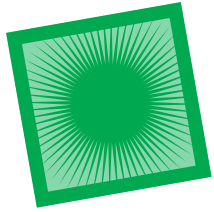


SPECIMEN LABEL



LASAR | 125

Turf and Ornamental Herbicide

For season-long control of crabgrass and control or suppression of listed annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in ornamental landscape areas, established lawns and ornamental turf, including golf course fairways, roughs and tee boxes.

- Not for use on plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or 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.

In the state of New York, this product may be applied only by commercial applicators at no more than 400 lb (0.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (9.2 lb per 1000 sq ft) per year. Use of this product in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York is prohibited.

Active Ingredient:	By Wt.
dithiopyr: 3,5- pyridinedicarbothioic acid, 2-(difluoromethyl)- 4-(2-methylpropyl)-6- (trifluoromethyl)-S,S-dimethyl ester	0.125%
Inert Ingredients	99.875%
Total	100.000%

This product contains 0.0625 pound of the active ingredient dithiopyr per 50 pound bag.
Product protected by U.S. Patent No. 4,692,184. Other patents pending

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

EPA Reg. No. 62719-483-48234

EPA Est. No. 48234-GA-I



Regal Chemical Company // Alpharetta, GA 30004

Precautionary Statements
Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Causes Eye Irritation • Harmful If Inhaled

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact while handling this material may cause allergic reaction in some individuals.

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 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 1-800-992-5994 day or night, for emergency treatment information.	

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish and highly toxic to other aquatic organisms including oysters and shrimp. Use with care when applying to turf areas adjacent to any body of water. Drift and runoff from treated turf may adversely affect aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Refer to back/side panel of bag for Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of Directions for Use. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

Directions for Use

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

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

Storage: Store this product only in its original container in a dry, cool, secured storage area.

Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, state or local procedures.

Empty Container Disposal: Do not reuse empty bag. Dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Spill: In case of spill, sweep up material and dispose of material according to "product disposal" directions listed above.

Use Directions for Turf

Lasar 170 turf and ornamental herbicide provides season-long control of crabgrass and control or suppression of other listed annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in established lawns and ornamental turfs, including golf course fairways, roughs, and tee boxes. When used according to label directions, this product will not harm nearby established ornamentals identified as "Tolerant Ornamentals" elsewhere in this label.

Use Precautions for Turf

This product may be used on seeded, sodded, or sprigged lawns and ornamental turfs that are well-established. Initial application of this product should be made only after turfgrasses have developed a vigorous root system, a uniform stand, and have received at least two mowings following seeding, sodding, or sprigging. Use of this product on turfgrasses that are not well-established, or weakened by stress from weather, pests, disease, chemical, or mechanical influences, may increase the chances of turf injury.

Apply this product only to turfgrass species listed on this label. The following turfgrass species are tolerant to this product when applied as directed:

Cool-Season Grasses	
bentgrass, creeping [†]	Agrostis palustris
bluegrass, Kentucky	Poa pratensis
fescue, fine ^{††}	Festuca rubra
fescue, tall	Festuca arundinacea
ryegrass, perennial	Lolium perenne

Tolerant Turfgrass Species (cont.)

Warm-Season Grasses	
bahiagrass	Paspalum notatum
bermudagrass	Cynodon dactylon
buffalograss ^{†††}	Buchloe dactyloides
carpetgrass	Axonopus affinis
centipedegrass	Eremochloa ophiuroides
kikuyugrass	Pennisetum clandestinum
St. Augustinegrass	Stenotaphrum secundatum
zoysiagrass	Zoysia japonica

[†]Use of this product on certain varieties of creeping bentgrass, such as 'cohansey', 'carmen', 'seaside', and 'Washington' may result in undesirable turfgrass injury. Not all varieties of creeping bentgrass have been tested. Do not apply this product to colonial bentgrass (*Agrostis tenuis*).

^{††}Use of this product on certain varieties of fine fescue may result in undesirable turf injury. The following fine fescue varieties have been found to be sensitive to this product: 'Atlanta', 'banner', 'beauty', 'bilgart', 'CF-2', 'enjoy', 'HF-93', 'highlight', 'ivalo', 'Jamestown', 'koket', 'majenta', 'mary', 'pennlawn', 'tamara', 'tatjana', 'waldorf', and 'waldina'. Not all varieties of fine fescue have been tested.

^{†††}Do not use this product on seedling buffalograss in the spring of the first year of establishment until the turfgrass is fully green and has established new roots.

Note: It is not possible to evaluate all turfgrass varieties for tolerance to this product. It is suggested that the user evaluate the response of turfgrass varieties not listed on this label on a limited area, at recommended use rates, prior to initiating large-scale use.

Precautions for Reseeding, Overseeding, or Sprigging

- Reseeding, overseeding, or sprigging of areas treated with this product within 10 weeks after a single application of this product or within 16 weeks after a split application program totaling 9.2 lb/1000 sq ft (0.5 lb active ingredient per acre) or more may inhibit the establishment of desirable turfgrasses.
- When reseeding or overseeding, follow established cultural practices for seedbed preparation, seeding, irrigation and fertilization.
- For best overseeding results, use mechanical or power seeding equipment (slit seeders) designed to provide good contact between soil and seed.

Precautions for Control of Crabgrass

Early postemergence weed control with this product is limited to crabgrass. Postemergence application effectively controls crabgrass, but only if application is made prior to the 3-leaf stage of growth or first tiller. For best results, cultural practices that disturb the soil, such as core-, spike-, or hydro-aerification, and verticutting, should be done before application of this product. Do not apply this product until turfgrass has recovered from the mechanical injury caused by these cultural practices.

Other Use Precautions

- **Do not** use clippings from treated turf for mulching around vegetables or fruit trees.
- **Do not** allow people or pets to enter treated area until dust has settled.
- **Do not** graze livestock or feed forage cut from areas treated with this product.

Application Directions for Turf

Tips for Improved Weed Control

- For best results, apply this product within a few days after mowing and delay mowing again for a few days after the application.
- The turf herbicide and fertilizer components in this product are not effective until activated by rainfall or irrigation. Performance is improved if application is followed by 1/2 inch of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Erratic weed control may result if not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days after application.
- Use of split (half-rate) applications spaced 5 - 10 weeks apart may provide improved weed control.

Maximum Use Rates (Applies to all Turfgrass Uses)

- Do not apply more than 400 lb (0.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (9.2 lb per 1000 sq ft) per application or more than 1200 lb (1.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (27.6 lb per 1000 sq ft) per year if using split or sequential applications.
- In the state of New York, this product may be applied only by commercial applicators at no more than 400 lb (0.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (9.2 lb per 1000 sq ft) per year. Use of this product in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York is prohibited.

Control of Crabgrass

Preemergence and Early Postemergence Control

- This product provides "preemergence" control of crabgrass in established turfgrasses (including the large, smooth, and southern species) when applied prior to germination and emergence of crabgrass.
- This product also provides "early postemergence" control of crabgrass if applied prior to the 3-leaf stage of growth or first tiller as described below. This stage of growth generally corresponds to the time when crabgrass seedlings first become visible in the established turfgrass. The practical benefit of early postemergence crabgrass control is a 2 - 4 week longer period of time (window of application) during which crabgrass control can be achieved.

Application Frequency and Timing

This product may be applied as a single application, as a split application, or as a sequential application for crabgrass control in the spring, summer, or fall as described in the following use programs.

Spring Applications.

For applications made in the spring or early summer, use an appropriate application rate corresponding to one of the three control programs listed in Table 1. Specific rate recommendations are based on the user's location (Region), the mowing height of the turfgrass, and whether the application timing is considered to be preemergence or early postemergence. The duration of residual weed control provided by this product is directly related to application rate, but will vary somewhat depending on weather, weed pressure, turfgrass competitiveness, and the user's location within a region.

Use Program 1 for preemergence control at sites where turfgrass is cut relatively high (e.g., homeowner lawns). This program provides 3 - 5 months of preemergence crabgrass control. This program will also provide early postemergence control of crabgrass up to the 3-leaf stage or first tiller at sites where turfgrass is cut relatively high (e.g., homeowner lawns).

Use Program 2 for preemergence control at sites where (a) turfgrass is cut relatively low (e.g., golf fairways), and (b) turfgrass maintenance or weed control has been conducted during the previous year. This program provides 4 - 6 months of preemergence crabgrass control. This program may also be used for early postemergence control of crabgrass up to the 3-leaf stage or first tiller at sites where turfgrass is cut relatively high (e.g., residential lawns).

Use Program 3 for preemergence control at sites where (a) turfgrass is cut relatively low (e.g., golf fairways) and (b) turf maintenance or weed control has not been conducted during the previous year. This program provides 4 - 6 months of preemergence crabgrass control. This program may also be used for early postemergence control of crabgrass up to the 3-leaf stage or first tiller at sites where turfgrass is cut relatively low (e.g., golf fairways).

Table 1 Recommended Use Rates

Region	Application Rates	Program 1	Program 2	Program 3
All states, except NY, and parts of states not included in transition, south, coastal south or west.	lb/acre	152	200	304
	lb/1000 sq ft	3.5	4.6	7.0
	lb ai/acre	0.19	0.25	0.38
Transition: DE, KS, KY, MD, MO, NJ, VA, southeastern PA, southern areas of IL, IN, OH, & coastal areas of CT, & RI	lb/acre	200	304	400
	lb/1000 sq ft	4.6	7.0	9.2
	lb ai/acre	0.25	0.38	0.5
South: AL, AR, GA, LA, MS, NC, NM, OK, SC, TN, & TX	lb/acre	304	200 + 200	248 + 248
	lb/1000 sq ft	7.0	4.6 + 4.6 [†]	5.7 + 5.7 [†]
	lb ai/acre	0.38	0.25 + 0.25	0.31 + 0.31
Coastal South: HI, FL, & southern coastal areas of AL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, & TX	lb/acre	200 + 200	248 + 248	304 + 304
	lb/1000 sq ft	4.6 + 4.6 [†]	5.7 + 5.7 [†]	7.0 + 7.0 [†]
	lb ai/acre	0.25 + 0.25	0.31 + 0.31	0.38 + 0.38
West: AZ, CA, & NV. In this climatically diverse region, use the higher rates in local areas with longer crabgrass seasons.	lb/acre	152 + 200	200 + 304	200 + 200
	lb/1000 sq ft	3.5 + 4.6	4.6 + 7.0	4.6 + 4.6 [†]
	lb ai/acre	0.19 + 0.25	0.25 + 0.38	0.25 + 0.25

[†]Split applications may be made 5 - 10 weeks apart.

Use of Split or Sequential Applications: Split or sequential applications may be used to provide improved weed control or to provide extended weed control in areas with long growing seasons. Split applications may be made with the rates in Table 1 being split between two applications made 5-10 weeks apart. Where longer periods of control are required, sequential applications may be made in late summer or fall following a spring application or in the spring following a fall application, provided the maximum application rate per year is not exceeded. Refer to the "Maximum Use Rates" section above and separate rate restrictions for the state of New York.

Fall Applications.

This product can also be applied in the late summer through early fall (late August through November) at use rates listed in Table 1 for "Program 3" to provide control of crabgrass through the early part of the next spring. Fall application of this product may be followed by an appropriately timed application in the following spring for season-long control of crabgrass.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Spring Applications

When applied preemergence (prior to germination) for control of crabgrass in the spring, this product will also control or suppress the following weeds at application rates given in the Table 1 above:

Grasses	
barley	Hordeum spp.
barnyardgrass	Echinochloa crus-galli
bluegrass, annual	Poa annua
brome	Bromus spp.

Spring Application Table (cont.)

Grasses	
crabgrass, large	Digitaria sanguinalis
crabgrass, smooth	Digitaria ischaemum
crabgrass, Southern	Digitaria ciliaris
crowfootgrass [†]	Dactyloctenium aegyptium
dallisgrass (seedling)	Paspalum dilatatum
goosegrass	Eleusine indica
foxtail, green	Setaria verdi
foxtail, yellow	Setaria faberi
kikuyugrass [†]	Pennisetum clandestinum
oats, wild	Avena fatua
ryegrass	Lolium spp. (annual & perennial)
sandbur	Cenchrus spp.
smutgrass	Sporobolus indicus
Broadleaf Weeds	
bittercress [†]	Cardamine spp.
carpetweed	Mollugo verticillata
chickweed [†]	Stellaria spp.
geranium, Carolina [†]	Geranium carolinianum
henbit	Lamium spp.
knotweed, prostrate	Polygonum aviculare
lespedeza, common [†]	Lespedeza striata
marestail	Conyza canadensis
medic, black	Medicago lupulina
mustard	Brassica spp.
oxalis, buttercup	Oxalis pes-caprae
pineappleweed [†]	Matricaria matricarioides
pigweed, redroot	Amaranthus retroflexus
parsley-piert [†]	Alchemilla arvensis
purslane, common	Portulaca oleracea
rocket, London	Sisymbrium irio
shepherdspurse	Capsella bursa-pastoris
speedwell, corn [†]	Veronica arvensis
spurge, garden	Euphorbia hirta
spurge, prostrate	Euphorbia humistrata
spurge, spotted	Euphorbia maculata
woodsorrel, creeping	Oxalis corniculata
woodsorrel, yellow	Oxalis stricta

[†]Suppression only

Fall Applications

When applied preemergence (prior to germination) in late summer through early fall (late August through November) this product will control or suppress the following weeds in addition to providing preemergence control of crabgrass in the following spring.

bluegrass, annual	Poa annua
bittercress	Cardamine spp.
chickweed	Stellaria spp.
henbit	Lamium spp.
geranium, Carolina	Geranium carolinianum
parsley-piert	Alchemilla arvensis
pineappleweed	Matricaria matricarioides
shepherdspurse	Capsella bursa-pastoris

Application Instructions and Equipment

This product may be applied with drop or rotary-type spreaders designed to apply granular herbicides. For best results, apply this product evenly and uniformly avoiding streaking, skips or overlaps. Avoid the use of spreaders that tend to apply granules in narrow rows or concentrated bands. Calibrate the spreader according to the manufacturer's directions.

Initial spreader settings may require adjustment to deliver the recommended application rate under actual application conditions. The desired calibration setting may be marked or recorded for future reference. Apply this product uniformly over the treatment area. More uniformity of application can usually be achieved by applying one-half of the required amount of product over the treatment area and then applying the remaining one-half in a different direction (e.g., at a right angle to the previous direction). Avoid streaking, skips, or overlaps during application.

Check equipment frequently to verify calibration and proper functioning.

Use Directions for Landscape Ornamentals

Lasar 125 provides preemergence control or suppression of listed annual grass and broadleaf weeds in plantings of ornamental plants listed on this label. This product may be applied in ornamental gardens, parks, golf courses and residential areas where ornamental plants are grown for aesthetic purposes. Apply this product with a properly calibrated spreader that will provide uniform particle distribution. Follow instructions in the "Application Instructions and Equipment" section above.

Use Rates

This product may be applied as a single application or split application. Split or sequential applications may be used to provide improved weed control or to provide extended weed control in areas with long growing seasons. To make a split application, divide the rate in the following table into separate applications made 5-10 weeks apart. Sequential applications may be made in the late summer following a spring application or in the spring after a fall application, provided maximum application rates per year given below are not exceeded.

Pounds of Product/Acre	Pounds of Product/1000 sq ft	Pounds of Product/100 sq ft [†]
400	9.2	0.92 (14.7 oz)

[†]Rate based on an area of 100 sq ft for treatment of small areas.

Maximum Use Rates

- Do not apply more than 400 lb (0.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (9.2 lb per 1000 sq ft) per application or more than 1200 lb (1.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (27.6 lb per 1000 sq ft) per year if using split or sequential applications.
- In the state of New York, this product may be applied only by commercial applicators at no more than 400 lb (0.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (9.2 lb per 1000 sq ft) per year. Use of this product in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York is prohibited.

Application Timing and Recommendations

Lasar 170 is effective as a preemergence herbicide, but will not control established weeds. Applications to mulched areas or bare ground must be made prior to weed seed germination. The best weed control is obtained when applied to soil that is free of clods, weeds and debris such as leaves. Existing weedy vegetation may be controlled by hand weeding, cultivation or using postemergence herbicides prior to application.

Tips for Improved Weed Control

- The herbicide and fertilizer components in this product are not effective until activated by rainfall or irrigation. Performance is improved if application is followed by 1/2 inch of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Erratic weed control may result if not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days after application.
- Avoid disturbance of treated areas. Loss of weed control may result if the treated soil surface is disturbed by soil mixing or tillage.

Use Precautions

- Apply this product only to established ornamentals.
- Do not** apply this product directly to bare roots of ornamental plants as injury may result.
- Do not** incorporate this product into soil. Dilution of active ingredient and possible injury to plant roots may occur.
- Do not** apply to soil around ornamental plants that are under stress resulting from drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, wind injury, hail, frost damage, winter injury, injury from previously applied pesticides, or damage due to insects, nematodes or disease.
- To avoid foliar damage to ornamentals, irrigate immediately after application to remove any herbicide granules adhering to foliage.
- Do not** apply under conditions that would affect uniformity of application or distribution on the soil surface. Uneven product distribution will result in uneven weed control. Application under windy conditions can result in uneven distribution or cause herbicide granules to drift from the intended treatment area.
- Do not** graze livestock or feed forage cut from areas treated with this product.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Used as directed, Lasar 170 will control crabgrass and control or suppress other listed grass and broadleaf weeds when applied prior to their germination. Refer to "Use Directions for Turf" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed. This product will not control established broadleaf weeds or grasses, except for crabgrass in early stages of development. The area to be treated should be free of weeds prior to application.

Tolerant Ornamentals

The ornamentals listed below have shown tolerance to this product when applied according to directions in this label. However, this product has not been tested on all ornamental species, all cultivars of species on this label, or under all possible growing conditions. For species or cultivars not listed, it is recommended that a few plants in a limited area be treated and observed for tolerance under local growing conditions prior to large-scale use.

Tolerant Ornamentals (cont.)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Tolerant Cultivars
Abelia, Dwarf	Abelia X grandiflora	Nana
Ajuga	Ajuga reptans Ajuga genevensis	Bronze Bronze Beauty
Almond, Flowering	Prunus glandulosa	
Apple [†]	Malus pumila	
Arborvitae	Thuja occidentalis	Nigra, Pyramidalis, Smaragh, Techny, Woodwardii
Arborvitae, Golden	Thuja orientalis	
Aster, Chinese	Callistephus chinensis	Dwarf Queen
Ash, Green	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	
Ash, Mountain	Sorbus aucuparia	
Ash, Purple	Fraxinus americana	
Azalea	Rhododendron spp.	Brilliant, Buccaneer, Carror, Chimes (Belgian), Elsie Lee, Exbury, Fashion, Hardijzer Beauty, Hershey Red, Higasa, Hinocrimson, Holland (Hy- brid), Marion Lee, Northern Lights, Orange Cup, Orchid Lights, Snow, Southern Charm
Azalea, Flame	Rhododendron calendulaceum	
Azalea, Kirishima		
Bamboo, Heavenly		
Barberry	Berberis thunbergii	Aurea, Dwarf Pigmy, Green, Kobold, Pygmy Red, Rose Glow
Barberry, Purple		Atropurpurea
Basket flower	Gaillardia grandiflora	
Bearberry (common)	Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Massachusetts
Bee Balm	Monarda didyma	
Begonia	Begonia spp.	
Birch, River	Betula nigra	
Blackeyed Susan	Rudbeckia hirta	Goldstrum
Blanket Flower	Gaillardia spp.	
Blueberry [†]	Vaccinium spp.	Bluecrop, Blue Jay, Jersey, North Blue, Northland
Bottlebrush	Callistemon citrinus	
Boxwood, Japanese		Japonica
Boxwood, Weller	Buxus sempervirens	
Broom	Cytisus spp.	Moonlight
	Genista pilosa	Vancouver Gold
Bugle Carpet		
Camellia	Camellia japonica Camellia sasanqua	Debutante Mathotiana Supreme Chansonette
Candy Tuft	Iberis spp.	Snow White
Carex, Variegated	Carex	
Cedar, Red	Juniperus virginiana	
Celosia	Celosia spp.	
Centaura	Centaurea montana	
Cockscomb, Plumosa	Celosia cristata	Scarlet Plumosa
Coleus	Coleus blumei	Red Kewpie
Columbine	Aquilegia spp.	
Copper leaf	Acalypha wilkesiana	
Coreopsis	Coreopsis spp.	Moonbeam
Corn Flower	Centaurea spp.	
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster apiculatus	

Tolerant Ornamentals (cont.)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Tolerant Cultivars
Coyotebrush	Baccharis pilularis	
Cycads	Cycads revoluta	
Cypress, Bald	Taxodium distichum	
Cypress, Italian	Cupressus sempervirens	Glauca
Cypress, Japanese False	Chamaecyparis obtusa	Gracilis
Cypress, Leyland	Cupressocyparis leylandii	
Daffodil	Narcissus spp.	King Alfred
Daylily	Hemerocallis spp.	Aztec Gold, Bright Yellow (Hybrid), Single Gold (Evergreen), Wilson's Yellow
Dianthus (Sweet William)	Dianthus spp.	
Delphinium	Delphinium spp.	Magic fountain
Dogwood	Cornus florida	
Dogwood, American	Cornus sericea	Flavimarimae
Douglas Fir	Pseudotsuga menziesii	
Dusty Miller	Senecio cineraria	
Elm, Drake	Ulmus parvifolia	
Euonymus	Euonymus fortunei	Argenteo-variegata, Auereomarginata, Colorata, Emerald Gaiety, Emerald ðN Gold, Gold Edge, Gold Princess, Silver King, Tricolor, Vegetus
Fan Palm, European	Chamaerops humilis	
Fan Palm, Mexican	Washingtonia robusta	
Fern (various)	Asparagus spp.	
Fescue	Festuca glauca	
Fetterbush	Leucothoe fontanesiana	Rainbow
Ficus	Ficus retusa	Nitidia
Fir Fraser	Abies fraseri	
Forsythia	Forsythia X intermedia	Arnold Dwarf Bronxensis Dwarf Lynwood Gold Meadowlark Weeping
	Spring Glory	
Fuchsia	Fuchsia spp.	
Galium	Galium odoratum	
Gardenia	Gardenia jasminoides	Mystery, Radicans
Geranium	Pelargonium X hortorum	
Gum	Eucalyptus citriodora	
Hawthorn	Crataegus spp.	Cockspur White, Crimson Cloud, Enchantress, Jack Evans, Washington White
Heather, Twisted	Erica cinerea	Mediterranean Pink
Hemlock, Canada	Tsuga canadensis	
Hibiscus	Hibiscus spp.	Blue Bird, Brilliant, Hula Girl
Holly	Ilex spp.	Blue Boy Blue Girl Burfordii, China Girl, Compacta, Forsteri, Helle-rie, Japanese Northern Beauty, Needlepoint, Nellie R. Stevens Savannah
	Ilex X meserveae	
	Ilex X attenuata	
Holly, Chinese	Ilex cornuta	
Holly, Japanese	Ilex crenata	
Holly, Yaupon	Ilex vomitoria	
Honeysuckle	Lonicera japonica	Clavey's Dwarf, Halliana, Tatarian Canadian White, Zebelli Red Hosta

Tolerant Ornamentals (cont.)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Tolerant Cultivars
Hosta	Hosta spp. Hosta lancifolia	Albo Marginata
Ice Plant	Carpobrotus edulis	
Impatiens	Impatiens spp.	
Iris	Iris spp.	Dwarf Blue, Wedgewood
Ivy, English	Hedera helix	Bulgaria, Thorndale
Jasmine, Asian	Trachelospermum asiaticum	
Juniper	Juniperus spp.	Arcadia, Armstrong, Bar Harbor
	Juniperus horizontalis	Blue Chip, Blue Pacific, Blue Rug, Blue Star, Broadmoor, Buffalo, Calgary Carpet, Emerald Sea, Emerald Spreader, Endora Compacta, Fruitlandi, Green, Gold Tip, Hetzi, Hughes, Manhattan Blue, Parsoni, Pfitzeriana, Plumosa, Prince of Wales, Procumbens Dwarf, San Jose, Sargent Blue, Sargent Green, Scandia, Scopulorum Moonglow, Scopulorum Skyrocket, Spartan
	Juniperus chinensis	Tamariscifolia
	Juniperus sabina	Weberi, Youngstown, Yukon Belle
King Palm	Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	
Laurel, Australian	Pittosporum tobira	
Laurel, Mountain	Kalmia latifolia	
Leucothoe	Leucothoe fontanesiana	
Ligustrum, Japanese	Ligustrum japonicum	
Lily, African	Agapanthus africanus	Albus, Peter Pan
Lily, African Blue		
Lily of the Valley	Pieris japonica	Mt. Fire
Lilyturf	Liriope muscari	Evergreen Giant, Lilac Beauty, Majestic, Monroe White, Variegata
Liriope, Green	Liriope spicata	
Maple, Japanese	Acer japonicum	
Maple, Norway	Acer platanoides	
Maple, Red ^f	Acer rubrum	
Maple, Silver	Acer saccharinum	
Maple Sugar ^f	Acer saccharum	
Marigold	Tagetes patula	Honeycomb, Variegata, Wheeler's Dwarf
Mock Orange [†]	Philadelphus spp.	Golden, Snowflake Double White
Mondo Grass	Ophiopogon japonicus	
Moss Rose	Portulaca grandiflora	Sunnyside
Myrtle, Crape	Lagerstroemia indica	Faurei, Langer, Muskogee, Standard Pink
Myrtle, Wax	Myrica cerifera	
Nandina	Nandina domestica	Compacta, Nana
Narcissus	Narcissus spp.	
Oak, Laurel	Quercus laurifolia	
Oak, Pin	Quercus palustris	
Oak, Red	Quercus rubra	
Oak, Southern	Quercus virginiana	
Oak, Willow	Quercus phellos	
Oleander	Nerium oleander	Hardy Red, Petite Pink, Sister Agnes
Osteospermum	Osteospermum fruticosum	Wirligig

Tolerant Ornamentals (cont.)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Tolerant Cultivars
Pachysandra	Pachysandra terminalis	
Palm, Bangalow		
Pampas Grass	Cortaderia selloana	
Pansy	Viola x wittrockiana	
Paper Flower	Bougainvillea glabra	Barbara Karst
Peach†	Prunus persica	
Periwinkle, Dwarf	Vinca minor	
Petunia	Petunia X hybrida	Picoti
Photinia, Red Tip	Photinia X fraseri	
Pieris	Pieris japonica	
Pine, Australian	Pinus nigra	
Pine, Japanese Black	Pinus thunbergiana	
Pine, Loblolly	Pinus taeda	
Pine, Longleaf	Pinus palustris	
Pine, Mugo	Pinus mugo	
Pine, Scotch	Pinus sylvestris	
Pine, Slash	Pinus elliottii	
Pine, Swiss Mt.	Pinus mugo	
Pine, Virginia	Pinus virginiana	
Pine, White	Pinus strobus	
Pineapple, Guava†	Feijoa sellowiana	
Pieris	Pieris taiwanensis	
Pittosporum, Japan		
Potentilla	Potentilla nepalensis Potentilla fruticosa	Abbotswood
Privet	Ligustrum japonicum	Golden Vicary, Regal, Texanum, Wax, Yellow Tipped
Privet, Glossy	Ligustrum lucidum	
Pyracantha	Pyracantha koidzumii	Gnome, Lalandei, Victory
Queen Palm	Arecastrum rammanzoffianum	
Quince, Japanese†		
Rhododendron	Rhododendron spp	Album, Cunningham White, Fashion, Hardy, PJM, Purple Gem, Silvery Pink
Rhododendron, Carolina	Rhododendron carolinianum	
Rhododendron, Catawba	Rhododendron catawbiense	
Rockcress	Arabis spp.	Snowcap
Rhodie Max (Rosebay)	Rhododendron maximum	
Rose†	Rosa banksiae	Luta
Rosemary†	Rosmarinus officinalis	
Rosemary, Bog	Andromeda polifolia	Nana
Salvia	Salvia farinacea	Rhea
Sedum	Sedum spurium	Dragon Blood Red, Red Carpet, Yellow
Snapdragon	Antirrhinum spp.	
Sourwood	Oxydendrum arboreum	
Spiraea	Astilbe X arendsii	Fanall
Spiraea	Spiraea spp.	Anthony Waterer Red, Dolchica, Froebeli Pink, Gold- enflame Red, Snowmound White, Van Houtte White
Spiraea, Garland	Spiraea spp.	
Spruce, Black Hills	Picea glauca	
Spruce, Colorado Blue	Picea pungens	

Tolerant Ornamentals (cont.)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Tolerant Cultivars
Spruce, Norway	Picea abies	
Spruce, White	Picea glauca	Conica
Sweetflag, Grassyy-Le		
Sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	
Sycamore	Platanus occidentalis	
Tree Fern (Tiki Fern)	Asparagus virgatus	
Trumpet Flower, Evening	Gelsemium sempervirens	
Tulip	Tulip, spp	Apeldoorn
Verbena, Shrub	Lantana sellowiana	
Vervain	Verbena spp.	St. Paul
Viburnum	Viburnum spp.	American Cranberry Bush, Arrowwood, Common Snow- ball, European Cranberry Bush, Linden, Mohican, Wright
Vinca (Periwinkle)	Vinca minor	
Windmill Palm	Trachycarpus fortunei	
Xylosma	Xylosma congestum	
Yarrow	Achillea spp.	
Yaupon	Ilex vomitoria	Dwarf
Yew	Taxus cuspidata Taxus X media	Denisiformis

†Ornamental species only: Do not use on food producing trees and ornamentals.

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