



19-0-6

Turf King Fertilizer with 0.29% Prodiamine

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

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION
See back panel for further precautions and First Aid Information below

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall® International (866) 897-8050 for emergency medical treatment information.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye injury (irritation). Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Prolonged or repeated skin contact with product may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product has low solubility in water. At the limits of solubility, this product is not toxic to fish. However, at concentrations above the level of water solubility, it may be toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

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GUARANTEED ANALYSIS	
Total Nitrogen (N)	19.00%
13.3% Urea Nitrogen	
5.7% CSRUN	
Soluble Potash (K2O)	6.00%
Nutrients derived from: XCU, Urea, Muriate of Potash.	
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 http://www.aapfco.org/metals.htm	

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, Turf King Fertilizer with 0.29 Prodiamine is a Group 3 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Turf King Fertilizer with 0.29 Prodiamine 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 Turf King Fertilizer with 0.29 Prodiamine 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.

NET WT 50 lb (22.7 kg)

EPA Reg. No. 53883-170-47956 • EPA Est. No. 47956-PA-001

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; barnyardgrass; 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; rescuegrass³, 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).

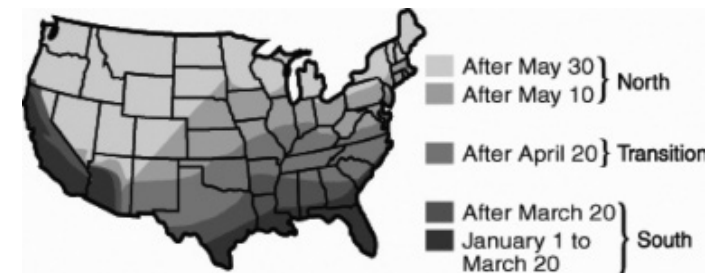
²For this weed, apply in late summer, fall or winter prior to germination.

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.

THIS MAP SHOWS APPROXIMATE CRABGRASS GERMINATION DATES



APPLICATION DIRECTIONS:

Apply this product uniformly, using a suitable spreader that has been properly calibrated. Most effective weed control will be obtained when this product is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation, or with shallow (1-2 inches) incorporation, prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days application.

USE PRECAUTIONS:

The following precautions apply to the use of this product in turf grasses and lawns. Application of this product may thin emerged annual bluegrass and newly overseeded grasses.
·Application to turf stressed by drought, low fertility, or pest damage may result in turf injury.
·Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices (such as core aeration) may result in reduced weed control.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply to overseeded turf within 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer. Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if this product is applied before seedling secondary roots are in the second inch of soil (not thatch plus soil).
- Do not apply to newly set sod until the following year.
- Do not apply to putting greens or areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass or annual bluegrass (Poa annua) are desirable species.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply aerially.
- Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from treated areas.

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)

¹ These are the maximum rates per calendar year.

² 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.

³ 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 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	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	6
7.9 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (345 pounds/acre)	7	7	7
9 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (393 pounds/acre)	7	7	9
10.3 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (448 pounds/acre)	10	10	10
11.9 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (518 pounds/acre)	12	12	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.

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 must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste 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.

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

The DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop, injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of Andre & Son or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

Andre & Son warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label, and is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE, when it is used in accordance with such directions, subject to the inherent risks mentioned above.

Andre & Son NEITHER MAKES NOR INTENDS, NOR DOES IT AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, AND IT EXPRESSLY EXCLUDES AND DISCLAIMS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THIS WARRANTY EXTENDS TO, AND THE BUYER SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH RESULTS FROM THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN ANY MANNER WHICH IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL DIRECTIONS, WARNING, OR CAUTIONS. BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND MANUFACTURER'S OR SELLER'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, DAMAGES, OR INJURIES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER OR NOT BASED IN CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY IN TORT OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED, AT THE MANUFACTURER'S OPTION TO REPLACEMENT OF, OR THE REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE FOR, THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH DAMAGES ARE CLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL MANUFACTURER OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR SPECIAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. Andre & Son AND THE SELLER OFFER THIS PRODUCT, AND THE BUYER AND USER ACCEPT IT, SUBJECT TO THE FOREGOING CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY.