

## Prodiamine Herbicide 0.29% Plus Turf Fertilizer

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. PREVENTS CRABGRASS, ANNUAL BLUEGRASS, FOXTAIL.

### Active Ingredient

Prodiamine <sup>1</sup> .....	0.29%
Other Ingredients .....	99.71%
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>100.00%</b>

<sup>1</sup>(CAS # 29091-21-2)

EPA Reg No.: 53883-170-94391

EPA Est. No.: 94391-KS-1

### 15-00-00

#### Guaranteed Analysis

Total Nitrogen (N) .....	15.00%
0.187% Ammoniacal Nitrogen	
13.750% Urea Nitrogen*	
1.063% Water Insoluble Nitrogen	

DERIVED FROM: Urea and Activated Sewage.

\*7.500% Stabilized urea nitrogen from urea coated with .371% NBPT.

### 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.

**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: baryardgrass; bluegrass; annual (Poa annua); carpetweed; chickweed, common; chickweed, mouseear (from seed); crabgrass (large, smooth); crowfootgrass; cupgrass, woolly; foxtails, annual; goosegrass<sup>1</sup>; henbit; itchgrass; johnsongrass (from seed); junglerice; knotweed; kochia; lambsquarter, common; lovegrass; panicum (Texas, fall, browntop); pigweed; purslane, common; pusley, Florida; rescuegrass<sup>3</sup> shepherd's purse<sup>2</sup>; signalgrass, broadleaf; speedwell, Persian; sprangletop; spurge, prostrate; witchgrass; woodsorrel, yellow (from seed).

<sup>1</sup>In many areas [where not prohibited by fertilizer use restrictions\*\*] a single application of 5.2 to 11.9 pounds/1,000 square feet (225 to 518 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 5.2 to 7.9 pounds/1,000 square feet (225 to 345 pounds/acre) to areas not prohibited by fertilizer use restrictions, 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).

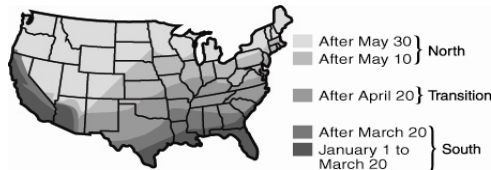
<sup>2</sup>For this weed, apply in late summer, fall or winter prior to germination.

<sup>3</sup>Suppression only.

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

**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 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
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**Note:** Do not apply near water, storm drains, or drainage ditches. Do not apply if heavy rain is expected. Do not apply to frozen ground. Apply this product only to your lawn and sweep any product that lands on the driveway, sidewalk, or street back onto your lawn.

**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 <sup>2</sup> , Bermudagrass <sup>3</sup> , Centipedegrass <sup>2</sup> , Zoysiagrass, Seashore Paspalum, St. Augustinegrass, Tall Fescue (including turf-Type)	2.75 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. (120 lbs/acre)	11.0 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. per year (518 lbs/acre per year)
Buffalograss, Kentucky Bluegrass, Perennial Ryegrass	2.75 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. (120 lbs/acre)	7.9 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. per year (345 lbs/acre per year)
Creeping Red Fescue	2.75 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. (120 lbs/acre)	6 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. per year (260 lbs/acre per year)
Creeping Bentgrass	2.75 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. (120 lbs/acre)	5.2 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. per year (225 lbs/acre per year)

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

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>May be used on newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 4.1 pounds/1,000 square feet (179 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.)

USE RATE	MONTHS BEFORE OVERSEEDING		
	North	Transition	South
2.75 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (120 pounds/acre)	4	4	4
5.2 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (225 pounds/acre)	5	4	4
6 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (260 pounds/acre)	6	5	5
6.3 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (275 pounds/acre)	-	6	6
7.9 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (345 pounds/acre)	-	7	7
9 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (393 pounds/acre)	-	-	9
10.3 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (448 pounds/acre)	-	-	10
11.9 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (518 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 5.2 to 11.9 pounds/1,000 square feet (225 to 518 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 11.9 pounds/1,000 square feet (518 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/grfts have taken to avoid any inhibition of the tissue union. This product is a pre-emergence herbicide and will not control emergent 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.

THRIVE ENDURANCE is a trademark of Mears Fertilizer, Inc.



Sample Label

MFI # BP150050BP029

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

## CAUTION

(See back panel for Storage and Disposal)

#### FIRST AID

<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	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.
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	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.
<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	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.
<b>IF INHALED:</b>	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 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.

Manufactured and Guaranteed By:

Mears Fertilizer, Inc.

629 North Industrial Road

EI Dorado, KS 67042

F1958

NET WEIGHT: 50 Lbs. (22.68 Kgs.)

**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.

<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
Abies spp.	Fir species** (Balsam, Frasier, Noble, etc.)	Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine	Picea spp.	Spruce species** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)
Abelia grandiflora	Abelia: Sherwood	Gentiana dahurica	Gentian	Pieris japonica	Lily-of-the-Valley Bush
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple	Geranium cinereum	Cranesbill	Pinus brutia	Catalabrian Pine
A. Platanooides	Norway Maple	Gladiolus spp.	Gladiolus species**	P. canariensis	Canary Island Pine
Achillea spp.	Yarrow: King Edward	Gypsophilia repens	Baby's Breath	P. Elliottii	Slash Pine
Actinidia chinensis	Kiwi*	Hedera helix	English Ivy	P. halepensis	Aleppo Pine
Agapanthus africanus	Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily)	Hellanthemum spp.	Sunrose	P. nigra	Austrian Pine
Agapanthus orientalis		Hemerocallis spp.	Daylily; Aztec Gold, Stella de Oro, Tender Love	P. palustris	Longleaf Pine
Akebia quintata	Five-leaf or Chocolate Vine		Rose of Sharon**	P. radiata	Monterey Pine
Allium cernuum	Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion	Hibiscus	Mallow: Disco Belle White	P. strobus	Eastern White Pine
Anemone hybrida	Japanese Anemone	Hibiscus spp.	Mallow: Disco Belle White	P. sylvestris	Scotch Pine
Aquilegia spp.	Aquilegia: Red and Gold	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Chinese Hibiscus	P. taeda	Loblolly Pine
Arctostaphylos densiflora	Vine Hill Manzanita	Hosta plantaginea	Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)	P. Thunbergiana	Japanese Black Pine
Arctotheca calendula	Cape Weed	H. Sieboldiana	Hosta, "Seersucker"	P. Virginiana	Virginia Pine
Artemesia spp.	Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle	Houttuynia cordata var. variegata	Bigleaf Hydrangea	Pistachio spp.	Pistachio*
Aster spp..	Aster: Bonnie Blue, Purple Dome	Hydrangea macrophylla	Holly	Pittosporum rhombifolium	Queensland Pittosporum
Aster X Frikartii		Ilex Bemyi	Chinese Holly	P. tobira	Japanese Pittosporum
Athrium Filiz-femina	Lady Fern; Fern Lady	Ilex cornuta	Japanese Holly	Podocarpus macrophyllum	Japanese Yew
Aucuba japonica	Japanese Aucuba	I. crenata	American Holly	Prunus laurocerasus	English Laurel
Begonia spp.	Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grandis	I. opaca	Yaupon Holly, Schillings	Prunus spp.	Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum and Prune*
Berberis gladywnensis	Barberry	I. vomitoria			Douglas Fir**
B. Julianae	Wintergreen Barberry	Inula ensifolia	Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodlesong	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Firethorn (Scarlet)
B. mentorensis	Mentor Barberry	Iris ensata	Siberian Iris; Cabernet	Pyraecantha coccinea	Firethorn
B. Thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	Iris siberica	Iris species**	P. fortuneana	Firethorn
B. Verruculosa	Warty Barberry	Iris spp.	Winter Jasmine	P. koidzumii	Bradford Pear spp.
Bergenia cordifolia		Jasminium nudiflorum	Chinese Juniper; Nick's Compact, Parsonii	Pyrus spp.	Oak, Shumard's Red
Boltonia asteroides	Snowbank	Juniperus chinensis	Shore Juniper; Blue Pacific	Quercus shumardii	Oak species
Buddleia davidii	Butterfly-Bush (Dwarf Blue); Royal Red	J. conferta	Parsoni	Quercus spp.	Indian Hawthorne
		J. davurica	Creeping Juniper	Raphiolepis indica	Yedda Hawthorne
Buxus microphylla	Japanese Boxwood	J. horizontalis	Walnut*	Raphiolepis umbellata	'Coral Bells,' 'Formosa,' 'Hino-crimson,' ' 'PJM', 'Delaware Valley White',
Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	Juglans spp.	Shrimp Plant	Rhododendron	'Rouensan Elegans,' 'Flame Creeper', 'Girard Crimson', 'Wakeiebisu', 'White Gumbo', 'George L. Tabor'
Calluna vulgaris	Scotch Heather	Justicia brandegeana	Crape Myrtle	(including Azalea)	
Campanula carpatica	Tussock Bellflower, (White Clips)	Lagerstromia indica	Weeping Lantana	Rosa banksiae	
Campis X Tagliabuana	Trumpet Flower, Madame Galen	Lagerstromia indica X Fauriei	Lavender spp.	Rosmarinus officinalis	
Carpobrotus edulis	Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant)	Lantana montevidensis	Edelweiss	Rudbeckia spp.	Black-Eyed Susan; Goldsturm
Cassia artemisoides	Feathery Cassia	Lavender spp.	Amur Privet	Santolina	Rosemary*
Ceanothus rigidus	Wild Lilac	Leonopodium alpinum	Chinese Privet; Variegata	Saxifraga spp.	Saxifrage; Purple Dome
Ceratostigma plumbagonoides	False Cypress	Ligustrum amurense	Japanese Privet	Scabiosa spp.	Pincushion Flower
Chamaecyparis pisifera	Cleyera	Ligustrum sinense	Glossy Privet (Waxleaf)	Sedum album	Stonecrop
Cleyera japonica	Citrus species*	L. japonicum	Lily; Jazz	Sedum cauticola	Stonecrop; Lidakense
Citrus spp.	Coreopsis (Calliopsis) Early	L. lucidum	Big Blue Lily, Silver Mound, Evergreen Giant	Sedum dasyphyllum	Stonecrop
Coreopsis spp.	Sunrise, Moonbeam	Lilium spp.	Liriope muscari var. variegata	Sedum spurium	Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood
	Flowering Dogwood	Liriope muscari	Liriope, Variegated	Spiraea bumalda	Spirea; Anthony Waterer
Cornus florida	American Dogwood	Liriope muscari	Liriope, Creeping	Syzygium paniculatum	Australian Brushcherry
C. Stolonifera		Liriope muscari	Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink	Taxus cuspidata	Japanese Yew
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas Grass	Lobelia cardinalis	Japanese Honeysuckle	T. media	Yew
Cotoneaster apiculatus	Cranberry Cotoneaster	Lobelia cardinalis	Tatarian Honeysuckle	Teucrium spp.	Germander
C. buxifolius	Cotoneaster	Lonicera japonica	Burgundy	Thalictrum dipterocarpum	Meadow Rue
C. dammeri	Bearberry Cotoneaster	L. tatarica	Loosestrife; Modern Pink	Thuja occidentalis	American Arborvitae
C. Microphyllus	Rockspray Cotoneaster	Lorapetalum chinense	Magnolia species**	Trachelospermum asiaticum	Star Jasmine
Crataegus spp.	Hawthorne	Lythrum spp.	Maleophora luteola	Tsuga canadensis	Canada Hemlock
Crococsmia spp.	Lucifer	Malus spp.	Crabapple*	Tulipa spp.	Tulip species
Cupressus sempervirens	Italian Cypress	Miscanthus sinensis	Yaku Jima, Silberfeder	Veronica spp.	Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border
Delosperma alba	White Trailing Ice Plant	Nandina domestica	Heavenly Bamboo	Viburnum japonicum	Japanese Viburnum
Delosperma spp.	Cooperi Pink	Narcissus spp.	Narcissus species**	V. odoratissimum	Sweet Viburnum
Delphinium spp	Larkspur: Blue Elf	Nerium oleander	Oleander	V. plicatum	Japanese Snowball
Dianthus deltoides	Dianthus: Maiden Pinks "Zing"	Olea europaea	Mondo Grass	V. rigidum	Canary Island Viburnum
D. gratianopolitanus	Cheddar Pink	Ophiopogon japonicus	Osmanthus (False Holly); Gulf Tide	V. suspensum	Arrowwood Viburnum
Dodonea viscosa	Hop Bush	Osmanthus heterophyllus	Trailing African Daisy	V. tinus	Laurastinus
Echinacea purpurea	Coneflower, Purple; Magnus	Osteospermum fruticosum	Sourwood	V. trilobium	Cranberry Bush
Elaeagnus pungens	Silverberry	Oxydendrum arboretum	Tree Peony	V. wrightii	Leatherleaf Viburnum
Euonymus fortunei	Wintercreeper	Paonia suffruticosa	Fountain Grass (Dwarf)	Vinca major	Greater Periwinkle, Vinca
E. japonica	Evergreen Euonymus	Pennisetum setaceum	Perovskia atriplicifolia	Vinca minor	Common Periwinkle, Vinca
E. kiautschovica	Spreading Euonymus	Persea americana	Persa americana	Vitis spp.	Grape*
Fatsia japonica	Japanese Aralia	Photinia Fraseri	Photinia Fraseri	Weigela florida	Old Fashioned Weigela
Forsythia intermedia	Border Forsythia	Physotegia virginiana	Dragonhead, False; Vivid	Yucca aloifolia	Spanish Bayonet, Yucca
Forsythia suspensa	Weeping Forsythia			Y. filametosa	Adam's Needle, Yucca
F. viridissima	Greenstem Forsythia				
Gaillardia spp.	Gaillardia, Blanket Flower: "Goblin"				

\*Do not use on food producing trees, vines or plants.

\*\*Not for use on container grown plants.

Label: PROD29 (New 02/12/24)

**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 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.

#### 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:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**CONTAINER HANDLING:** Completely empty bag into application equipment. Nonrefillable container: Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. If 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 (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 Mears Fertilizer, Inc. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

**DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, Mears Fertilizer, 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 Mears Fertilizer, 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, Mears Fertilizer, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever 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 Mears Fertilizer, Inc's election, the replacement of product.

In the state of Florida, it is recommended that the user of this product follow the Green Industries and Golf Course Best Management Practices found at:

[http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/nonpoint/docs/nonpoint10BMP\\_Book\\_Final.pdf](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/nonpoint/docs/nonpoint10BMP_Book_Final.pdf) and <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/nonpoint/docs/nonpoint/glfbmp07.pdf>.

If this product is being sold in a State requiring the publication of information regarding its metal content, information regarding the contents and levels of metals in this product is available on the internet at: <http://aapfco.org/metals.htm>

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.

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.