



TURF FERTILIZER
with PRODIAMINE 0.29%

17-0-0

**.29% Prodiamine, All Mineral
GUARANTEED ANALYSIS**

Total Nitrogen (N) 17.0%
17.0% Urea Nitrogen

Plant foods derived from: Urea.

Density - 71 lb./cu.ft.

544-5400

prodiamine29sm-20

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*	0.29%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 99.71%	
TOTAL: 100.00%	

*CAS # 29091-21-2
EPA Reg. No. 53883-170-57131
EPA Est. No. 57131-WI-1

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

Net Wt. 50 lbs. (22.7 kg)

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 National Pesticide Telecommunications Network 1-800-858-7378 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, Award Turf Fertilizer with Prodiamine 0.29% is a Group 3 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Award Turf Fertilizer with Prodiamine 0.29% 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 Award Turf Fertilizer with Prodiamine 0.29% 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.

PRODIAMINE GROUP 3 HERBICIDE

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; barmyardgrass; bluegrass; annual (*Poa annua*); carpetweed; chickweed, common; chickweed, mouseear (from seed); crabgrass (large, smooth); crowfootgrass; cupgrass; woolly; foxtails, annual; goosegrass¹; henbit; itchgrass; johnsongrass (from seed); junglerice; knotweed; Kochia; lambsquarter, common; lovegrass; panicum (Texas, fall, browntop); pigweed; purslane, common; pusley, Florida; rescuegrass², shepherd's purse²; signalgrass, broadleaf; speedwell, Persian; sprangletop; spurge, prostrate; witchgrass; woodsorrel, yellow (from seed).

¹In many areas 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), 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).

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

³Suppression 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.

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.

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:

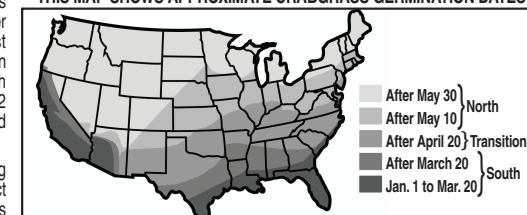
MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATES (by Turf Grass Species)		
Turf Species	Minimum Rate	Maximum Annual Rate ¹
Bahiagrass, ² Bermudagrass ³ Centipedegrass, ² Zoysiagrass, Seashore Paspalum, St. Augustinegrass Tall Fescue (including turf-type)	2.75 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. (120 lbs/acre)	11.9 lbs/1,000 sq. 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)

¹These are the maximum rates per calendar year.

²In 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.

³May 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 MAP SHOWS APPROXIMATE CRABGRASS GERMINATION DATES



This product may be applied as a single application or in sequential applications as 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).

USE RATE	MONTHS BEFORE OVERSEEDING	
	North	South
2.75 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (120 pounds/acre)	4	4
5.2 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (225 pounds/acre)	5	4
6 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (260 pounds/acre)	6	5
6.3 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (275 pounds/acre)	-	6
7.9 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (345 pounds/acre)	-	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/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 be affected 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.

Abeia grandiflora

Acer palmatum

A. Platanodes

Acilias spp.

Adiantum chinensis

Agapanthus africanus

Agapanthus orientalis

Aletris quinata

Allium cernuum

Allomone florida

Aquilegia spp.

Arcobryonia desiflora

Archibacta calandula

Arenaria spp.

Asier spp.

Asier X Martii

Alinum Filiz-femina

Acacia japonica

Begonia spp.

Berberis glaucomyrsis

B. julianae

B. thunbergii

B. verruculosa

Bergenia cordifolia

Bolonia aseroides

Bubbia dardii

Callisemon viminalis

Calluna vulgaris

Camparula carpatica

Campis X Tagliacucina

Capriobus seduis

Cassia attenuensoides

Cerastium rigidus

Ceratostigma pumogonoides

Chamaecyparis pisifera

Chrys. japonica

Chrys. spp.

Carex spp.

Cornus florida

C. Sibirica

Coronaria selbiana

C. tuximilus

C. dammeri

C. Microphyllus

C. elegans spp.

Crocus spp.

Delosperma alba

Delosperma spp.

Daphnium spp.

Dianthus deltooides

D. graenopoliensis

Doonea viscosa

Echinacea purpurea

Elaeagnus pungens

Eunymus fortunei

E. japonica

E. kaushovicia

Falco japonica

Forsythia intermedia

Forsythia suspensa

F. viridissima

Gallardia spp.

Gardenia jasminoides

Gaura spp.

Gentiana danurica

Gentiana oreum

Glaudiolus spp.

Gypsophila repens

Hedera helix

Helianthemum spp.

Hemerocallis spp.

Hibiscus spp.

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis

H. sibirica

H. straboidea

Hybanum cotarda var. variegata

Hydrangea macrophylla

Hyd. Denryi

I. cornuta

I. creata

I. vomitoria

Inda ensifolia

Iris ensata

Iris sibirica

Iris spp.

Jasminum nudiflorum

Juniperus chinensis

J. conferta

J. davurica

J. horizontalis

Juglans spp.

Justicia brandenburga

Lagerstromia indica

L. Faunei

Lantana montevidensis

Lanternia spp.

Leopodium alpinum

Ligustrum sinense

L. japonicum

L. lucidum

Lilium spp.

Liriope muscari

Liriope variegata

Liriope spicata

Lobelia Cardinalis

Lonicera japonica

L. latirica

Lorapetalum chinense

Lyratum spp.

Magnolia spp.

Malephora luteola

Malus spp.

Miscanthus sinensis

Nandina domestica

Narcissus spp.

Nerium oleander

Olea europaea

Omphogon japonicus

Omanthus heterophyllus

Osteospermum fruticosum

Oxyderum abroemum

Paeonia suffruticosa

Pennisetum setaceum

Perovskia atriplicifolia

Persea americana

Phytolaja Fraseri

Physolia Virginiana

Pilea spp.

Pinus japonica

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. obovia

Podocarpus macrophyllus

Prunus laurocerasus

Prunus spp.

Pseudotsuga merzeisii

Pyracantha coccinea

P. fortuneana

P. koidzumii

Pyrus spp.

Quercus shumardii

Quercus spp.

Raphiolepis indica

Rhododendron

(Including Azalea)

Rosa banksiae

Rosmarinus officinalis

Rubackia spp.

Santolina virens

Saxifraga spp.

Sedum album

Sedum caribola

Sedum dasphyllum

Sedum spurium

Spiraea bumalda

Syzygium paniculatum

Taxus cuspidata

T. media

Teucrium spp.

Thuja occidentalis

Trachelospermum asiaticum

Tsuga canadensis

Tulipa spp.

Veronica spp.

Viburnum japonicum

V. obtusifolium

V. plicatum

V. sispensum

V. tinus

V. trichotum

V. wrightii

Vinca minor

Vitis spp.

Weigela florida

Yucca aloifolia

Y. filamentosa

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

**Not for use on container grown plants.

Japanese Privet

L. lucidum

Lily-Jazz

Big Blue Lily, Silver Mound, Evergreen Giant

Liriope, Variegated

Liriope, Creeping

Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink

Japanese Honeysuckle

Tataran Honeysuckle

Burgundy

Loosestrife, Modern Pink

Magnolia species**

Ice Plant

Crabapple*

Yaku Jima, Silberfeder

Heavenly Bamboo

Narcissus species**

Oleander

Olive*

Mondo Grass

Omanthus (False Holly), Gulf Tide

Trailing African Daisy

Sourwood

Tree Penny

Fountain Grass (Dwarf)

Avocado*

Fraser's Thoinia (Redtip)

Dragonhead, False Vivid

Spruce species** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)

Lily-of-the-Valley Bush

Calabrian Pine

Canary Island Pine

Slash Pine

Alpen 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**

Friehorn (Scarlet)

Friehorn

Friehorn

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,' 'Wakabaitsu

'White Gumbo,' 'George L. Tabor'

Rosemary*

Black-Eyed Susan; Goldsturm

Santolina

Saxifrage; Purple Dome

Pin cushion Flower

Stonecrop

Stonecrop; Lklakense

Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood

Spiraea; Anthony Waterer

Australian Brushcherry

Japanese Yew

Yew

Gemander

Meadow Rue

American Arbutovitea

Star Jasmine