Lebanon Pro

BRAND

Fertilizer with Prodiamine 0.58 Preemergence Weed Control

20-0-5

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Total Nitrogen (N) 20%
20.0% Urea Nitrogen*
Soluble Potash (P_2O_5) 5%

Derived From: Urea, Polymer Coated Urea, Muriate of Potash.

Chlorine (Cl) not more than..... 3.0%
*6% Urea nitrogen from polymer coated urea.

0 88685 40797 0

22-40797

F699

Information regarding the contents and levels of metals in this product is available on the Internet at: http://www.regulatory-info-lebsea.com

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[a] 0.58%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 99.42%
TOTAL: 100.00%
[a](CAS # 29091-21-2)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See back panel for further precautions and First Aid information

EPA REG NO. 53883-171-961

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

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

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

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 3 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide 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.

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 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; goosegrass[1]; henbit; itchgrass; johnsongrass (from seed); junglerice; knotweed; kochia; lambsquarter, common; lovegrass; panicum (Texas, fall, browntop); pigweed; purslane, common; pusley, Florida; rescuegrass[2], shepherd's purse[2], signalgrass, broadleaf; speedwell, Persian; sprangletop; spurge, prostrate; witchgrass; woodsorrel, yellow (from seed).

[1]In 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).

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

[3]Suppression 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.

PRODIAMINE	GROUP	3	HERBICIDE

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)

[1]These are the maximum rates per calendar year.
[2]May 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.

[3] In 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	4	4½	4¾	5	5½
Andersons AccuPro	G	J	K	M	N	P
Earthway Rotary	12	14	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/21	K/22	L/24
PennMulch HVO	H	K	L	N	O	P
ProScape SS	H	K	L	N	O	P
Spyker	3½	4	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/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.

Distrubuted by:
Lebanon Seaboard Corporation
1600 East Cumberland Street
Lebanon PA 17402

Net Weight 50 LBS (22.7 Kg)

rev: HW k/19

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Abies spp.	Fir species[4,5] (Balsam, Frasier, Noble, etc.)
Abelia grandflora	Abelia: Sherwood
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple
A. Platanoides	Norway Maple
Achillea spp.	Yarrow: King Edward
Actinidia chinensis[6]	Kiwi[6]
Agapanthus africanus	Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily)
Agapanthus orientalis	
Akebia quintata	Five-leaf or Chocolate Vine
Allium cernuum	Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion
Anemone hybrida	Japanese Anenome
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	
Athyrum filix-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
Bougainvillea spp.	Bouganvillea
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 plumbaginoides	
Chamaecyparis pisifera	False Cypress
Chrysanthemum	Nipponicum
Cleyera japonica	Cleyera
Citrus spp.[6]	Citrus species[6]
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
Cretaegus spp.	Hawthorne
Crocosmia 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
Forsythia viridissima	Greenstem Forsythia
Gaillardia spp.	Gaillardia, Blanket Flower: "Goblin"
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine
Gaura spp.	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Gentiana dahurica	Gentian
Geranium cinereum	Cranesbill
Gladiolus spp.[5,6]	Gladiolus species[5,6]
Gypsophilia repens	Baby's Breath
Hedera helix	English Ivy
Hellanthemum spp.	Sunrose
Hemerocallis spp.	Daylily: Aztec Gold, Stella de Oro, Tender Love
Hibiscus spp.[4,6]	Rose of Sharon[4,6]
Hibiscus spp.	Mallow: Disco Belle White
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis[4,6]	Chinese Hibiscus[4,6]
Hosta plantaginea	Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)
H. Sieboldiana	Hosta, "Seersucker"
Houttuynia cordata var. variegata	
Hydrangea macrophylla	Bigleaf Hydrangea
Ilex cornuta[6,7]	Chinese Holly[6,7]
I. crenata	Japanese Holly
I. opaca	American Holly
Ilex pernyi	Holly
I. vomitoria	Yaupon Holly, Schillings
Inula ensifola	
Iris ensata	Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodiesong
Iris siberica	Siberian Iris; Cabernet
Iris spp.[5,6]	Iris species[5,6]
Jasminium nudiflorum	Winter Jasmine
Juniperus chinensis	Chinese Juniper; Nick's Compact, Parsonnii
J. conferta	Shore Juniper; Blue Pacific
J. davurica	Parsoni
J. horizontalis	Creeping Juniper
Juglans spp.[6]	Walnut[6]
Justicia brandegeana	Shrimp Plant
Lagerstromia indica	Crape Myrtle
Lagerstromia indica X Fabiriei	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)
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
Loropetalum chinense	Burgundy
Lythrum spp.	Loosestrife; Modern Pink
Magnolia spp.[4,6]	Magnolia species[4,6]
Maleophora luteola	Ice Plant
Malus spp.[6]	Crabapple[6]
Miscanthus sinensis	Yaku Jima, Silberfeder
Nandina domestica	Heavenly Bamboo
Narcissus spp.[4,6]	Narcissus species[5,6]
Nerium oleander	Oleander
Olea europaea[6]	Olive[6]
Ophiopogon japonicus[4,6]	Mondo Grass[4,5]
Osmanthus heterophyllus	Osmanthus (False Holly); Gulf Tide
Osteospermum fruticosum	Trailing African Daisy
Oxydendrum Arboreum	Sourwood
Paeonia suffruticosa	Tree Peony
Pennisetum setaceumi	Fountain Grass (Dwarf)
Perovskia atriplicifolia	
Persea americana[6]	Avocado[6]
Photinia Fraseri	Frasier's Photinia (Redtip)
Physostegia Virginiana	Dragonhead, False; Vivid
Picea spp.[7,8]	Spruce species[7,8] (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)
Pieris japonica	Lily-of-the-Valley Bush
Pinus brutia	Calabrian Pine
P. canariensis	Canary Island Pine
P. Elliottii	Slash Pine

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
P. halepensis	Aleppo Pine
P. nigra	Austrian Pine
P. palustrus	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.[6]	Pistachio[6]
Pittosporum rhombifolium	Queensland Pittosporum
P. tobira	Japanese Pittosporum
Podocarpus macrophyllus	Japanese Yew
Prunus laurocerasus	English Laurel
Prunus spp.[6]	Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum and Prune[6]
Pseudotsuga menziesii[4,6]	Douglas Fir[4,6]
Pyracantha coccinea	Firethorn (Scarlet)
P. fortuneana	Firethorn
P. koidzumii	Firethorn
Pyrus spp.	Bradford Pear spp.
Quercus Shumardii	Oak, Shumard's Red
Quercus spp.	Oak species
Raphiolepsis indica	Indian Hawthorne
Raphiolepsis umbellata	Yedda Hawthorne
Rhododendron (including Azalea)	'Coral Bells,'' Formosa,'' Hino-crimson,'' PJM' Delaware Valley White,'' Roseum Elegans,' Flame Creeper,'' Girard Crimson,' 'Wakeiebisu 'White Gumbo,' 'George L. Tabor'
Rosa banksiae	Lady Bank's Rose
Rosmarinus officinalis[6]	Rosemary[6]
Rudbeckia spp.	Black-Eyed Susan; Goldsturm
Rumohra adiantiformis	Leatherleaf Fern
Santolina virens	Santolina
Saxifraga spp.	Saxifrage; Purple Dome
Scabiosa spp.	Pincushion Flower
Sedum album	Stonecrop
Sedum cauticola	Stonecrop; Lidakense
Sedum dasyphyllum	Stonecrop
Sedum spurium	Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood
Spiraea bumalda	Spirea; Anthony Waterer
Syzygium paniculatum	Australian Brushcherry
Taxus cuspidata	Japanese Yew
T. media	Yew
Teucrium spp.	Germander
Thalictrum diptercarpum	Meadow Rue
Tinuja 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.[6]	Grape[6]
Weigela florida	Old Fashioned Weigela
Yucca aloifolia	Spanish Bayonet, Yucca
Y. filametosa	Adam's Needle, Yucca

[4] Do not use on food producing trees, vines or plants.
[5] Not for use on container grown plants.

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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