

# CENTRAL PROTURF 0-0-7

## Fertilizer 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.**

### Guaranteed Analysis

Total Potassium (K)	7.0%	Active Ingredient	
Derived From: Muriate of Potash		Prodiamine*	0.37%
		Other Ingredients	99.63%
		Total	100.000%

**Product Code: 149401**

**Lot#**

**Premium Turf Grade: SGN 220**

**REV 0124**

**Distributed and Guaranteed by**

**Central Turf & Irrigation**  
8 Williams St.

Elmsford, NY 10523

Phone # 914-347-5656

Net Weight 50 Pounds



### Suggested Application Rates and Coverage

Coverage	Rate	Rate N/K	HVN	Scotts	LESCO	Earthway	Spyker
12,500 sq.ft	4.0 lb/K	.68#N/K	J	J	E/13	15	4
10,000 sq.ft	5.0 lb/K	.85#N/K	L	L	G/16	17	6

EPA REG. NO. 53883-172-103168

EPA EST. NO. 41124-WI-1

EPA EST. NO. 41124-OH-1

EPA EST. NO. 45719-PA-3

EPA EST. NO. 75627-PA-12

EPA EST. NO. 8378-IN-1

EPA EST. NO. 93243-CT-1 (CT)

EPA EST. NO. 90561-NC-001 (N)

EPA EST. NO. 93243-TX-1 (TX)

EPA EST. NO. 47956-PA-001

\*(CAS # 29091-21-2)

**Keep Out of Reach of Children**

## CAUTION

FIRST AID	
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</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 15-20 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>
<b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b>	
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

## CAUTION

#### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

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

Central Proturf Fertilizer with 0.37% Prodiamine Herbicide 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, Central Proturf Fertilizer with 0.37% Prodiamine Herbicide is a Group 3 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Central Proturf Fertilizer with 0.37% Prodiamine Herbicide 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 Central Proturf Fertilizer with 0.37% Prodiamine Herbicide 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 Central Turf & Irrigation, your local retailer or your local extension specialist. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with a herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

#### BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is recommended. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistant weeds. Scouting after herbicide application is important because it can facilitate the early identification of weed shifts and/or weed resistance and thus provide direction on future weed management practices. One of the best ways to contain resistant weed populations is to implement measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively. Cleaning equipment between sites and avoiding movement of plant material between sites will greatly aid in reducing the spread of resistant weed seed.

### Directions for Use

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

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

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

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

This product is a pre-emergence herbicide that provides residual control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in established lawns and ornamental turf (excluding golf course putting greens), landscape ornamentals and established perennials and wildflower plantings. It controls susceptible weeds by inhibiting weed seeds, germination and root development. When used according to directions, it will control; barnyardgrass; bluegrass; annual (*Poa annua*); carpetweed; chickweed, common; chickweed, mouseear (from seed); crabgrass (large, smooth); crowfootgrass; cupgrass, woolly; foxtails, annual; 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).

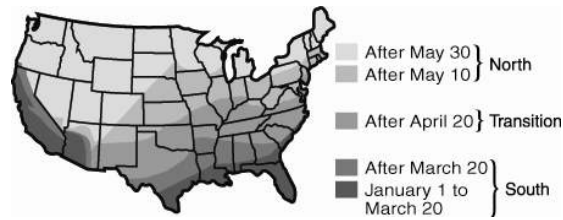
<sup>1</sup>In many areas where not prohibited by fertilizer use restrictions\*\* a single application of 4.1 to 9.3 pounds/1,000 square feet (175 to 405 pounds/acre) will control goosegrass. However, under heavy goosegrass pressure and/or an extended growing season, most effective weed control may be 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<sup>1</sup> 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**



**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.

**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 seeding 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 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>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.

<sup>3</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.

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.

**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 emerged weeds. Most effective weed control in ornamentals will be obtained when this product is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation, or with shallow (1 to 2 inch) mechanical incorporation, prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days following application. Best weed control is obtained when applied to soil free of clods, weeds and debris such as leaves. Prior to application, control existing vegetation by hand weeding, cultivation or the use of an appropriate post-emergence herbicide.

**TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES:** This product will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines and flowers. The species listed below are tolerant to this product. Best results will be obtained when product is uniformly applied to the soil surface; avoid applying to ornamental shoots which may defeat the effort to get uniform distribution on the soil surface. This product may be applied over the top of these species. When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought or frost damage) some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to this product.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME**

Abies spp.  
Abelia grandiflora  
Acer palmatum  
A. Platanioides  
Achillea spp.  
Actinidia chinensis  
Agapanthus africanus  
Agapanthus orientalis  
Akebia quintata  
Allium cernuum  
Anemone hybrida  
Aquilegia spp.  
Arctostaphylos densiflora  
Arctotheca calendula  
Artemisia spp.  
Aster spp.  
Aster X Frikartii  
Athrrium Filiz-femina  
Aucuba japonica  
Begonia spp.  
Berberis gladywynensis  
B. Julianae  
B. mentorensis  
B. Thunbergii  
B. Verruculosa  
Bergenia cordifolia  
Boltonia asteroides  
Buddleia davidii  
Red  
Buxus microphylla  
Callistemon viminalis  
Calluna vulgaris  
Campanula carpatica  
Campis X Tagliabuana  
Carpobrotus edulis  
Cassia artemisoides  
Ceanothus rigidus  
Cerastostigma plumbagonoides  
Chamaecyparis pisifera  
Cleyera japonica  
Citrus spp.  
Coreopsis spp.  
Moonbeam  
Cornus florida  
C. Stolonifera  
Cortaderia selloana  
Cotoneaster apiculatus  
C. buxifolius  
C. dammeri  
C. Microphyllus  
Cretaeagus spp.  
Crococosmia spp.  
Cupressus sempervirens  
Delosperma alba  
Delosperma spp.  
Delphinium spp.  
Dianthus deltooides  
D. gratianopolitanus  
Dodonea viscosa  
Echinacea purpurea  
Elaeagnus pungens  
Euonymus fortunei  
E. japonica  
E. kiautschovica  
Fatsia japonica  
Forsythia intermedia  
Forsythia suspensa  
F. viridissima  
Gaillardia spp.  
Gardenia jasminoides  
Gaura spp.  
Gentiana dahurica  
Geranium cinereum  
Gladiolus spp.  
Gypsophilia repens  
Hedera helix  
Hellelithemum spp.  
Hemerocallis spp.

Hibiscus  
Hibiscus spp.  
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis  
Hosta plantaginea  
H. Sieboldiana  
Houttuynia cordata  
var. variegata  
Hydrangea macrophylla  
Ilex Bernyi  
Ilex comuta  
I. crenata  
I. opaca  
I. vomitoria  
Inula ensifolia  
Iris ensata  
Iris siberica  
Iris spp.  
Jasminium nudiflorum  
Juniperus chinensis

J. conferta  
J. davurica  
J. horizontalis  
Juglans spp.  
Justicia brandegeana  
Lagerstromia indica

**COMMON NAME**

Fir species\*\* (Balsam, Frasier, Noble, etc.)  
Abelia: Sherwood  
Japanese Maple  
Norway Maple  
Yarrow: King Edward  
Kiwi\*  
Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily)  
  
Five-leaf or Chocolate Vine  
Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion  
Japanese Anemone  
Aquilegia: Red and Gold  
Vine Hill Manzanita  
Cape Weed  
Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle  
Aster: Bonnie Blue, Purple Dome  
  
Lady Fern; Fern Lady  
Japanese Aucuba  
Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grandis  
Barberry  
Wintergreen Barberry  
Mentor Barberry  
Japanese Barberry  
Warty Barberry  
  
Snowbank  
Butterfly-Bush (Dwarf Blue); Royal  
  
Japanese Boxwood  
Weeping Bottlebrush  
Scotch Heather  
Tussock Bellflower, (White Clips)  
Trumpet Flower, Madame Galen  
Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant)  
Feathery Cassia  
Wild Lilac  
  
False Cypress  
Cleyera  
Citrus species\*  
Coreopsis (Calliopsis) Early Sunrise,  
  
Flowering Dogwood  
American Dogwood  
Pampas Grass  
Cranberry Cotoneaster  
Cotoneaster  
Bearberry Cotoneaster  
Rockspray Cotoneaster  
Hawthorne  
Lucifer  
Italian Cypress  
White Trailing Ice Plant  
Cooperi Pink  
Larkspur: Blue Elf  
Dianthus: Maiden Pinks "Zing"  
Cheddar Pink  
Hop Bush  
Coneflower, Purple; Magnus  
Silverberry  
Wintercreeper  
Evergreen Euonymus  
Spreading Euonymus  
Japanese Aralia  
Border Forsythia  
Weeping Forsythia  
Greenstem Forsythia  
Gaillardia, Blanket Flower: "Goblin"  
Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine  
  
Gentian  
Cranesbill  
Gladiolus species\*\*  
Baby's Breath  
English Ivy  
Sunrose  
Daylily: Aztec Gold, Stella de Oro,  
Tender Love  
Rose of Sharon\*\*  
Mallow: Disco Belle White  
Chinese Hibiscus  
Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)  
Hosta, "Seersucker"  
  
Bigleaf Hydrangea  
Holly  
Chinese Holly  
Japanese Holly  
American Holly  
Yaupon Holly, Schillings  
  
Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodlesong  
Siberian Iris; Cabernet  
Iris species\*\*  
Winter Juniper  
Chinese Juniper; Nick's Compact,  
Parsonii  
Shore Juniper; Blue Pacific  
Parsoni  
Creeping Juniper  
Walnut\*  
Shrimp Plant  
Crape Myrtle

**SCIENTIFIC NAME**

Lagerstromia indica X  
Fauriei  
Lantana montevidensis  
Lavender spp.  
Leonopodium alpinum  
Ligustrum amurense  
Ligustrum sinense  
L. japonicum  
L. lucidum  
Lilium spp.  
Liriope muscari  
  
Liriope muscari  
var. variegata  
Liriope spicata  
Lobelia Cardinalis  
Loniceria japonica  
L. tatarica  
Lorapetalum chinense  
Lythrum spp.  
Magnolia spp.  
Maleophora luteola  
Malus spp.  
Miscanthus sinensis  
Nandina domestica  
Narcissus spp.  
Nerium oleander  
Olea europaea  
Ophiopogon japonicus  
Omanthus heterophyllus  
Osteospermum fruticosum  
Oxydendrum arboretum  
Paeonia suffruticosa  
Pennisetum setaceum  
Perovskia atriplicifolia  
Persea americana  
Photinia Frasen  
Physotegia Virginiana  
Picea spp.  
  
Pieris japonica  
Pinus brutia  
P. canariensis  
P. Elliottii  
P. halepensis  
P. nigra  
P. palustris  
P. radiata  
P. strobus  
P. sylvestris  
P. taeda  
P. Thunbergiana  
P. Virginiana  
Pistachio spp.  
Pittosporum rhombifolium  
P. tobira  
Podocarpus macrophyllus  
Prunus laurocerasus  
Prunus spp.  
  
Pseudotsuga menziesii  
Pyracantha coccinea  
P. fortuneana  
P. koidzumii  
Pyrus spp.  
Quercus Shumardii  
Quercus spp.  
Raphiolepis indica  
Raphiolepis umbellata  
Rhododendron (including Azalea)  
  
Rosa banksiae  
Rosmarinus officinalis  
Rudbeckia spp.  
Santolina virens  
Saxifraga spp.  
Scabiosa spp.  
Sedum album  
Sedum cauitcola  
Sedum dasyphyllum  
Sedum spurium  
Spiraea bumalda  
Syzygium paniculatum  
Taxus cuspidata  
T. media  
Teucrium spp.  
Thalictrum dipterocarpum  
Thuja occidentalis  
Trachelospermum asiaticum  
Tsuga canadensis  
Tulipa spp.  
Veronica spp.  
Viburnum japonicum  
V. odoratissimum  
V. plicatum  
V. rigidum  
V. suspensum  
V. tinus  
V. trilobium  
V. wrightii  
Vinca major  
Vinca Minor  
Vitis spp.  
Weigela florida  
Yucca aloifolia  
Y. filametosia

**COMMON NAME**

Crape Myrtle; Tuscarora  
  
Weeping Lantana  
Lavender, Munstead  
Edelweiss  
Amur Privet  
Chinese Privet; Variegata  
Japanese Privet  
Glossy Privet (Waxleaf)  
Lily; Jazz  
Big Blue Lily, Silver  
Mound, Evergreen Giant  
Liriope, Variegated  
  
Liriope, Creeping  
Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink  
Japanese Honeysuckle  
Tatarian Honeysuckle  
Burgundy  
Loosestrife; Modern Pink  
Magnolia species\*\*  
Ice Plant  
Crabapple\*  
Yaku Jima, Silberfeder  
Heavenly Bamboo  
Narcissus species\*\*  
Oleander  
Olive\*  
Mondo Grass  
Osmanthus (False Holly); Gulf Tide  
Trailing African Daisy  
  
Sourwood  
Tree Peony  
Fountain Grass (Dwarf)  
  
Avocado\*  
Frasier's Photinia (Redtip)  
Dragonhead, False; Vivid  
Spruce species\*\* (Colorado  
Blue, Norway, etc.)  
Lily-of-the-Valley Bush  
Calabrian Pine  
Canary Island Pine  
Slash Pine  
Aleppo Pine  
Austrian Pine  
Longleaf Pine  
Monterey Pine  
Eastern White Pine  
Scotch Pine  
Loblolly Pine  
Japanese Black Pine  
Virginia Pine  
Pistachio\*  
Queensland Pittosporum  
  
Japanese Pittosporum  
Japanese Yew  
  
English Laurel  
Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach,  
Plum and Prune\*  
Douglas Fir\*\*  
Firethorn (Scarlet)  
Firethorn  
Firethorn  
Bradford Pear spp.  
Oak, Shumard's Red  
Oak species  
Indian Hawthorne  
Yedda Hawthorne  
'Coral Bells,' ' Formosa,'  
'Hino-crimson,' ' PJM'  
'Delaware Valley White', ' Roseum  
Elegans,' 'Flame Creeper', ' Girard  
Crimson', 'Wakeiebuis 'White  
Gumbo', 'George L. Tabor'  
Lady Bank's Rose  
Rosemary\*  
Black-Eyed Susan; Goldsturm  
Santolina  
Saxifrage; Purple Dome  
Pincushion Flower  
Stonecrop  
Stonecrop; Lidakense  
Stonecrop  
'Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood  
Spirea; Anthony Waterer  
Australian Brushcherry  
Japanese Yew  
Yew  
Germander  
Meadow Rue  
American Arborvitae  
Star Jasmine  
  
Canada Hemlock  
Tulip species  
Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border  
Japanese Viburnum  
Sweet Viburnum  
Japanese Snowball  
Canary Island Viburnum  
Arrowwood Viburnum  
Laurustinus  
Cranberry Bush  
Leatherleaf Viburnum  
Greater Periwinkle, Vinca  
Common Periwinkle, Vinca  
Grape\*  
Old Fashioned Weigela  
Spanish Bayonet, Yucca  
Adam's Needle, Yucca

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

\*\*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 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:** Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Empty container through use according to label instructions. 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 Central Turf & Irrigation. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

**DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, Central Turf & Irrigation 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 Central Turf & Irrigation is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Central Turf & Irrigation 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 Central Turf & Irrigation's election, the replacement of product.

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.

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.

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/nonpoint/10BMP\\_Book\\_Final.pdf](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/nonpoint/docs/nonpoint/10BMP_Book_Final.pdf) and <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/nonpoint/docs/nonpoint/gifbmp07.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 at the following website: <http://www.aapfc.org/metals.html>

Apply only to actively growing turf. 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 in the driveway, sidewalk, or street, back onto your lawn. Check with your local Cooperative Extension Agency to obtain specific information on local turf best management practices. Check with your county or city government to determine if there are local regulations for fertilizer use.