

Application Directions for Turf

Apply SitePro Dimension® 0.25% Plus Fertilizer with equipment that provides a uniform particle distribution. Calibrate application equipment prior to usage. Avoid streaking, skips, or excess overlaps during application.

Preemergence Application Rates, Frequency and Timing

For preemergence grass and broadleaf weed control, apply SitePro Dimension® 0.25% Plus Fertilizer as single or sequential application at 100 to 200 pounds (0.25 to 0.5 lb active ingredient) per acre. Applicators may choose to make a single application or sequential applications at 100 to 200 pounds per acre at 5 to 10 week intervals based on one or more of the factors listed below. Avoid streaking, skips, or excess overlaps during application.

- Length of residual weed control desired
- Height of turf (lower cut turf may require higher use rates)
- History and success of weed control at the application site (use higher listed application rates if herbicide treatment history is unknown or weed control was poor with previous applications)
- Exposure to high temperatures and heavy rainfall or irrigation (this will shorten the residual preemergence performance)
- On turf sites adjacent to hard surfaces including driveways, sidewalks and parking lots where residual activity may be reduced
- Some target weed species (such as but not limited to *Poa annua*, goosegrass and sandbur) will require higher use rates

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 200 lb (0.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (4.6 lb per 1000 sq ft) per application.
- Do not** apply more than 6 times per year and do not apply more than 600 lb (1.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (13.8 lb per 1000 sq ft) per year if using split or sequential applications.
- To minimize the potential for plant injury, do not make additional applications within five weeks of the previous application.
- In the state of New York, this product may be applied only by commercial applicators at no more than 200 lb (0.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (4.6 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 Applications from Late Winter through Summer

- 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 at use rates from 100 to 200 pounds of product (0.25 to 0.5 lb ai) per acre.
- This product also provides "early postemergence" control of crabgrass if applied in late spring or early summer 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.

Fall Application

This product can also be applied in the late summer through early fall (late August through November) at use rates from 100 to 200 pounds per acre 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:

Grasses		Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Barley	<i>Hordeu m</i> spp.	foxtail, green	<i>Setaria verdi</i>
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>	kikuyugrass [†]	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>
Brome	<i>Bromus</i> spp.	oats, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> spp.
crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	(annual & perennial)	
crabgrass, Southern	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus</i> spp.
crowfootgrass [†]	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	smutgrass	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>
<i>dallisgrass (seedling)</i>	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	[†] Suppression only	

Broadleaf Weeds		pineappleweed [†]	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>
bittercress [†]	<i>Cardamine</i> spp.	pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	parsley-piert [†]	<i>Alchemilla arvensis</i>
chickweed [†]	<i>Stellaria</i> spp.	purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
geranium, Carolina [†]	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium</i> spp.	Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	speedwell, corn [†]	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
lespedeza, common [†]	<i>Lespedeza striata</i>	spurge, garden	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>
Marestail	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
medic, black	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Mustard	<i>Brassica</i> spp.	woodsorrel, creeping	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
oxalis, buttercup	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	woodsorrel, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>

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

Weed Resistance Management

Dithiopyr, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 3 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population may contain or develop plants resistant to Group 3 herbicides. Resistant weeds may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 3 herbicides but may be effectively managed utilizing other herbicides alone or in mixtures from a different herbicide Groups that are labeled for control of these weeds and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, an herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides. Consult your local company representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weeds.

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 an 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.

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

SitePro Dimension 0.25% Plus Fertilizer 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 [†]
200	4.6	0.46 (7.4 oz)

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

Maximum Use Rates

- Do not** apply more than 200 lb (0.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (4.6 lb per 1000 sq ft) per application
- Do not apply more than 6 times per year and do not apply more than 600 lb (1.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (13.8 lb per 1000 sq ft) per year if using split or sequential applications.
- To minimize the potential for plant injury, do not make additional applications within five weeks of the previous application
- In the state of New York, this product may be applied only by commercial applicators at no more than 200 lb (0.5 lb active ingredient) per acre (4.6 lb per 1000 sq ft) per year. Use of this product in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York is prohibited.

Application Timing and Restrictions

SitePro Dimension 0.25% Plus Fertilizer 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

- To avoid foliar damage to ornamentals, irrigate immediately after application to remove any herbicide granules adhering to foliage.

Use Restrictions

- 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.
- 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.
- Apply this product only to established ornamentals.
- Do not** use on food producing trees and ornamentals.

holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	
holly, yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	
honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	clayeyls dwarf halliana tatarian Canadian white zebelli red hosta
hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp. <i>Hosta lancifolia</i>	albo marginata
ice plant	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	
impatiens	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.	
iris	<i>Iris</i> spp.	dwarf blue wedgewood
ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>	bulgaria thorndale
jasmine, Asian	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	
juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	arcadia armstrong bar harbor
	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	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 moon-glow scopulorum skyrocket spartan
	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	tamariscifolia
	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	weberi youngstown yukon belle
king palm	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	
laurel, Australian	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	
laurel, mountain	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	
leucothoe	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	
ligustrum, Japanese	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	
lily, African	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	albus Peter Pan
lily, African blue		
lily of the valley	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Mt. Fire
lilyturf	<i>Liriope muscari</i>	evergreen giant lilac beauty majestic monroe white variegata
liriope, green	<i>Liriope spicata</i>	
maple, Japanese	<i>Acer japonicum</i>	

maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	
maple, red [†]	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	
maple, silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	
maple sugar [†]	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	
marigold	<i>Tagetes patula</i>	honeycomb variegata wheeleris dwarf
mock orange [†]	<i>Philadelphus</i> spp	golden snowflake double white
mondo grass	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	
moss rose	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>	sunnyside
myrtle, crape	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	faurei langer muskogee standard pink
myrtle, wax	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	
nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	compacta nana
narcissus	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.	
oak, laurel	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	
oak, pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	
oak, red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	
oak, southern	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	
oak, willow	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	
oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	hardy red petite pink Sister Agnes
osteospermum	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	wirligig
pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	
palm, bangalow		
pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	
pansy	<i>Viola x wittrockiana</i>	
paper flower	<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Barbara karst
peach [†]	<i>Prunus persica</i>	
periwinkle, dwarf	<i>Vinca minor</i>	
petunia	<i>Petunia X hybrida</i>	picoti
photinia, red tip	<i>Photinia X fraseri</i>	
pieris	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	
pine, Australian	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	
pine, Japanese black	<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	
pine, loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	
pine, longleaf	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	
pine, mugo	<i>Pinus mugo</i>	
pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	
pine, slash	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	
pine, Swiss mt.	<i>Pinus mugo</i>	
pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	
pine, white	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	
pineapple, guava [†]	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>	
pieris	<i>Pieris taiwanensis</i>	

pittosporum, Japan		
potentilla	<i>Potentilla nepalensis</i> <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	abbotswood
privet	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	golden vicary regal texanum wax yellow tipped
privet, glossy	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	
pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	gnome lalandei victory
queen palm	<i>Arecastrum rammanzoffianum</i>	
quince, Japanese [†]		
rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp	album Cunningham white fashion hardy pjm purple gem silvery pink
rhododendron, carolina	<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i>	
rhododendron, catawba	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	
rockcross	<i>Arabis</i> spp.	snowcap
rhodie max (rosebay)	<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	
rose [†]	<i>Rosa banksiae</i>	luta
rosemary [†]	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	
rosemary, bog	<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>	nana
salvia	<i>Salvia farinacea</i>	rhea
sedum	<i>Sedum spurium</i>	dragon blood red red carpet yellow
snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.	
sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	
spiraea	<i>Astilbe X arendsii</i>	fanall
spiraea	<i>Spiraea</i> spp.	Anthony waterer red dolchica froebeli pink goldenflame red snowmound white Van Houtte white
spiraea, garland	<i>Spiraea</i> spp.	
spruce, black hills	<i>Picea glauca</i>	
spruce, Colorado blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>	
spruce, norway	<i>Picea abies</i>	
spruce, white	<i>Picea glauca</i>	conica
sweetflag, grassyy-le		
sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	
sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	
tree fern (tiki fern)	<i>Asparagus virgatus</i>	
trumpet flower, evening	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	

tulip	<i>Tulip</i> , spp	apeldoorn
verbena, shrub	<i>Lantana sellowiana</i>	
vervain	<i>Verbena</i> spp.	St. Paul
viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	American cranberry bush arrowood common snowball European cranberry bush linden Mohican Wright
vinca (periwinkle)	<i>Vinca minor</i>	
windmill palm	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	
xylosma	<i>Xylosma congestum</i>	
yarrow	<i>Achillea</i> spp.	
yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	dwarf
yew	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> <i>Taxus X media</i>	denisiformis

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

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, SELLER MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Seller's election, one of the following:

- Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
- Replacement of amount of product used.

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Information regarding the contents and levels of metals in this product is available on the Internet at <http://www.aapfco.org/metals.htm>

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