

BASF**PENDULUM[®] WDG**

herbicide

Water Dispersible Granule

FOR USE IN TURFGRASSES, ORNAMENTALS, LANDSCAPE OR GROUNDS MAINTENANCE, AND NONCROPLAND AREAS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

pendimethalin, N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2, 6-dinitrobenzenamine 60.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS 40.0%

TOTAL 100.0%

(Each 1.2 oz. water soluble bag contains 0.72 oz., each 12 oz. water soluble bag contains 7.2 oz., each 10 lb. contains 6 lbs. of pendimethalin, and each 13.2 lbs. contains 7.9 lbs. of pendimethalin)

EPA Reg. No. 241-340

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10/01

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**CAUTION/PRECAUCION!**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

In case of emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 800-832-HELP (4357).

See Inside For Additional Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

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: 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 doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or for going for treatment.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**HAZARDS TO HUMANS****CAUTION**

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistant category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, or natural rubber \geq 14 mils, or neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is 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 aquatic sites. DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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This labeling must be in the possession of the user at time of pesticide application.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

BASF Corporation does not recommend or authorize the use of this product in manufacturing, processing or preparing custom blends with other products for application to turf or ornamentals. DO NOT APPLY PENDULUM WDG herbicide in greenhouses, shadehouses or other enclosed structures.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, or natural rubber \geq 14 mils, or neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

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

STORAGE: DO NOT store above 120°F. Store in original containers and keep closed. Store in a cool, dry place.

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Observe all cautions and limitations on this label and the labels of products used in combination with PENDULUM WDG herbicide. The use of PENDULUM WDG herbicide not consistent with this label can result in injury to crops, animals, or persons. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

DISCLAIMER

The label instructions for use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions 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 the use or application of the product contrary to label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of BASF Corporation (BASF). All such risks shall be assumed by the user.

BASF warrants only that the material contained herein conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the use therein described when used in accordance with the directions for use, subject to the risk referred to above.

Any damages arising from a breach of this warranty shall be limited to direct damages and shall not include consequential commercial damages such as loss of profits or values or any other special or indirect damages.

BASF makes no other express or implied warranty, including other express or implied warranty of FITNESS or of MERCHANTABILITY.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PENDULUM WDG herbicide provides preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate in any turfgrass site (lawns, sod, turf areas). Examples of such sites include, but are not limited to: grounds or lawns around residential and commercial establishments, multifamily dwellings, military and other institutions, parks, airports, roadsides, schools, picnic grounds, athletic fields, houses of worship, cemeteries; golf courses; prairiegrass areas; and sod farms.

PENDULUM WDG herbicide can also be used in and around field, liner, and container grown ornamental nurseries; established landscape ornamentals and ornamental gardens; listed groundcovers and bulbs; nonbearing fruit and nut trees; conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries; and for tree plantation site preparation and maintenance.

In addition, PENDULUM WDG herbicide can be applied for general grounds maintenance around areas such as parking lots, driveways and roadsides, alleys, bike and jogging paths, vacant lots, buildings, stone gardens and gravel yards, markers and fence lines, mulch beds and other similar areas. It may be used under asphalt or concrete treatments as part of a site preparation program.

PENDULUM WDG herbicide is recommended for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate in any noncrop-land area such as railroad, utility, highway, and pipeline rights-of-way; highway guardrails, delineators, and sign posts; bridge abutments and approaches; utility substations; petroleum tank farms; pumping installations; storage areas; fence rows; windbreaks and shelterbelts; paved or gravel surfaces; established wild-flower plantings, and other similar areas where weed control is desired.

PENDULUM WDG herbicide controls weeds as they germinate, but will not control established weeds. Therefore, areas to be treated should be free of established weeds. For the control of established weeds, PENDULUM WDG herbicide may be used in conjunction with herbicides registered for postemergence use. Consult the labels of those herbicides for use rates, timings, and precautions or restrictions.

Unusually cold, excessively wet, or hot and dry conditions that delay germination or extend germination over a long period of time can reduce weed control.

The efficacy of PENDULUM WDG herbicide will improve if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If PENDULUM WDG herbicide is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, erratic weed control may result.

Applied according to label directions and under normal growing conditions, PENDULUM WDG herbicide or PENDULUM WDG herbicide tank-mix combinations will not cause crop injury. Over-application can result in crop stand loss, crop injury, or soil residues. Uneven application can decrease weed control or cause crop injury.

Seedling diseases, cold weather, excessive moisture, high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought can weaken seedlings and plants, and increase the possibility of plant damage from PENDULUM WDG herbicide.

PENDULUM WDG herbicide may cause temporary discoloration of sprayed surfaces. Rinse immediately to avoid staining. Spray colorants or dyes can be added to alter the color of the spray solution to match the treated surfaces.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS FOR PENDULUM WDG HERBICIDE

Respective sections of this leaflet define recommended PENDULUM WDG herbicide or PENDULUM WDG herbicide registered tank-mix treatments. **Always allow water soluble packets to dissolve before agitating.**

Ground Driven Sprayer:

1. Begin with a clean spray tank. Fill tank one-half to three-quarters full with clean water.
2. PENDULUM WDG herbicide Alone
When using PENDULUM WDG herbicide alone, either pre-mix (1 part product + 2 parts water) or slowly add PENDULUM WDG herbicide to the partially filled tank while agitating until completely dispersed. Fill the remainder of the tank with water.
3. PENDULUM WDG herbicide tank mixes
 - a. Wettable Powder Formulations
 - 1) When using PENDULUM WDG herbicide with a wettable powder formulation, add PENDULUM WDG herbicide to the partially-filled tank while agitating.

- 2) When PENDULUM WDG herbicide is properly mixed, add a slurry of the wettable powder (1 part WP + 2 parts water) slowly into the tank. Fill the remainder of the tank while agitating.

b. Flowable Formulations

- 1) When using PENDULUM WDG herbicide with a flowable formulation, add PENDULUM WDG herbicide to the partially-filled tank while agitating.
- 2) When PENDULUM WDG herbicide is properly mixed, pre-mix one part of the flowable with two parts water and add this diluted mixture slowly into the tank. Fill the remainder of the tank while agitating.

c. Emulsifiable Concentrate Formulations

- 1) When using PENDULUM WDG herbicide with an emulsifiable concentrate formulation, add PENDULUM WDG herbicide to the partially-filled tank while agitating.
- 2) When PENDULUM WDG herbicide is properly mixed, pre-mix one part of the emulsifiable concentrate with two parts water and add this diluted mixture slowly into the tank. Fill the remainder of the tank while agitating.

d. Dry Flowable (Water Dispersible Granule) Formulations

- 1) When using PENDULUM WDG herbicide with a dry flowable formulation, add PENDULUM WDG herbicide to the partially-filled tank while agitating.
- 2) When PENDULUM WDG herbicide is properly mixed, pre-mix one part of the dry flowable with two parts water and add this diluted mixture slowly into the tank. Fill the remainder of the tank while agitating.

4. MAINTAIN CONTINUOUS AGITATION WHILE ADDING HERBICIDES AND UNTIL SPRAYING IS COMPLETED. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, thorough agitation is essential to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Continue agitation while spraying.

Backpack Sprayer: Begin with a clean spray tank. Fill the spray tank 1/2 full with clean water and add the required amount of PENDULUM WDG herbicide to the sprayer. When using water soluble packets, allow packet to dissolve before agitating. Cap sprayer and agitate to ensure mixing. Uncap sprayer and finish filling tank to desired level. Cap sprayer and agitate once again. During application it is desirable to agitate the mixture on occasion to ensure mixing. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, thorough agitation is essential to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed.

Liquid Fertilizers: Prior to mixing, small quantities should always be tested using a simple jar test. Add the required amount of PENDULUM WDG herbicide to half filled spray tank while agitating then add the fertilizer product. Complete filling spray tank to desired level.

Dry Bulk Fertilizers: PENDULUM WDG herbicide may be impregnated on dry bulk fertilizers. When applied as directed, PENDULUM WDG herbicide/Dry Bulk Fertilizer mixtures provide weed control equal to that provided by the same rates of PENDULUM WDG herbicide applied in water.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS FOR PENDULUM WDG HERBICIDE

Apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in sufficient water per acre to provide uniform spray distribution (at least 40 gallons of water per acre). Low pressure (e.g., 20-40 psi) sprayers are recommended.

Maintain continuous agitation during spraying with good mechanical or bypass agitation. Nozzle screens must be no finer than 50 mesh (100 mesh is finer than 50 mesh). Check sprayer routinely to determine proper calibration. Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above those recommended.

Avoid application when winds may cause drift.

Avoid unintentional contact of spray solution with driveways, stone, wood or other porous surfaces. Rinse immediately to avoid staining.

TURFGRASSES

APPLICATION RATES FOR WEED CONTROL

Turfgrass Species	Weeds	Rates of PENDULUM WDG herbicide	Comments
COOL SEASON GRASSES			
Bluegrass, Kentucky	crabgrass	prostrate spurge	Apply a repeat application of 1.7 - 2.5 lbs./acre after 5 - 8 weeks for extended control or where heavy weed infestations are expected.
Fescue, fine	foxtail	purslane	
Fescue, tall	<i>Poa annua</i>	knotweed	Apply a repeat application in 5 - 8 weeks of 2.5 lbs./acre if the lower rate was used initially or for extended goosegrass control.
Ryegrass, perennial	barnyardgrass	evening primrose	
	fall panicum	hop clover	¹ Residential Turf Uses Only: 2.5 - 3.4 lbs./acre in the spring prior to weed germination. Commercial and Other Non-Residential Turf Uses Only: 2.5 - 5.0 lbs./acre in the spring prior to weed germination.
	oxalis		
	goosegrass		
	cudweed	lawn burweed	Apply in late summer or early fall prior to weed germination.
	<i>Poa annua</i>	henbit	
	chickweed	corn speedwell	

Turfgrass Species	Weeds		Rates of PENDULUM WDG herbicide	Comments
Bentgrass or established <i>Poa annua</i> ² (½ inch height or taller)	crabgrass foxtail <i>Poa annua</i> barnyardgrass fall panicum oxalis	prostrate spurge purslane knotweed evening primrose hop clover	2.5 lbs./acre in the spring prior to weed germination.	Apply a repeat application of 1.7 - 2.5 lbs./acre after 5 - 8 weeks where heavy weed infestations are expected.
	goosegrass		2.5 lbs./acre in the spring prior to weed germination. Apply a repeat application of 2.5 lbs./acre after 5 - 8 weeks.	
	cudweed <i>Poa annua</i> chickweed	lawn burweed henbit corn speedwell	2.5 - 3.4 lbs./acre	Apply in late summer or early fall prior to weed germination.
WARM SEASON GRASSES				
Bahia grass Bermudagrass Buffalograss Centipedegrass Fescue, tall St. Augustine grass Zoysiagrass	crabgrass foxtail <i>Poa annua</i> barnyardgrass fall panicum oxalis	prostrate spurge purslane knotweed evening primrose hop clover	¹ Residential Turf Use Only: 2.5 - 3.4 lbs./acre prior to weed germination in the spring. Commercial and Other Non-Residential Turf Uses Only: 2.5 - 5.0 lbs./acre prior to weed germination in the spring.	Apply a repeat application 1.7 - 2.5 lbs./acre after 5 - 8 weeks if necessary.
	goosegrass		2.5 lbs./acre prior to weed germination in the spring. Apply a repeat application of 2.5 - 3.4 lbs./acre after 5 - 8 weeks.	An additional application of 2.5 lbs./acre may be applied for extended goosegrass control 8 weeks after the second application.
	cudweed <i>Poa annua</i> chickweed	lawn burweed henbit corn speedwell	2.5 - 3.4 lbs./acre	Apply in late summer or early fall prior to weed germination.
Bermudagrass greens	crabgrass foxtail <i>Poa annua</i> barnyardgrass fall panicum oxalis	prostrate spurge purslane knotweed evening primrose hop clover	2.5 lbs./acre prior to weed germination.	Apply a repeat application of 2.5 lbs./acre after 5 - 8 weeks if necessary.
	goosegrass		2.5 - 3.4 lbs./acre prior to weed germination. Apply a repeat application of 2.5 lbs./acre after 5 - 8 weeks.	
	cudweed <i>Poa annua</i> chickweed	lawn burweed henbit corn speedwell	2.5 - 3.4 lbs./acre	Apply in late summer or early fall prior to weed germination.

¹ DO NOT exceed a maximum rate of 3.4 pounds per acre per application for use on residential turfgrass.
² DO NOT exceed a maximum rate of 5.0 pounds per acre per application for use on commercial or other non-residential turfgrass.
² Not for use on bentgrass or *Poa annua* greens or tees.

The efficacy of PENDULUM WDG herbicide will be improved if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If PENDULUM WDG herbicide is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, erratic weed control may result.

TURFGRASS TANK MIXES

PENDULUM WDG herbicide can be mixed with postemergence herbicides to control emerged weeds in turfgrasses. For annual grass control, applications can be made with Acclaim Extra¹ or MSMA to control emerged weeds. Broadleaf weeds can be controlled using Trimec², Three-Way³, 2, 4-D, and other similar products.

Before tank mixing a simple jar test is recommended to insure compatibility of herbicides.

Refer to manufacturers' labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before tank mixing with PENDULUM WDG herbicide and follow those that are most restrictive.

TURFGRASS PRECAUTIONS

Use on well established turfgrass with a dense and uniform stand. On newly planted areas, application should not be made until the turfgrass has filled in and has been mowed at least four times. On turf that has been thinned or damaged due to winter injury, excessive moisture, etc., allow for turf recovery prior to making an application.

Applications made to overseeded warm-season turfgrasses may cause thinning or injury of the overseeded species.

Do not use on bentgrass or *Poa annua* greens and tees or injury may occur.

Delay reseeding or winter overseeding of treated turfgrass for at least three (3) months following the last PENDULUM application. Delay sprigging turfgrass for five (5) months after application.

INDUSTRIAL (UNIMPROVED) TURF

Industrial, or unimproved turf areas often have a different spectrum of weeds to be controlled than those found in fine turf as described elsewhere in this leaflet. PENDULUM WDG herbicide will control annual grasses and broadleaf weeds mentioned in that section of this label as well as the following weeds when they germinate in established grasses in rights-of-way, roadsides, construction sites, parks, substations, lots, or similar areas:

Crowfootgrass, Itchgrass, Johnsongrass (from seed), Junglerice, Lovegrass (from seed), Browntop Panicum, Texas Panicum, Field Sandbur, Signalgrass, Mexican Sprangletop, Red Sprangletop, Witchgrass, Woolly Cupgrass, Carpetweed, Fiddle-neck, Filaree, Kochia, Lambsquarters, Pigweed, Puncturevine, Florida Pusley, Database and format copyright © by C&P Press. All rights reserved.

London Rocket, Shepherdspurge, Pennsylvania Smartweed, Annual Spurge, and Velvetleaf.

Apply before weeds germinate. A postemergence herbicide such as 2,4-D, MSMA, or similar products may be tank mixed to control established weeds. Apply according to label instructions for the respective products and follow the most restrictive wording.

ORNAMENTALS RECOMMENDED SPECIES

PENDULUM WDG herbicide sprays are safe around and over the top of the established plants listed below.

Refer to APPLICATION RATE TABLE for rates.

TREES

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alder, European Black	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Apple	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Arborvitae, American	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Arbutus	<i>Arbutus</i> spp.
Ash, Red	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Aspen, Bigtooth	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>
Aspen, Quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Basswood	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
Birch, European Weeping	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Buckeye, Red	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>
Cedar, White	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Chamaecyparis, Boulevard	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cherry, Black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Cherry, Choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>
Cherry, Kwanzan	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>
Cherry, Nanking	<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Crabapple	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crepe Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Cryptomeria, Japanese Cedar	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>
Cypress, Bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Dogwood, Korean	<i>Cornus kousa</i>
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>
Dogwood, Shrub	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Elm	<i>Ulmus japonica</i>
Elm, Winged	<i>Ulmus alata</i>
Eucalyptus (Silver-dollar) tree	<i>Eucalyptus cinera</i>
Fir, Balsam	<i>Abies balsamae</i>
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Fir, White	<i>Abies concolor</i>
Franklinia	<i>Franklinia</i> spp.
Fringe tree	<i>Chlonenthus retusus</i>
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Gum, Black	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Gum, Sour	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Haw, Black	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.
Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Hemlock, Eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Holly, American	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Lilac, Common	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Lilac, Japanese Tree	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>
Linden	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Magnolia, Star	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>
Maidenhair Tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Nannyberry, Rusty	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>
Oak, Chinquapin	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>
Oak, Live	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Oak, Red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Oak, Swamp Chestnut	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>
Oak, Water	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Oak, Willow	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix</i> spp.
Palm, Fan	<i>Washingtonia</i> spp.
Palm, Pindo	<i>Butia</i> spp.
Palm, Washington	<i>Washingtonia</i> spp.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Pear, Bradford	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Bradford'
Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>
Pine, Austrian	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Italian Stone	<i>Pinus pinea</i>
Pine, Loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
Pine, Monterey	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Pine, Red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
Pine, White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Plum, Purple Leaf	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Poplar, Black	<i>Populus nigra</i>
Redcedar, Eastern	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Redcedar, Western	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
Red Ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> 'Rosea'
Redwood, Dawn	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
Sequoia, Giant	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>
Spruce, Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Dwarf Alberta	<i>Picea glauca</i> 'albertiana'
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Trachycarpus	<i>Trachycarpus</i> spp.
Tulip tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Walnut, Black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Willow, Weeping	<i>Salix babylonica</i>
Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>

SHRUBS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Abelia, Glossy	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>
Alder, Witch	<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i>
Aucuba, Gold	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.
Bamboo, Heavenly	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis gladwynensis</i>
Barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Blue Indigo Bush	<i>Dalea gregii</i>
Bottlebrush, Lemon	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>
Boxwood, Common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>
Brittlebush	<i>Encelia farinosa</i>
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Cape Jasmine	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Cassia, Feathery	<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>
Cordyline	<i>Cordyline</i> spp.
Correa	<i>Correa</i> spp.
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>
Cotoneaster, Bayberry	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>
Cotoneaster, Rock	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Cypress, Italian	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Deutzia, Slender	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>
Dogwood, Red Twig	<i>Cornus sericea</i>
Elaeagnus	<i>Elaeagnus ebbingei</i>
Escallonia	<i>Escallonia fradesii</i>
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Euonymus, Golden	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>
Euonymus, Winged	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Forsythia, Border	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>
Fragrant Olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Fuschia, California	<i>Zauschneria californica</i>
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Hawthorne, Indian	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>
Holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
Holly, Fosters	<i>Ilex attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'
Holly, Savannah	<i>Ilex attenuata</i>
Holly, Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Honeysuckle, Bush	<i>Diervillea lonicera</i>
Hopseed Bush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Hopbush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> sp.
Juniper, Chinese	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> v. pfitzer
Juniper, Shore	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>
Juniper, Trailing	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Laurel, Cherry	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Laurel, Mountain	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
Laurel, Otto Luyken	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Laurel, Schipka	<i>Prunus schipkanensis</i>
Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
Lavender, English	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>
Leucothoe	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>
Leucothoe, Coast	<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>
Lilac, Cut-leaf	<i>Syringa laciniata</i>
Lily-of-the-Nile	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
Mahonia	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Mock Orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Myrtle, Compact	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
Myrtle, Wax	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Osmanthus	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Palm, European Fan	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>
Palm, Mediterranean Fan	<i>Chamaerops</i> spp.
Phlox, Prickly	<i>Leptodactylon californicum</i>
Photinia, Fraser	<i>Photinia</i> X <i>Fraseri</i>
Pieris, Japanese	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Pine, Mugo	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
Plum, Natal	<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>
Privet, California	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
Privet, Glossy	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Privet, Variegated	<i>Ligustrum sinensis</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Priver, Waxleaf	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Quince, Flowering	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>
Ranger, Texas	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>
Redroot	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Robira	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Spice Plant	<i>Illicium parviflorum</i>
Spiraea	<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>
Spiraea, Anthony Waterer	<i>Spiraea</i> X <i>bumalda</i>
Spiraea, Japanese	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>
Sweet Bay	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Trumpet Bush	<i>Tecoma stans</i>
Verbena, Lemon	<i>Aloysia triphylla</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>
Vitex	<i>Vitex</i> spp.
Weigela	<i>Weigela florida</i>
Wild Lilac	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria</i> spp.
Xylosma	<i>Xylosma congestum</i>
Yellowbells	<i>Tecoma stans</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus media</i>
Yew, Japanese	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>
Yew, Southern	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
Yucca, Adam's Needle	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>
Yucca, Weeping	<i>Yucca pendula</i>

GROUND COVERS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ajuga	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Baby Sun Rose	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>
Beach Strawberry	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>
Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
Cinquefoil, Spring	<i>Potentilla verna</i>
Coyotebrush, Dwarf	<i>Baccharis pitularis</i>
Daisy, Trailing African	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>
Dymondia	<i>Dymondia margaretae</i>
Gazania	<i>Gazania splendens</i>
Iceplant, Large Leaf	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy, Geranium	<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>
Jasmine, Asiatic	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>
Jasmine, Primrose	<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>
Jessamine, Carolina	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
Manzanita, Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
Miscanthus	<i>Miscanthus</i> spp.
Mondograss	<i>Ophiopogon japonica</i>
Morninglory	<i>Convolvulus</i> spp.
Myoporium	<i>Myoporium parvifolium</i>
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Red Apple	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>
Rose-Of-Sharon	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Sand Strawberry	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Sedum	<i>Sedum spurium</i>
St. Johnswort, Creeping	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum spurium</i>
Verbena, Peruvian	<i>Verbena peruviana</i>
Vervain	<i>Verbena peruviana</i>
Vetch, Crown	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Vinca	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>

PERENNIALS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Acacia	<i>Acacia redolens</i>
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus</i> spp.
Aster, New York	<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>
Aster, Stokes	<i>Stokesia laevis</i>
Astilbe (False Spirea)	<i>Astilbe</i> spp.
Avens	<i>Geum triflorum</i>
Babys Breath	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i>
Babys Breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
Beard-Tongue	<i>Penstemon</i> spp.
Bellflower	<i>Campanula</i> spp.
Bellflower, Willow	<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>
Bird of Paradise	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia x grandiflora</i>
Bleeding Heart	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
California Poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>
Calla Lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Canna, Common Garden	<i>Canna generalis</i> 'Lucifer'
Carex	<i>Carex</i> spp.
Chincherinchee	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>
Clover, Crimson	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i> 'McKana Giant'
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia x hybrida</i>
Coreopsis (tickseed)	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Crinum Lily	<i>Crinum</i> spp.
Crocus	<i>Crocus</i> spp.
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.
Fiary Duster	<i>Calliandra eriophylla</i>
Fern, Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>
Fern, Boston	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>
Fern, Hay-scented	<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>
Fern, Leatherleaf*	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>
Fortnight Lily	<i>Moraea</i> spp.
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Freesia	<i>Freesia x hybrida</i>
Gaillardia	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>
Geum	<i>Geum</i> spp.
Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.
Heather, Dwarf	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
Indian Blanket	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>
Iris, Japanese	<i>Iris kaemphera</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Lantana, Weeping	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>
Leopards Bane	<i>Doronicum cordatum</i>
Lily	<i>Lillium</i> spp.
Liriope, Big Blue	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Liriope, Creeping	<i>Liriope spicata</i>
Liriope, Variegated	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Moonbeam	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>
Montbretia	<i>Crocsmia crocosmiiflora</i>
Mugwort, Western	<i>Artemesia ludoviciana</i>
Nightshade	<i>Solanum</i> spp.
Orchid, Peacock	<i>Acidanthera bicolor</i>
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
Palm, Areca	<i>Chyrsalidocarpus lutescens</i>
Palm, Pygmy Date	<i>Phoenix roebelenae</i>
Palm, Washington	<i>Washington robusta</i>
Peony, Chinese	<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i>
Purple Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
Purple Gay-feather	<i>Liatris pycnostachys</i>
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>
Rodgersia	<i>Rodgersia henricie</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Sedge	<i>Carex</i> spp.
Shasta Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum x superbum</i>
Statice	<i>Limonium latifolia</i>
Statice, German	<i>Goniolimon tartaricum</i>
Sweet Flag	<i>Acorus calamus</i>
Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Texas Bluebonnet	<i>Lupinus texensis</i>
Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.
Wonder Flower	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Zephyr Lily	<i>Zephyranthes</i> spp.

*Applications of PENDULUM WDG herbicide to immature ferns (during periods of new growth of fronds) may result in some injury.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Common Name	Scientific Name
Beach Grass	<i>Ammophila breviligulata</i>
Fescue, Blue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Fescue, Sheep	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Reed Canary Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Reed, Giant	<i>Arundo</i> spp.
Ribbon Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Tufted Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>

BEDDING PLANTS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ageratum	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>
Alyssum*	<i>Alyssum saxatile</i>
Anemone, Poppy-flowered	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>
Artemesia	<i>Artemesia</i> spp.
Balloonflower	<i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>
Begonia*	<i>Begonia</i> spp.
Cabbage, Ornamental	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>
Caladium	<i>Caladium</i> spp.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Cast-Iron Plant	<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>
China Aster*	<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>
Crococsmia, Montebretia	<i>Crococsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>
Dahlia*	<i>Dahlia</i> spp.
Dianthus	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Dusty Miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>
Gayfeather	<i>Liatris</i> spp.
Gazania, Treasure Flower	<i>Gazania rigens</i>
Gazania, Trailing	<i>Gazania rigens leucolaena</i>
Gloxinia	<i>Gloxinia simmingia</i>
Kale, Ornamental	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Marigold, African	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>
Moss Rose*	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Mum, Garden	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Pansy	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
Periwinkle*	<i>Vinca major</i>
Periwinkle, Rose	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Petunia*	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Plumosa Cockscomb	<i>Celosia cristata</i>
Portulaca*	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Salvia*	<i>Salvia splendens</i>
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Statice*	<i>Limonium</i> spp.
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Vinca*	<i>Vinca major</i>

*Application of PENDULUM WDG herbicide should not be made sooner than four weeks after transplanting these annuals. Use the lower labeled rate.

PENDULUM WDG herbicide may be used on plant species not listed on this label. The suitability for such uses should be determined by treating a small number of such plants at the recommended rate. Treated plants should be evaluated 1-2 months following treatment for possible injury. THE USER ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY CROP DAMAGE OR OTHER LIABILITY.

Do not treat plants grown for food or feed. Do not use treated plants for food or feed.

ORNAMENTAL RESTRICTIONS

- Apply PENDULUM WDG herbicide to established plantings.
- **DO NOT** make applications to grafted (or budded) liners at any time.
- **DO NOT** make over-the-top applications to liners or transplants using PENDULUM WDG herbicide.
- **DO NOT** apply PENDULUM WDG herbicide to liners or transplants during bud break or at time of first flush of new growth.
- **Direct** sprays to soil when making applications to established liners or transplants. **DO NOT** allow spray to cover or penetrate foliage and/or buds or injury is likely to occur.
- **DELAY** applying PENDULUM WDG herbicide to seedbeds, transplant beds, or liners until plants have become well rooted. Care must be taken that soil or planting mixes has settled firmly following transplanting and that there are no cracks that would allow direct contact of PENDULUM WDG herbicide with roots. When established rootstock an application of PENDULUM WDG can be made **prior to** budding/grafting the plants.
- Plant only those desirable plant species listed on this label into soil treated the previous season with PENDULUM WDG herbicide or injury may occur.
- For container grown ornamentals, delay first application of this product to bareroot liners 2-4 weeks after transplanting.
- **DO NOT APPLY** PENDULUM WDG herbicide in greenhouses, shadehouses or other enclosed structures.

It is recommended that treated plants be evaluated for 1-2 months prior to making application to a large number of plants. THE USER ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY CROP DAMAGE OR OTHER LIABILITY.

ORNAMENTAL BULBS

PENDULUM WDG herbicide may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in ornamental bulbs listed on the label (crocus, daffodil (narcissus), gladiolus, tulip, etc.). Apply PENDULUM WDG herbicide prior to, during or after bulb emergence. If weeds have already germinated add a labeled postemergence herbicide to control emerged weeds.

WILDFLOWERS

PENDULUM WDG herbicide may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in plantings of wildflowers listed on the label (Black-eyed Susan, California Poppy, Coreopsis, Oxeye Daisy, etc.). PENDULUM WDG herbicide may be applied to established perennial wildflowers before emergence of weeds or

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wildflowers. For wildflowers being established from seed, apply PENDULUM WDG herbicide after wildflowers have emerged but prior to weed germination. If weeds have already germinated, add a labeled postemergence product to control emerged weeds.

Due to the diversity of species and varieties which exist in areas where wildflowers are grown, the response to PENDULUM WDG herbicide may vary greatly. Careful testing on desirable species is recommended to determine if area-wide applications can be made.

ORNAMENTAL TANK MIXES

Emerged weeds in ornamentals can be controlled using tank mixes containing Roundup PRO⁴, Finale¹, Ornamec², Gallery³, Princep⁷, and other similar products. Do not apply sprays containing Roundup PRO or Finale over the top of ornamental plants.

Before tank mixing a simple jar test is recommended to insure compatibility of herbicides.

Refer to manufacturers' labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before tank mixing with PENDULUM WDG herbicide and follow those that are most restrictive.

LANDSCAPE AND GROUNDS MAINTENANCE

PENDULUM WDG herbicide can be incorporated into landscape and grounds maintenance programs to provide extended preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds. Areas to be treated, such as mulch beds, parking areas and roadsides, fencelines and borders, around statuary or monuments, and similar areas, should be free of emerged weeds before application. To remove emerged weeds either cultivate or tankmix PENDULUM WDG herbicide with a postemergence product labeled for such use.

Refer to APPLICATION RATE TABLE for rates. Avoid unintentional contact of spray solution with stone, wood, or other porous surfaces as staining may occur. Rinse immediately to avoid staining.

NON-BEARING FRUIT AND NUTCROPS AND VINEYARDS

PENDULUM WDG herbicide may be applied for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds on the following non-bearing crops:

Almond	Grape	Pistachio
Apple	Nectarine	Plum
Apricot	Olive	Prune
Cherry	Peach	Walnut, English
Citrus	Pear	
Fig	Pecan	

Refer to APPLICATION RATE TABLE for rates.

Apply the spray directly to the ground below the trees or vines. Care must be taken that soil or planting mixes have settled firmly following transplanting and that there are no cracks that would allow direct contact of PENDULUM WDG herbicide and roots. Directed sprays where soil and media surfaces are uniformly covered will result in best weed control and plant tolerance. For newly transplanted and one year old grapevines, apply only when they are dormant. Do not apply if buds have started to swell. PENDULUM WDG herbicide may be used where the roots of a fruit, vine, nut, or ornamental plant encroach into a treatable area.

NONCROPLAND AREAS INCLUDING TREE PLANTATIONS

PENDULUM WDG herbicide is recommended for grounds maintenance in non-cropland areas; preemergence control of the weed species listed in and around established tree plantations (including Christmas trees); in and around established ornamentals planted in noncropland areas such as highway rights-of-way, and utility substations. PENDULUM WDG herbicide may be used for hardwood and conifer regeneration on conservation reserve program land or similar areas.

Refer to APPLICATION RATE TABLE for rates.

PENDULUM WDG herbicide may be applied at planting or to established trees. When making an application at planting, it is important that slit closure be achieved to prevent PENDULUM WDG from directly contacting the tree roots or being washed into the root zone via the open slit or root stunting may occur.

For postemergence control of weeds, tank-mix combinations of PENDULUM WDG herbicide plus Roundup PRO, Finale, or other labeled herbicides are recommended. Refer to approved labeling for species recommendations. Recommended rates for the tank-mix compounds should be determined from the product labels of both PENDULUM WDG herbicide and partner herbicides prior to use. Precaution must be exercised to prevent combination sprays from direct contact with desirable foliage or injury may result. PENDULUM WDG herbicide plus **diuron** or **simazine** combinations will broaden weed control spectrum, however, use of combinations may restrict PENDULUM WDG herbicide usage in sensitive areas. Refer to manufacturers' labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before use and follow those that are most restrictive.

TOTAL VEGETATIVE CONTROL

PENDULUM WDG herbicide may be tank mixed with ARSENAL[®], Roundup PRO, Karmex[®], Finale, Oust[®], diuron, or other products to provide bare ground, or total vegetation control. PENDULUM WDG herbicide can be used to provide greater plant selectivity in areas where such action may be desired. Such sites might have roots of landscape vegetation, ornamentals, or desirable trees encroaching into the treated zone. Refer to tankmix partner labels regarding effects on desirable plants. **DO NOT tank mix with ARSENAL in California.**

Applications may be made to existing weeds controlled by the partner herbicide. Recommended rates should be determined from the product labels prior to use. Follow the most restrictive label instructions.

For Kochia: combinations of PENDULUM WDG herbicide with ARSENAL or diuron are recommended if control has been a problem for other herbicides.

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APPLICATION RATE TABLE

For preemergence control of the weed species listed using broadcast spray equipment, apply PENDULUM WDG herbicide at the following rates:

Length of Control	Pounds required to treat 1 acre	Ounces required to treat 1000 sq.ft.	1.2 oz. soluble bag Number of bags to treat 1000 sq.ft.
Short Term (2-4 months)	3.3 lbs.	1.2 oz.	1
Long Term (6-8 months)	6.6 lbs.	2.4 oz.	2

Hand-held Spray Equipment:

Use the table above to determine the amount of PENDULUM WDG herbicide to be applied per 1000 square feet. The amount of water used for the application is not critical but should be sufficient for thorough coverage without runoff. Calibration of backpack or other hand-held equipment will vary with each operator. Determine the amount of water needed to treat 1000 square feet before mixing the spray solution. Follow mixing instructions discussed elsewhere on this label.

The efficacy of PENDULUM WDG herbicide will improve if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If PENDULUM WDG herbicide is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, erratic weed control may result.

PENDULUM WDG herbicide will not control established weeds.

If weeds should develop prior to activation of herbicide, shallow cultivate to destroy existing weeds or, where practical, remove by hand. When cultivating for any reason, it should be shallow. PENDULUM WDG herbicide may be used in conjunction with herbicides registered for postemergence use (i.e. Roundup or Finale) for the control of established weeds. Do not apply sprays containing Roundup PRO or Finale over the top of desirable plants. A PENDULUM WDG herbicide treatment may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on the PENDULUM WDG herbicide label.

WEED SPECIES CONTROLLED

PENDULUM WDG herbicide is recommended for preemergence control of the weed species listed. Applications can be made around and over the top of the ornamentals and to the sites listed on this label.

GRASSES CONTROLLED

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>
Johnsongrass (from seed)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>
Lovegrass (from seed)	<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.
Panicum, Browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>
Panicum, Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Sandbur, Field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Sprangletop, Mexican	<i>Leptochloa uninervia</i>
Sprangletop, Red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>
Woolly Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>

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²Trademark of PBI Gordon Corp.

³Trademark of Lesco, Inc.

⁴Trademark of Monsanto Company

⁵Trademark of Dow AgroSciences

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED

Common Name	Scientific Name
Burweed, Lawn	<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, Hop	<i>Trifolium procumbens</i>
Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.
Evening primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>
Filaree	<i>Erodium</i> spp.
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
Speedwell, Corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Spurge, Annual	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Euphorbia numistrata</i>
Woodsorrel, Yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>

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⁷Trademark of Syngenta.

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