



# Nutrients PLUS® Fertilizer with 0.37% Prodiamine

# 16-2-3

**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**

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENT:</b>	
Prodiamine*	0.37%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b>	
	99.63%
<b>TOTAL:</b>	
	100.00%

* (CAS # 29091-21-2)	EPA Reg. No. 53883-172-82898
Distributed and Guaranteed by	First letter of lot code indicates manufacturing site:
Nutrients PLUS, LLC	EPA Est. No. 047956-PA-001(A); 072744-OK-001(B);
2133 Upton Dr., Ste 126-509	65528-NC-1(C); 98527-SC-1(D)
Virginia Beach, VA 23454	

NET Weight 50 lb (22.7 kg)

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

# CAUTION

See back panel for First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use and Storage and Disposal.

### 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>

#### 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, Nutrients PLUS® Fertilizer with 0.37% Prodiamine 16-2-3 is a Group 3 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Nutrients PLUS® Fertilizer with 0.37% Prodiamine 16-2-3 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.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS	
Total Nitrogen (N)	16.00%
2.50% Ammoniacal Nitrogen	
9.5% Urea Nitrogen†	
1.60% Other Water Soluble Nitrogen	
2.40% Water Insoluble Nitrogen*	
Available Phosphate (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	2.00%
Soluble Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O)	3.00%
Calcium (Ca)	2.00%
Sulfur (S)	3.00%
3.00% Combined Sulfur (S)	
Iron (Fe)	1.00%
Derived from poultry manure, biosolids, ammonium sulfate, urea, sulfur coated urea, muriate of potash.	
* 2.40% slowly available water insoluble nitrogen from poultry manure and biosolids.	
† 6.00% slowly available urea nitrogen from sulfur coated urea.	
F1519	
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 <a href="http://www.aapfco.org/metals.htm">http://www.aapfco.org/metals.htm</a>	

- To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:
- Rotate the use of Nutrients PLUS® Fertilizer with 0.37% Prodiamine 16-2-3 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

## 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 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).

<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.

SPREADER SETTINGS to apply at the listed pounds per 1,000 square feet						
	2.75 lbs.	5.2 lbs.	6 lbs.	7.9 lbs.	9 lbs.	11.9 lbs.
Lely Broadcast	2.6	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.4 x 2	8.5

- 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.

**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>3</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)

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.

## 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 Nutrients PLUS, LLC. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Nutrients PLUS, LLC 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 Nutrients PLUS, LLC is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Nutrients PLUS, LLC 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 Nutrients PLUS, LLC's election, the replacement of product.

This 50 lb bag covers 11,400 sq ft of lawn area. A lawn typically will utilize 1 to 4 lbs of nitrogen per 1,000 sq ft per growing season. When used as directed, this product will supplement your regular fertilizer program by providing 0.22 lbs of nitrogen per 1,000 sq ft. Please consult your local extension office for questions regarding a regular fertilizer program.

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

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