

Turf King Fertilizer with 0.37% Prodiamine

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: (CAS # 29091-21-2). OTHER INGREDIENTS:	
TOTAL:	100.00%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

See back panel for further precautions and First Aid Information below

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES:

- · Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eve.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN

OR CLOTHING:

- 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: 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:

- 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.

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, Turf King Fertilizer with 0.37 Prodiamine is a Group 3 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Turf King Fertilizer with 0.37 Prodiamine 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.

> Distributed and Guaranteed by Andre & Son 17150 State Route 706 • Montrose, PA 18801 • 570-278-1131

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

13.5% Urea Nitrogen 4.5% CSRUN

Nutrients derived from:

XCU, Urea, Muriate of Potash

Information concerning the raw materials composing this product can be obtained by writing to the Guarantor listed on this label, and referring to the batch number found on this container.

Information regarding the contents and levels of metals in this product is available on the internet at http://www.aapfco.org/metals.htm

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

- Rotate the use of Turf King Fertilizer with 0.37 Prodiamine or other Group 3 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in
- 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
- 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 Control Solutions, Inc., 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.

DIRECTION 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

NET WT 50 lb (22.7 kg)

EPA Reg. No. 53883-172-47956 • EPA Est. No. 47956-PA-001

PRODIAMINE GROUP 3 HERBICIDE

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).

¹ In many areas a single application of 4.1 to 9.3 pounds/1,000 square feet (175 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 4.1 to 6.2 pounds/1,000 square feet (175 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).

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

³ Supression only.

**Consult your State Cooperative Extension Service for current information on annual application limitations for lawn fertilizers in your

WHEN TO APPLY TO ESTABLISHED TURF:

This product must be applied prior to germination of weed seeds, as it will not control established weeds.



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 of 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.

•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 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

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATES (by Turf Grass Species)

Turf Species	Minimum Rate	Maximum Annual Rate ¹
Bahiagrass, Bermudagrass ² 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)

¹These are the maximum rates per calendar year

HIGE DATE

² 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

MONTHS RECORE OVERSEEDING

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)

USE RATE WIONTHS BEFORE OVERSEEDII		NG	
	North Transition South		
3 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (135 pounds/acre)	4 4		
4 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (175 pounds/acre)	5 4		
4.6 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (202 pounds/acre)	6		
4.9 pounds/1.000 sq. ft. (215 pounds/acre)	6		
6.2 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (270 pounds/acre)			
7 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (308 pounds/acre)			
8 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (350 pounds/acre)			
9.3 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (405 pounds/acre)			

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

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 preemergence 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.

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 HANDLING: 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

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the 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 the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Andre & Son Inc. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Andre & Son Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Andre & Son Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Andre & Son Inc. disclaims any liability what so ever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Andre & Son Inc. election, the replacement of product.

In Virginia, this lawn/turf fertilizer contains phosphorous and is intended only for nonagricultural use on (1) turf during its first growing season, (2) on turf areas being repaired or renovated, and (3) on turf where a soil test performed within the last 3 years indicates a phosphorous deficiency. This fertilizer is not intended for the routine maintenance of turf.

Marvland

This fertilizer contains phosphorus and may not be used on turf in the state of Maryland except when 1) Providing nutrients to specific soils and target vegetation as determined to be necessary in accordance with a soil test that was conducted by a laboratory identified under § 8-803.7 of the Agriculture Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, performed no more than 3 years before the application; 2) Establishing vegetation for the first time, such as after land disturbance, provided the application is conducted in accordance with the specified application rates established by the State; or 3) Reestablishing or repairing a turf area.

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 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 dar

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCI
Abies spp.	Fir species** (Balsam, Frasier, Noble, etc.)	Hec
Abelia grandflora	Abelia: Sherwood	Hell
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple	Hen
A. Platanoides	Norway Maple	Hibi
Achillea spp.	Yarrow: King Edward	Hibi
Actinidia chinensis	Kiwi*	Hibi
Agapanthus africanus	Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily)	Hos
Agapanthus orientalis Akebia quintata	Five-leaf or Chocolate Vine	H. S
Allium cemuum	Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion	Hyd
Anemone hybrida	Japanese Anenome	llex
Aquilegia spp.	Aquilegia: Red and Gold	llex
Arctostaphylos densiflora	Vine Hill Manzanita	I. c
Arctotheca calendula	Cape Weed	l. o
Artemesia spp.	Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle	I. v
Aster spp.	Aster: Bonnie Blue, Purple Dome	Inul
Aster X Frikartii	Lady Forn; Forn Lady	Iris
Athrium Filiz-femina Aucuba japonica	Lady Fern; Fern Lady Japanese Aucuba	Iris :
Begonia spp.	Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grandis	Jasi
Berberis gladwynensis	Barberry	Juni
B. Julianae	Wintergreen Barberry	J. c
B. mentorensis	Mentor Barberry	J. d
B. Thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	J. h
B. Verruculosa	Warty Barberry	Jug
Bergenia cordifolia	0	Just
Boltonia asteroides Buddleia davidii	Snowbank Butterfly-Bush (Dwarf Blue); Royal Red	Lag
Buxus microphylla	Japanese Boxwood	Lag Lan
Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	Lav
Calluna vulgaris	Scotch Heather	Leo
Campanula carpatica	Tussock Bellflower, (White Clips)	Ligu
Campis X Tagliabuana	Trumpet Flower, Madame Galen	Ligu
Carpobrotus edulis	Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant)	L. ja
Cassia artemisoides	Feathery Cassia Wild Lilac	L. Iu Liliu
Ceanothus rigidus Ceratostigma plumbagon		Lirio
Chamaecyparis pisifera	False Cypress	Lirio
Cleyera japonica	Cleyera	Lirio
Citrus spp.	Citrus species*	Lob
	reopsis (Calliopsis) Early Sunrise, Moonbeam	Lon
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood	L. ta
C. Stolonifera	American Dogwood	Lora
Cortaderia selloana Cotoneaster apiculatus	Pampas Grass Cranberry Cotoneaster	Lyth Mag
C. buxifolius	Cranberry Cotoneaster	Mal
C. dammeri	Bearberry Cotoneaster	Mal
C. Microphyllus	Rockspray Cotoneaster	Mise
Cretaegus spp.	Hawthorne	Nar
Crocosmia spp.	Lucifer	Nar
Cupressus sempervirens	Italian Cypress	Ner
Delosperma alba	White Trailing Ice Plant Cooperi Pink	Ole
Delosperma spp. Delphinium spp.	Larkspur: Blue Elf	Oph Om
Dianthus deltoides	Dianthus: Maiden Pinks "Zing"	Ost
D. gratianopolitanus	Cheddar Pink	Oxy
Dodonea viscosa	Hop Bush	Pae
Echinacea purpurea	Coneflower, Purple; Magnus	Pen
Elaeagnus pungens	Silverberry	Per
Euonymus fortunei	Wintercreeper	Per
E. japonica	Evergreen Euonymus	Pho
E. kiautschovica	Spreading Euonymus Japanese Aralia	Phy Pice
Fatsia japonica Forsythia intermedia	Border Forsythia	Pier
Forsythia suspensa	Weeping Forsythia	Pinu
F. viridissima	Greenstem Forsythia	P. c
Gaillardia spp.	Gaillardia, Blanket Flower: "Goblin"	P. E
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine	P. h
Gaura spp.		P. n
Gentiana dahurica Geranium cinereum	Gentian Cranesbill	P. p

Gladiolus species**

Baby's Breath

P. strobus

P. sylvestris

Gladiolus spp.

Gypsophilia repens

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Hedera helix	English Ivy
Hellanthemum spp. Hemerocallis spp. Daylily: Az	Sunrose ttec 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. SieboldianaHouttuynia cordata var. variegata	Hosta, "Seersucker"
Hydrangea macrophylla	Bigleaf Hydrangea
Ilex Bernyi	Holly
llex cornuta	Chinese Holly
I. crenata I. opaca	Japanese Holly American Holly
I. vomitoria	Yaupon Holly, Schillings
Inula ensifolia	
Iris ensata	Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodlesong
Iris siberica	Siberian Iris; Cabernet
Iris spp. Jasminium nudiflorum	Iris species** Winter Jasmine
Juniperus chinensis Chine	ese Juniper; Nick's Compact, Parsonnii
J. conferta	Shore Juniper; Blue Pacific
J. davurica	Parsoni Craoping Junior
J. horizontalis Juglans spp.	Creeping Juniper Walnut*
Justicia brandegeana	Shrimp Plant
Lagerstromia indica	Crape Myrtle
Lagerstromia indica X Fauriei	Crape Myrtle; Tuscarora
Lantana montevidensis	Weeping Lantana
Lavender spp. Leonopodium alpinum	Lavender; Munstead Edelweiss
Ligustrum amurense	Amur Privet
Ligustrum sinense	Chinese Privet; Variegata
L. japonicum	Japanese Privet
L. lucidum Lilium spp.	Glossy Privet (Waxleaf) Lily; Jazz
Liriope muscari Big Blue	e Lily, Silver Mound, Evergreen Giant
Liriope muscari var. variegata	Liriope, Variegated
Liriope spicata	Liriope, Creeping
Lobelia Cardinalis Lonicera japonica	Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink Japanese Honeysuckle
L. tatarica	Tatarian Honeysuckle
Lorapetalum chinense	Burgundy
Lythrum spp.	Loosestrife; Modern Pink
Magnolia spp.	Magnolia species**
Maleophora luteola Malus spp.	Ice Plant Crabapple*
Miscanthus sinensis	Yaku Jima, Silberfeder
Nandina domestica	Heavenly Bamboo
Narcissus spp.	Narcissus species**
Nerium oleander Olea europaea	Oleander Olive*
Ophiopogon japonicus	Mondo Grass
Omanthus heterphyllus	Osmanthus (False Holly); Gulf Tide
Osteospermum fruticosum	Trailing African Daisy
Oxydendrum arboretum	Sourwood
Paeonia suffruticosa Pennisetum setaceumi	Tree Peony Fountain Grass (Dwarf)
Perovskia atriplicifolia	i oundin Grass (DWall)
Persea americana	Avocado*
Photinia Fraseri	Frasier's Photinia (Redtip)
Physotegia Virginiana	Dragonhead, False; Vivid
Picea spp. Spruce spe Pieris japonica	ecies** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.) 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. palustrus P. radiata	Longleaf Pine Monterey Pine
D. I. I	Workerey Fille

Eastern White Pine

Scotch Pine

E	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
y	P, taeda	Loblolly Pine
е	P. Thunbergiana	Japanese Black Pine
е	P. Virginiana	Virginia Pine
*	Pistachio spp.	Pistachio*
е	Pittosporum rhombifoliu	
S	P. tobira	Japanese Pittosporum
t)	Podocarpus macrophy	
r"	Prunus laurocerasus	English Laure Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum and
а	Prunus spp.	Prune
y	Pseudotsuga menziesi	
y	Pyracantha coccinea	Firethorn (Scarlet
y	P. fortuneana	Firethorn
y	P. koidzumii	Firethorn
s	Pyrus spp.	Bradford Pear spp
	Quercus Shumardii	Oak, Shumard's Red
g	Quercus spp.	Oak species
et	Raphiolepsis indica	Indian Hawthorne
r*	Raphiolepsis umbellata	
е	Rhododendron	'Coral Bells,' 'Formosa,' 'Hino-crimson,' 'PJM
nii	(including Azalea)	'Delaware Valley White', 'Roseum Elegans,
С		'Flame Creeper', 'Girard Crimson', 'Wakeiebisu
ni	Dana kantaiaa	'White Gumbo', 'George L. Tabor
er t*	Rosa banksiae	Lady Bank's Rose
nt	Rosmarinus officinalis Rudbeckia spp.	Rosemary' Black-Eyed Susan; Goldsturm
e e	Santolina virens	Santolina
a	Saxifraga spp.	Saxifrage; Purple Dome
a	Scabiosa spp.	Pincushion Flower
d	Sedum album	Stonecrop
s	Sedum cauticola	Stonecrop; Lidakense
et	Sedum dasyphyllum	Stonecrop
а	Sedum spurium	Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood
et	Spiraea bumalda	Spirea; Anthony Waterer
f)	Syzygium paniculatum	Australian Brushcherry
Z	Taxus cuspidata	Japanese Yew
nt	T. media	Yew
d	Teucrium spp.	Germander
g	Thalictrum diptercarpur	
k	Thuja occidentalis	American Arborvitae
e	Trachelospermum asia	tum Star Jasmine Canada Hemlock
e y	Tsuga canadensis Tulipa spp.	Tulip species
y k	Veronica spp.	Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border
**	Viburnum japonicum	Japanese Viburnum
nt	V. odoratissimum	Sweet Viburnum
*	V. plicatum	Japanese Snowbal
er	V. rigidum	Canary Island Viburnum
0	V. suspensum	Arrowood Viburnum
*	V. tinus	Laurustinus
er	V. trilobium	Cranberry Bush
*	V. wrightii	Leatherleaf Viburnum
S	Vinca major	Greater Periwinkle, Vinca
е	Vinca Minor	Common Periwinkle, Vinca
y	Vitis spp.	Grape'
d	Weigela florida Yucca aloifolia	Old Fashioned Weigela
y f)	Y. filametosa	Spanish Bayonet, Yucca Adam's Needle, Yucca
'/	1. mametosa	Adams Noedle, Tucce

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