



Lebanon

PRODIAMINE .58G Biodac

CRABGRASS PREVENTER

FOR PRE-EMERGENCE CONTROL OF GRASS AND BROADLEAF WEEDS IN LAWNS AND ORNAMENTAL TURF
 (excluding golf course putting greens)
 LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS, ESTABLISHED PERENNIALS AND WILDFLOWER PLANTINGS
 STOPS MANY WEED GRASSES BEFORE THEY GROW
 PREVENTS CRABGRASS, ANNUAL BLUEGRASS, FOXTAIL

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
 Prodiamine*..... 0.58%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:..... 99.42%
TOTAL:..... 100.00%
 * (CAS # 29091-21-2)

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
 CAUTION**

See back panel for First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use and Storage and Disposal.

EPA REG NO. 53883-171-961

(L) (D)
 EPA EST. NO. 961-PA-001; 961-IL-001;

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or physician immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or physician. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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.
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 SafetyCall® International (866) 897-8050 for emergency medical treatment information.	

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
 HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
 CAUTION**

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



For technical assistance or more information about our products visit www.LebanonTurf.com
 Manufactured by:
Lebanon Seaboard Corporation
 1600 E. Cumberland St. • Lebanon, PA 17042
 Made in the U.S.A.
www.LebanonTurf.com

NET WT. 40 LBS. (18.14 KG)

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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.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 2 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 2 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 used 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.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to Lebanon Seaboard Corporation, your local retailer or your local extension specialist. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with a herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

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 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Not for use on turf being grown for sale or other commercial use as sod, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

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

This product is a pre-emergence herbicide that provides residual control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in established lawns and ornamental turf (excluding golf course putting greens), landscape ornamentals and established perennials and wildflower plantings. It controls susceptible weeds by inhibiting weed seeds, germination and root development. When used according to directions, it will control; barnyardgrass; bluegrass; annual (Poa annua); carpetweed; chickweed, common; chickweed, mouseear (from seed); crabgrass (large, smooth); crowfootgrass; cupgrass; woolly; foxtails, annual; goosegrass¹; henbit; itchgrass; johnsongrass (from seed); junglerice; knotweed; kochia; lambsquarter, common; lovegrass; panicum (Texas, fall, browntop); pigweed; purslane, common; pusley, Florida; rescuegrass³, shepherd's purse², signalgrass, broadleaf; speedwell, Persian; sprangletop; spurge, prostrate; witchgrass; woodsorrel, yellow (from seed).

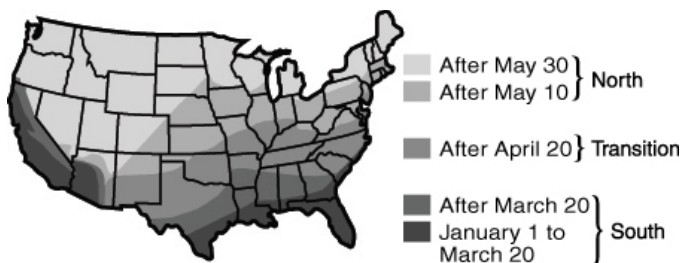
¹In many areas a single application of 2.5 to 6 pounds/1,000 square feet (112 to 259 pounds/acre) will control goosegrass. However, under heavy goosegrass pressure and/or an extended growing season, most effective weed control may be obtained with an initial application of 2.5 to 3.9 pounds/1,000 square feet (112 to 173 pounds/acre), followed after 60 to 90 days by a second application at doses that would not exceed the maximum annual rate (see "Minimum and Maximum Application Rate by Turfgrass Species" table in the Rates of Application section of this label).

²For this weed, apply 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 specified for each turf species. All applications must be made prior to germination of the weed seeds.

WHEN TO APPLY TO ESTABLISHED TURF: This product must be applied prior to germination of weed seeds, as it will not control established weeds.

THIS MAP SHOWS APPROXIMATE CRABGRASS GERMINATION DATES



APPLICATION DIRECTIONS: Apply this product uniformly, using a suitable spreader that has been properly calibrated. Most effective weed control will be obtained when this product is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation, or with shallow (1-2 inches) incorporation, prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days application.

USE PRECAUTIONS: The following precautions apply to the use of this product in turf grasses and lawns. Application of this product may thin emerged annual bluegrass and newly overseeded grasses.

- Application to turf stressed by drought, low fertility, or pest damage may result in turf injury
- Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices (such as core aeration) may result in reduced weed control.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- 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).
- Do not apply to newly set sod until the following year.
- Do not apply to putting greens, or areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply aerially.
- Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from treated areas.

RATES OF APPLICATION: This product is recommended for use on the turf grass species listed in the following table. The maximum amount of this product that may be applied per year is given for each turf grass species. Do not exceed the maximum yearly rate listed:

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATES (by Turf Grass Species)		
Turf Species	Minimum Rate	Maximum Annual Rate ¹
Bahiagrass ³ , Bermudagrass ² Centipedegrass ³ , Zoysiagrass, Seashore Paspalum, St. Augustinegrass Tall Fescue (including turf- Type)	4 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. (175 lbs/acre)	6 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. per year (259 lbs/acre per year)
Buffalograss, Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass	2 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. (87.5 lbs/acre)	4 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. per year (173 lbs/acre per year)
Creeping Red Fescue	1.5 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. (65.3 lbs/acre)	2.9 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. per year (130 lbs/acre per year)
Creeping Bentgrass	1.5 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. (65.3 lbs/acre)	2.5 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. per year (112 lbs/acre per year)

¹These are the maximum rates per calendar year.

²May be used on newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 2 pounds/1,000 square feet (87.5 pounds/acre). Newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass stolon rooting may be temporarily retarded. Suppression only of foxtail, goosegrass and rescuegrass due to reduced rates used in sprigging situations.

• Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. a.i. per calendar year per acre (equal to 259 lbs./A of this product or equal to 6 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 above table.

³In Florida: Do not exceed 2 applications per year to Bahiagrass and Centipedegrass in the north. Do not exceed 3 applications per year to Centipedegrass in the central and south regions. Consult your State Cooperative Extension Service for current information on annual application limitations for lawn fertilizers in your region.

This product may be applied as a single application or in sequential applications to control weeds germinating throughout the year. Sequential applications may be made so long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed the maximum annual application rates specified for each turf species. The length of time of residual weed control provided by this product is related to the rate applied. Use the higher rates listed for longer periods of weed control.

WHEN TO OVERSEED AFTER APPLICATION: This product will inhibit germination of turf seed if overseeded too soon after application. Follow rates and intervals in table for best overseeding/reseeding results. (See map above.)

USE RATE	MONTHS BEFORE OVERSEEDING		
	North	Transition	South
1.9 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (86 pounds/acre)	4	4	4
2.5 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (112 pounds/acre)	5	4	4
2.9 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (130 pounds/acre)	6	5	5
3.16 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (138 pounds/acre)	-	6	6
4 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (173 pounds/acre)	-	7	7
4.5 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (197 pounds/acre)	-	-	9
5.14 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (224 pounds/acre)	-	-	10
5.94 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (259 pounds/acre)	-	-	12

LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS: (including established perennials and wildflower plantings): This product may be applied for residual pre-emergence weed control in ornamentals.

Apply at the rate of 2.5 to 5.94 pounds/1,000 square feet (112 to 259 pounds/acre) in fall and/or spring. Use higher rates of application for longer control periods. Sequential applications may be made so long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed the maximum annual application rate of 5.94 pounds/1,000 square feet (259 pounds/acre) per year.

	SPREADER SETTINGS to apply at the listed pounds per 1,000 square feet					
	1.9 lbs.	2.5 lbs.	3.16 lbs.	4 lbs.	5 lbs.	6 lbs
Lebanonturf	3½	4¼	4½	4¾	5	5½
Andersons AccuPro	G	J	K	M	N	P
Earthway Rotary	12	14½	15	16	18	20
Gandy	23	25	26	28	30	32
Lely	3 II	4½ II	5 II	6 II	6½ II	7 II
Lesco (letter/numeric)	E/12	H/16	I/17	J/19	K/22	L/24
PennMulch HVO	H	K	L	N	O	P
ProScape SS	H	K	L	P	O	P
Spyker	3½	4¼	4½	4¾	5	5½
Vicon	21	23	24	26	28	31

APPLICATION TIMING AND INFORMATION: This product may be applied to newly transplanted and established ornamentals with a broadcast, over the top or directed application. Around new transplants, delay application to allow soil to settle and water thoroughly before applying. 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. This product is a pre-emergence herbicide and will not control emerged weeds. Most effective weed control in ornamentals will be obtained when this product is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation, or with shallow (1 to 2 inch) mechanical incorporation, prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days following application. Best weed control is obtained when applied to soil free of clods, weeds and debris such as leaves. Prior to application, control existing vegetation by hand weeding, cultivation or the use of an appropriate post-emergence herbicide.

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 product is uniformly applied to the soil surface; avoid applying to ornamental shoots which may defeat the effort to get uniform distribution on the soil surface. This product may be applied over the top of these species. When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought or frost damage) some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to this product.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Abies</i> spp.	Fir species** (Balsam, Frasier, Noble, etc.)	<i>Lilium</i> spp.	Lily; Jazz
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Abelia: Sherwood	<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Big Blue Lily, Silver Mound, Evergreen Giant
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	<i>Liriope muscari</i> var. <i>variegata</i>	Liriope, Variegated
<i>A. Platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Liriope, Creeping
<i>Achillea</i> spp.	Yarrow: King Edward	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink
<i>Actinidia chinensis</i> *	Kiwi*	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily)	<i>L. tatarica</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle
<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>		<i>Lorapetalum chinense</i>	Burgundy
<i>Akebia quintata</i>	Five-leaf or Chocolate Vine	<i>Lythrum</i> spp.	Loosestrife; Modern Pink
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion	<i>Magnolia</i> spp. **	Magnolia species**
<i>Anemone hybrida</i>	Japanese Anemone	<i>Malephora luteola</i>	Ice Plant
<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	Aquilegia: Red and Gold	<i>Malus</i> spp.*	Crabapple*
<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>	Vine Hill Manzanita	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Yaku Jima, Silberfeder
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Heavenly Bamboo
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle	<i>Narcissus</i> spp. **	Narcissus species**
<i>Aster</i> spp.	Aster: Bonnie Blue, Purple Dome	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander
<i>Aster X Frikartii</i>		<i>Olea europaea</i> *	Olive*
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern; Fern Lady	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> **	Mondo Grass**
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Aucuba	<i>Omanthus heterophyllus</i>	Osmanthus (False Holly); Gulf Tide
<i>Begonia</i> spp.	Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grandis	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Trailing African Daisy
<i>Berberis gladiwynensis</i>	Barberry	<i>Oxydendrum Arboreum</i>	Sourwood
<i>B. Julianae</i>	Wintergreen Barberry	<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>	Tree Peony
<i>B. mentorensis</i>	Mentor Barberry	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Fountain Grass (Dwarf)
<i>B. Thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry	<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	
<i>B. Verruculosa</i>	Warty Barberry	<i>Persea americana</i> *	Avocado*
<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>		<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Frasier's Photinia (Redtip)
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	Snowbank	<i>Physostegia Virginiana</i>	Dragonhead, False; Vivid
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea	<i>Picea</i> spp.**	Spruce species** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Butterfly-Bush (Dwarf Blue); Royal Red	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Lily-of-the-Valley Bush
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Japanese Boxwood	<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Calabrian Pine
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	<i>P. canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Scotch Heather	<i>P. elliotii</i>	Slash Pine
<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	Tussock Bellflower, (White Clips)	<i>P. halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Campis X Tagliabuana</i>	Trumpet Flower, Madame Galen	<i>P. nigra</i>	Austrian Pine
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant)	<i>P. palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine
<i>Cassia artemisoides</i>	Feathery Cassia	<i>P. radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Ceanothus rigidus</i>	Wild Lilac	<i>P. strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>		<i>P. sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	False Cypress	<i>P. taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine
<i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i>		<i>P. thunbergiana</i>	Japanese Black Pine
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Cleyera	<i>P. virginiana</i>	Virginia Pine
<i>Citrus</i> spp.*	Citrus species*	<i>Pistacia</i> spp.*	Pistachio*
<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	Coreopsis (Calliopsis) Early Sunrise, Moonbeam	<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>	Queensland Pittosporum
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	<i>P. tobira</i>	Japanese Pittosporum
<i>C. Stolonifera</i>	American Dogwood	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English Laurel
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Cranberry Cotoneaster	<i>Prunus</i> spp.*	Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum and Prune*
<i>C. buxifolius</i>	Cotoneaster		
<i>C. dammeri</i>	Bearberry Cotoneaster	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> **	Douglas Fir**
<i>C. Microphyllus</i>	Rockspray Cotoneaster	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn (Scarlet)
<i>Cretaegus</i> spp.	Hawthorne	<i>P. fortuneana</i>	Firethorn
<i>Crocosmia</i> spp.	Lucifer	<i>P. koidzumii</i>	Firethorn
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	<i>Pyrus</i> spp.	Bradford Pear spp.
<i>Delosperma alba</i>	White Trailing Ice Plant	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Oak, Shumard's Red
<i>Delosperma</i> spp.	Cooperi Pink	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	Oak species
<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Larkspur: Blue Elf	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorne
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Dianthus: Maiden Pinks "Zing"	<i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i>	Yedda Hawthorne
<i>D. gratianopolitanus</i>	Cheddar Pink	<i>Rhododendron</i>	'Coral Bells,' 'Formosa,' 'Hino-crimson,' 'PJM'
<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	Hop Bush	(including Azalea)	Delaware Valley White,' Roseum Elegans,' Flame Creeper,' 'Girard Crimson,' 'Wakeiebisu
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Coneflower, Purple; Magnus		'White Gumbo,' 'George L. Tabor'
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Silverberry		
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper	<i>Rosa banksiae</i>	Lady Bank's Rose

Elaeagnus pungens	Silverberry	Rosa banksiae	'White Gumbo', 'George L. Tabor'
Euonymus fortunei	Wintercreeper	Rosmarinus officinalis*	Lady Bank's Rose
E. japonica	Evergreen Euonymus	Rudbeckia spp.	Rosemary*
E. kiautschovica	Spreading Euonymus	Rumohra adiantiformis	Black-Eyed Susan; Goldsturm
Fatsia japonica	Japanese Aralia	Santolina virens	Leatherleaf Fern
Forsythia intermedia	Border Forsythia	Saxifraga spp.	Santolina
Forsythia suspensa	Weeping Forsythia	Scabiosa spp.	Saxifrage; Purple Dome
Forsythia viridissima	Greenstem Forsythia	Sedum album	Pincushion Flower
Gaillardia spp.	Gaillardia, Blanket Flower: "Goblin"	Sedum cauticola	Stoncrop
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine	Sedum dasyphyllum	Stoncrop; Lidakense
Gaura spp.		Sedum spurium	Stoncrop
Gentiana dahurica	Gentian	Spiraea bumalda	Stoncrop; Dragon's Blood
Geranium cinereum	Cranesbill	Syzygium paniculatum	Spirea; Anthony Waterer
Gladiolus spp.**	Gladiolus species**	Taxus cuspidata	Australian Brushcherry
Gypsophila repens	Baby's Breath	T. media	Japanese Yew
Hedera helix	English Ivy	Teucrium spp.	Yew
Hellanthenum spp.	Sunrose	Thalictrum dipterocarpum	Germander
Hemerocallis spp.	Daylily: Aztec Gold, Stella de Oro, Tender Love	Thuja occidentalis	Meadow Rue
Hibiscus spp.**	Rose of Sharon**	Trachelospermum asiaticum	American - Arborvitae
Hibiscus spp.	Mallow: Disco Belle White	Tsuga canadensis	Star Jasmine
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis**	Chinese Hibiscus **	Tulipa spp.	Canada Hemlock
Hosta plantaginea	Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)	Veronica spp.	Tulip species
H. Sieboldiana	Hosta, "Seersucker"	Viburnum japonicum	Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border
Houttuynia cordata var. variegata		V. odoratissimum	Japanese Viburnum
Hydrangea macrophylla	Bigleaf Hydrangea	V. plicatum	Sweet Viburnum
Ilex cornuta*	Chinese Holly**	V. rigidum	Japanese Snowball
Ilex crenata	Japanese Holly	V. suspensum	Canary Island Viburnum
Ilex opaca	American Holly	V. tinus	Arrowood Viburnum
Ilex pernyi	Holly	V. trilobium	Laurustinus
Ilex vomitoria	Yaupon Holly, Schillings	V. wrightii	Cranberry Bush
Inula ensifolia		Vinca major	Leatherleaf Viburnum
Iris ensata	Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodlesong	Vinca minor	Greater Periwinkle, Vinca
Iris siberica	Siberian Iris; Cabernet	Vitis spp.*	Common Periwinkle, Vinca
Iris spp.**	Iris species**	Weigela florida	Grape*
Jasminium nudiflorum	Winter Jasmine	Yucca aloifolia	Old Fashioned Weigela
Juniperus chinensis	Chinese Juniper; Nick's Compact, Parsonii	Y. filametosa	Spanish Bayonet, Yucca
J. conferta	Shore Juniper; Blue Pacific		Adam's Needle, Yucca
J. davurica	Parsoni		*Do not use on food producing trees, vines or plants.
J. horizontalis	Creeping Juniper		**Not for use on container grown plants.
Juglans spp.*	Walnut*		
Justicia brandegeana	Shrimp Plant		
Lagerstromia indica	Crape Myrtle		
Lagerstromia indica X Fauriei	Crape Myrtle; Tuscarora		
Lantana montevidensis	Weeping Lantana		
Lavender spp.	Lavender; Munstead		
Leontopodium alpinum	Edelweiss		
Ligustrum amurense	Amur Privet		
Ligustrum sinense	Chinese Privet; Variegata		
L. japonicum	Japanese Privet		
L. lucidum	Glossy Privet (Waxleaf)		

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container in a locked dry storage area out of reach of children and domestic animals.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: 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. Offer for recycling if available. If recycling is not available; then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities. .

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

The DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop, injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of Lebanon Seaboard Corporation or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

Lebanon Seaboard Corporation warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label, and is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE, when it is used in accordance with such directions, subject to the inherent risks mentioned above.

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