acer saccharum				
arborvitae	Thuja occidentalis	nigra pyramidalis smaragh techny woodwardii	figus	Ficus retusa	nitidia	marigold	Tagetes patula	honeycomb variegata wheeleris dwarf			
			fir fraser	Abies fraseri					vinca (periwinkle)	Vinca minor	
			forsythia	Forsythia X intermedia	Arnold dwarf bronxensis dwarf lymwood gold meadowlark weeping	mock orange †	Philadelphus spp	golden snowflake double white	windmill palm	Trachycarpus fortunei	
									xylosma	Xylosma congestum	
arborvitae, golden	Thuja orientalis								yarrow	Achillea spp.	
aster, Chinese	Callistephus chinensis	dwarf queen	fuchsia	Fuchsia spp.		mondo grass	Ophiopogon japonicus		yaupon	Ilex vomitoria	dwarf
ash, green	Fraxinus pennsylvanica		galium	Galium ordoatum		moss rose	Portulaca grandiflora	sunnyside	yew	Taxus cuspidata	denisiformis
ash, mountain	Sorbus aucuparia		gardenia	Gardenia jasminoides	mystery radicans	myrtle, crape	Lagerstroemia indica	laurei larger muskegee standard pink		Taxus X media	
ash, purple	Fraxinus americana								† Ornamental species only. Do not use on food producing trees and ornamentals.		
azalea	Rhododendron spp.	brilliant buccaneer carror chimes (belgian) elsie lee exbury fashion hardjizer beauty hershey red higasa hinocrimson holland (hybrid) marion lee northern lights orange cup orchid lights snow southern charm	geranium	Pelargonium X hortorum		myrtle, wax	Myrica cerifera		Terms and Conditions of Use		
			gum	Eucalyptus citriodora		nandina	Nandina domestica	compacta nana	If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.		
			hawthorn	Crataegus spp.	cockspur white crimson cloud enchantress Jack Evans Washington white	narcissus	Narcissus spp.		Warranty Disclaimer		
						oak, laurel	Quercus laurifolia		Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, SELLER MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.		
						oak, pin	Quercus palustris		Inherent Risks of Use		
						oak, red	Quercus rubra		It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer.		
			heather, twisted	Erica cinerea	Mediterranean pink	oak, southern	Quercus virginiana		Limitation of Remedies		
			hemlock, Canada	Tsuga canadensis		oak, willow	Quercus phellos	hardy red petite pink Sister Agnes	To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Seller's election, one of the following:		
			hibiscus	Hibiscus spp.	blue bird brilliant hula girl	oleander	Nerium oleander		1.Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or 2.Replacement of amount of product used.		
									To the extent permitted by law, seller shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Seller is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Seller be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.		
azalea, flame	Rhododendron calendulaceum		holly	Ilex spp.	blue boy blue girl burfodii china girl compacta forsteri hellerie Japanese northern beauty needlepoint Nellie R. Stevens Savannah	osteospermum	Osteospermum fruticosum	wirigig	The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of the Seller or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.		
azalea, kirishima				Ilex X meserveae		pachysandra	Pachysandra terminalis				
bamboo, heavenly	Berberis thunbergii	aurea dwarf pigmy green kobold pygmy red rose glow atropurpurea				palm, bangalow	Coriaderia seloana				
barberry				Ilex X attenuata		pampas grass	Viola X wittrockiana	Barbara karst			
			holly, Chinese	Ilex cornuta		pansy	Bougainvillea glabra				
			holly, Japanese	Ilex crenata		paper flower	Prunus persica				
			holly, yaupon	Ilex vomitoria		peach †	Vinca minor				
barberry, purple			honeysuckle	Lonicera japonica	clavetis dwarf halliana tatarian Canadian white zebelli red hosta albo marginata	petunia	Pelunia X hybrida	picoti			
basket flower	Gaillardia grandiflora					photinia, red tip	Photinia X fraseri				
bearberry (common)	Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Massachusetts				piens	Pieris japonica				
bee balm	Monarda didyma		holly, Chinese	Ilex cornuta		pine, Australian	Pinus nigra				
begonia	Begonia spp.		holly, Japanese	Ilex crenata		pine, Japanese black	Pinus thunbergiana				
birch, river	Betula nigra		holly, yaupon	Ilex vomitoria		pine, lobloble	Pinus taeda				
blackeyed Susan	Rudbeckia hirta	goldstrum				pine, longleaf	Pinus palustris				
blanket flower	Gaillardia spp.					pine, mugo	Pinus mugo				
blueberry †	Vaccinium spp.	bluecrop blue jay jersey north blue northland				pine, Scotch	Pinus sylvestris				
						pine, slash	Pinus elliotii				
						pine, Swiss mt.	Pinus mugo				
						pine, Virginia	Pinus virginiana				
						pine, white	Pinus strobus				
						pineapple, guava †	Feijoa sellowiana				
						piens	Pieris taiwanensis				
						pittosporum, Japan					
						potentilla	Potentilla nepalensis Potentilla fruticosa	abbotswood			
						privet	Ligustrum japonicum	golden vicary regal texanum wax yellow tipped			
bottlebrush	Callistemon citrinus										
boxwood, Japanese		japonica									
boxwood, weller	Buxus sempervirens										
broom	Cytisus spp.	moonlight									
	Genista pilosa	Vancouver gold									
bugle carpet											
camellia	Camellia japonica	debutante mathotiana supreme chansonette									
	Camellia sasanqua										
candy tuft	Iberis spp.	snow white									
carex, variegated	Carex										
cedar, red	Juniperus virginiana										
celosia	Celosia spp.										
centaura	Centaurea montana										
cockscomb, plumosa	Celosia cristata	scarlet plumosa									
coleus	Coleus blumei	red kewpie									
columbine	Aquilegia spp.										
copper leaf	Acalypha wilkesiana										
coreopsis	Coreopsis spp.	moonbeam									
corn flower	Centaurea spp.										
cotoneaster	Cotoneaster apiculatus										
coyotebrush	Baccharis pilularis										
cycads	Cycads revoluta										
cypress, bald	Taxodium distichum										
cypress, Italian	Cupressus sempervirens	glauca									
cypress, Japanese false	Chamaecyparis obtusa	gracilis									
cypress, leyland	Cupressocyparis leylandii										
daffodil	Narcissus spp.	King Alfred									
daylily	Hemerocallis spp.	aztec gold bright yellow (hybrid) single gold (evergreen) wilsonis yellow									
dianthus (sweet william)	Dianthus spp.										
delphinium	Delphinium spp.	magic fountain									
dogwood	Cornus florida										
dogwood, American	Cornus sericea	flaviramiaea									
douglas fir	Pseudotsuga menziesii										
dusty miller	Senecio cineraria										
elm, drake	Ulmus parvifolia										
euonymus	Euonymus fortunei	argenteo-variegata auereo-marginata colorata emerald gaiety emerald en gold gold edge gold princess silver king tricolor vegetus									