



# Nutrite Professional Turf Fertilizer 19-0-3 with 0.37% Prodiamine Herbicide

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.

ACCEPTED FOR REGISTRATION

April 11, 2014

## 19-0-3 30% XCU®

### GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Total Nitrogen (N).....	19.0%
19.0% Urea Nitrogen*	
Soluble Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O).....	3.0%
Derived from: Urea, Polymer-coated, sulfur-coated, Microcapsule, Muriatic Acid, Manganese Chlorine (Cl) not more than.....	2.2%
*5.3% Slow release nitrogen from polymer-coated Urea	

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation  
Division of Materials Management  
Product Registration  
DOC ID: 538158

Premium Turf Grade : SGN 200

### ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Prodiamine: (CAS # 29091-21-2).....	0.37%
INERT INGREDIENTS.....	99.63%
TOTAL	100.0%

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

EPA REG. NO. 53883-172-87245  
EPA EST. NO. 87245-CAN-001 (C)  
EPA EST. NO. 089135-AZ-001 (A)  
EPA EST. NO. 90561-NC-001 (N)

\*Number in parentheses used is first letter of lot number  
\* If lot begins "C", Made In Canada  
\* If lot begins "A", Made In USA

Product Code: **PXXXXX**  
Net Wt. 50 lb (22.68 kg)

MANUFACTURED, GUARANTEED AND DISTRIBUTED BY:  
Ferti Technologies  
560 Rhéaume P.O BOX 129  
Saint-Michel, QC  
Canada, J0L 2J0



READ THE ENTIRE LABEL FIRST. OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS AND FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
Hazards to Humans & 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.

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>Remove contact lenses, if present, after 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor, for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call a poison control center or physician immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or physician.</li> <li>Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>IF INHALED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth if possible.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>

**HOT LINE NUMBER**  
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For information on this pesticide product (including health concerns, medical emergencies, or pesticide incidents), call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product has low solubility in water. At the limits of solubility, this product is not toxic to fish. However, at concentrations above the level of water solubility, it may be toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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.

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; cugrass, woolly; foxtails, annual; goosegrass; henbit; itchgrass; johnsongrass (from seed); jungerlice; knotweed; kochia; lambsquarter, common; lovegrass; panicum (Texas, fall, brpwtop); pigweed; purslane, common; pusley, Florida; rescuegrass; shepherd's purse; signalgrass, broadleaf; speedwell, Persian; sprangletop; spurge, prostrate; witchgrass; woodsorrel, yellow (from seed).

<sup>1</sup>In many areas a single application of 3.2 to 9.3 pounds/1,000 square feet (144 to 405 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 3.2 to 6.2 pounds/1,000 square feet (144 to 270 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).

<sup>2</sup>For this weed, apply in late summer, fall or winter prior to germination.

<sup>3</sup>Suppression only.

**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**



After May 30 } North  
After May 10 }  
After April 20 } Transition  
After March 20 } South  
January 1 to March 20 }

**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. 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 seeding secondary roots are in the second inch of soil (not thatch plus soil).

Do not apply newly set sod until the following year. 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. 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 <sup>1</sup>
Bahiagrass, Bermudagrass <sup>2</sup> , Centipedegrass, Zoysiagrass, Seashore Paspalum, St. Augustinegrass, Tall Fescue (including turf-Type)	2.7 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. (118 lbs/acre)	9.3 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. per year (405 lbs/acre per year)
Buffalograss, Kentucky Bluegrass, Perennial Ryegrass	2.7 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. (118 lbs/acre)	6.2 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. per year (270 lbs/acre per year)
Creeping Red Fescue	2.7 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. (118 lbs/acre)	4.6 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. per year (202 lbs/acre per year)
Creeping Bentgrass	2.7 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. (118 lbs/acre)	4.0 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. per year (175 lbs/acre per year)

<sup>1</sup>These are the maximum rates per calendar year.

<sup>2</sup>May be used on newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 3.3 pounds/1,000 square feet (145 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.

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 recommended 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
3 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (135 pounds/acre)	4	4	4
4 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (175 pounds/acre)	5	4	4
4.6 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (202 pounds/acre)	6	5	5
4.9 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (215 pounds/acre)	-	6	6

6.2 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (270 pounds/acre)	-	7	7
7 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (308 pounds/acre)	-	-	9
8 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (350 pounds/acre)	-	-	10
9.3 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (405 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 2.7 to 9.3 pounds/1,000 square feet (118 to 405 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 9.3 pounds/1,000 square feet (405 pounds/acre) per year.

### 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 SETTINGS** to apply the listed pounds of product per 1,000 square feet

Spreader	3 lb.	4 lb.	4.6 lb.	6.2 lb.	9.3 lb.
Scotts R-8A	1 ½	J	J ½	K	L
Accupro 2000	J ½	K	K ½	L	M
Prizelawn BF-1 / CBR IV	1 ½	J	J ½	K	L
Lesco (Letter/Number)	D ½ /11	E ½ /13	F ½ /15	G/16	I/20
Earthway Rotary	11.5	13.5	14	15.5	18.5
Cyclone/Spyker	4	4.25	4.5	4.75	5.75

<sup>1</sup>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.)

**APPLICATION TIMING AND INFORMATION:** This product may be applied to newly transplanted and established ornamentals as 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/grafts 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.

**\*\*See list on the back of this label\*\***

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. **PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in original container in a dry place. Store in locked area out of reach of children and domestic animals. **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spilled bait, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for Guidance. **CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Empty container through use according to label instructions. Do not rinse unless required for recycling. Offer for recycling, if available. If recycling is not available; then dispose of container in a sanitary landfill or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

### CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

The DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product are believed to be reliable and should 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 Ferti Technologies or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

Ferti Technologies 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.

FERTI TECHNOLOGIES NEITHER MAKES NOR INTENDS, NOR DOES IT AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, AND IT EXPRESSLY EXCLUDES AND DISCLAIMS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THIS WARRANTY EXTENDS TO, AND THE BUYER SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH RESULTS FROM THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN ANY MANNER WHICH IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE

LABEL DIRECTIONS, WARNING, OR CAUTIONS. BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND MANUFACTURER'S OR SELLER'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, DAMAGES, OR INJURIES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER OR NOT BASED IN CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY IN TORT OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED, AT THE MANUFACTURER'S OPTION TO REPLACEMENT OF, OR THE REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Abies spp.	Fir species** (Balsam, Frasier, Noble, etc.)
Abelia grandiflora	Abelia: Sherwood
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple
A. Platanoides	Norway Maple
Achillea spp.	Yarrow: King Edward
Actinidia chinensis	Kiwi*
Agapanthus africanus	Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily)
Agapanthus orientalis	
Akebia quintata	Five-leaf or Chocolate Vine
Allium cemuum	Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion
Anemone hybrida	Japanese Anemone
Aquilegia spp.	Aquilegia: Red and Gold
Arctostaphylos densiflora	Vine Hill Manzanita
Arctotheca calendula	Cape Weed
Artemesia spp.	Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle
Aster spp.	Aster: Bonnie Blue, Purple Dome
Aster X Frikartii	
Athrium Filiz-femina	Lady Fern; Fern Lady
Aucuba japonica	Japanese Aucuba
Begonia spp.	Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grandis
Berberis gladwynensis	Barberry
B. Julianae	Wintergreen Barberry
B. mentorensis	Mentor Barberry
B. Thunbergii	Japanese Barberry
B. Verruculosa	Warty Barberry
Bergenia cordifolia	
Boltonia asteroides	Snowbank
Buddleia davidii	Butterfly-Bush (Dwarf Blue); Royal Red
Buxus microphylla	Japanese Boxwood
Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush
Calluna vulgaris	Scotch Heather
Campanula carpatica	Tussock Bellflower, (White Clips)
Campis X Tagliabuana	Trumpet Flower, Madame Galen
Carpobrotus edulis	Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant)
Cassia artemisoides	Feathery Cassia
Ceanothus rigidus	Wild Lilac
Ceratostigma plumbagonoides	
Chamaecyparis pisifera	False Cypress
Cleyera japonica	Cleyera
Citrus spp.	Citrus species*
Coreopsis spp.	Coreopsis (Calliopsis) Early Sunrise, Moonbeam
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood
C. Stolonifera	American Dogwood
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas Grass
Cotoneaster apiculatus	Cranberry Cotoneaster
C. buxifolius	Cotoneaster
C. dammeri	Bearberry Cotoneaster
C. Microphyllus	Rockspray Cotoneaster
Cretaeagus spp.	Hawthorne
Crococsmia spp.	Lucifer
Cupressus sempervirens	Italian Cypress
Delosperma alba	White Trailing Ice Plant
Delosperma spp.	Cooperi Pink
Delphinium spp.	Larkspur: Blue Elf
Dianthus deltoides	Dianthus: Maiden Pinks "Zing"
D. gratianopolitanus	Cheddar Pink
Dodonea viscosa	Hop Bush
Echinacea purpurea	Coneflower, Purple; Magnus
Elaeagnus pungens	Silverberry
Euonymus fortunei	Wintercreeper
E. japonica	Evergreen Euonymus
E. kiautschovica	Spreading Euonymus
Fatsia japonica	Japanese Aralia
Forsythia intermedia	Border Forsythia
Forsythia suspensa	Weeping Forsythia
F. viridissima	Greenstem Forsythia
Gaillardia spp.	Gaillardia, Blanket Flower: "Goblin"
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine

Gaura spp.	
Gentiana dahurica	Gentian
Geranium cinereum	Cranesbill
Gladiolus spp.	Gladiolus species**
Gypsophilla repens	Baby's Breath
Hedera helix	English Ivy
Hellanthemum spp.	Sunrose
Hemerocallis spp.	Daylily: Aztec Gold, Stella de Oro, Tender Love
Hibiscus	Rose of Sharon**
Hibiscus spp.	Mallow: Disco Belle White
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Chinese Hibiscus
Hosta plantaginea	Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)
H. Sieboldiana	Hosta, "Seersucker"
Houttuynia cordata var. variegata	
Hydrangea macrophylla	Bigleaf Hydrangea
Ilex Bernyi	Holly
Ilex cornuta	Chinese Holly
I. crenata	Japanese Holly
I. opaca	American Holly
I. vomitoria	Yaupon Holly, Schillings
Inula ensifolia	
Iris ensata	Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodlesong
Iris siberica	Siberian Iris; Cabernet
Iris spp.	Iris species**
Jasminium nudiflorum	Winter Jasmine
Juniper chinensis	Chinese Juniper; Nick's Compact, Parsonnii
J. conferta	Shore Juniper; Blue Pacific
J. davurica	Parsoni
J. horizontalis	Creeping Juniper
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
Leonopodium alpinum	Edelweiss
Ligustrum amurense	Amur Privet
Ligustrum sinense	Chinese Privet; Variegata
L. japonicum	Japanese Privet
L. lucidum	Glossy Privet (Waxleaf)
Lilium spp.	Lily; Jazz
Liriope muscari	Big Blue Lily, Silver Mound, Evergreen Giant
Liriope muscari var. variegata	Liriope, Variegated
Liriope spicata	Liriope, Creeping
Lobelia Cardinalis	Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink
Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle
L. tatarica	Tatarian Honeysuckle
Lorapetalum chinense	Burgundy
Lythrum spp.	Loosestrife; Modern Pink
Magnolia spp.	Magnolia species**
Maleophora luteola	Ice Plant
Malus spp.	Crabapple*
Miscanthus sinensis	Yaku Jima, Silberfeder
Nandina domestica	Heavenly Bamboo
Narcissus spp.	Narcissus species**
Nerium oleander	Oleander
Olea europaea	Olive*
Ophiopogon japonicus	Mondo Grass
Omanthus heterophyllus	Osmanthus (False Holly); Gulf Tide
Osteospermum fruticosum	Trailing African Daisy
Oxydendrum arboretum	Sourwood
Paeonia suffruticosa	Tree Peony
Pennisetum setaceum	Fountain Grass (Dwarf)
Perovskia atriplicifolia	
Persea americana	Avocado*
Photinia Fraseri	Frasier's Photinia (Redtip)
Physotegia Virginiana	Dragonhead, False; Vivid
Picea spp.	Spruce species** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)
Pieris japonica	Lily-of-the-Valley Bush
Pinus brutia	Calabrian Pine
P. canariensis	Canary Island Pine
P. Elliottii	Slash Pine
P. halepensis	Aleppo Pine
P. nigra	Austrian Pine
P. palustris	Longleaf Pine
P. radiata	Monterey Pine
P. strobus	Eastern White Pine
P. sylvestris	Scotch Pine
P. taeda	Loblolly Pine
P. Thunbergiana	Japanese Black Pine
P. Virginiana	Virginia Pine
Pistachio spp.	Pistachio*
Pittosporum rhombifolium	Queensland Pittosporum

P. tobira	Japanese Pittosporum
Podocarpus macrophyllus	Japanese Yew
Prunus laurocerasus	English Laurel
Prunus spp.	Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum and Prune*
	Douglas Fir**
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Firethorn (Scarlet)
Pyracantha coccinea	Firethorn
P. fortuneana	Firethorn
P. koidzumii	Firethorn
Pyrus spp.	Bradford Pear spp.
Quercus Shumardii	Oak, Shumard's Red
Quercus spp.	Oak species
Raphiolepis indica	Indian Hawthorne
Raphiolepis umbellata	Yedda Hawthorne
Rhododendron	'Coral Bells,' 'Formosa,' 'Hino-crimson,' 'PJM'
(including Azalea)	'Delaware Valley White,' 'Roseum Elegans,'
	'Flame Creeper,' 'Girard Crimson',
	'Wakeiebisu 'White Gumbo', 'George L. Tabor'
	Lady Bank's Rose
Rosa banksiae	Rosemary*
Rosmarinus officinalis	Black-Eyed Susan; Goldsturm
Rudbeckia spp.	Santolina
Santolina virens	Saxifraga; Purple Dome
Saxifraga spp.	Pincushion Flower
Scabiosa spp.	Stoncrop
Sedum album	Stoncrop; Lidakense
Sedum cauticola	Stoncrop
Sedum dasyphyllum	Stoncrop; Dragon's Blood
Sedum spurium	Spirea; Anthony Waterer
Spiraea bumalda	Syzygium paniculatum
Syzygium paniculatum	Taxus cuspidata
Taxus cuspidata	T. media
T. media	Yew
Teucrium spp.	Germander
Thalictrum dipterocarpum	Meadow Rue
Thuja occidentalis	American Arborvitae
Trachelospermum asiatum	Star Jasmine
Tsuga canadensis	Canada Hemlock
Tulipa spp.	Tulip species
Veronica spp.	Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border
Viburnum japonicum	Japanese Viburnum
V. odoratissimum	Sweet Viburnum
V. plicatum	Japanese Snowball
V. rigidum	Canary Island Viburnum
V. suspensum	Arrowood Viburnum
V. tinus	Laurustinus
V. trilobium	Cranberry Bush
V. wrightii	Leatherleaf Viburnum
Vinca major	Greater Periwinkle, Vinca
Vinca Minor	Common Periwinkle, Vinca
Vitis spp.	Grape*
Weigela florida	Old Fashioned Weigela
Yucca aloifolia	Spanish Bayonet, Yucca
Y. filametosa	Adam's Needle, Yucca

\*Do not use on food producing trees, vines or plants.  
\*\*Not for use on container grown plants.

Information concerning the raw materials composing this product can be obtained by writing to the Guarantor listed below and referring to the item number found on this container. Information regarding the contents & levels of metals in this product is on the internet at <http://www.aanfco.org/metals.htm>

Help do your part in protecting our rivers and lakes by following label directives. Do not apply near water storm drains or drainage ditches. Do not apply if heavy rain is expected. Apply this product only to your lawn, and sweep any product that lands on the driveway, sidewalk, or street back onto your lawn. Do not apply to frozen ground.

It is a violation of law in Maryland and New Jersey to apply this product to turf at a rate that results in greater than 0.7 lb per 1,000 sq.ft. of readily available nitrogen or more than 0.9 lb per 1,000 sq.ft. of total nitrogen with a least 20% of which shall consist of slow release nitrogen per application. Additional restrictions apply to total nitrogen applied to turf per season. Other state and local restrictions may apply.  
VIRGINIA APPLICATIONS: No more than 0.7 lb per 1,000 sq.ft. of readily available nitrogen during any given 30 day period. No more than 0.9 lb (cool season grasses) or 1.0 lb (warm season grasses) per 1,000 sq.ft. of total nitrogen with a least 20% of which shall consist of slow release nitrogen during any given 30 day period.  
REV1312