



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (H7505C)
401 "M" St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:
34704-896

Date of Issuance:
JAN 5 2006

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
 x Registration
 Reregistration

Term of Issuance:
Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
LPI Imazapyr Herbicide

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Mark Trostle
Loveland Products, Inc.
P.O. Box 1286
Greeley, CO 80632-1286

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Make the following changes to your labeling:
 - a. Change the registration number to "34704-896"
 - b. Make all of the changes detailed in the attached document "Summary of Comments on imazapyr.qxd".
3. Submit final labeling for this product **within 30 days** of the date of this letter.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

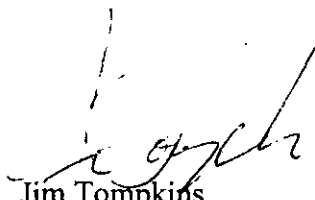
Signature of Approving Official:

Date:

1-5-06

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Tobi Colvin-Snyder at 703-305-7801.



Jim Tompkins
Product Manager (25)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Summary of Comments on imazapyr.qxd

Page: 1

Sequence number: 1

Author: Tobl

Date: 12/21/05 11:23:48 PM

Type: Note

Replace "imazapyr" with "LPI Imazapyr" throughout the label wherever "imazapyr" occurs and refers to the product rather than the active ingredient.

Sequence number: 2

Author: Tobl

Date: 12/21/05 11:25:33 PM

Type: Note

Move the "Non-agricultural Use Requirements" to immediately following the "Agricultural Use Requirements".

Sequence number: 3

Author: tsnyder

Date: 1/5/06 2:16:21 PM

Type: Note

Remove "and other similar areas" or define "other similar areas".

Sequence number: 4

Author: tsnyder

Date: 1/5/06 2:18:02 PM

Type: Note

Change "waterproof material" to "waterproof material thicker than 8 mil".

Sequence number: 5

Author: tsnyder

Date: 1/5/06 2:18:18 PM

Type: Note

Change "for washables" to "for washables exists".

Sequence number: 6

Author: tsnyder

Date: 1/5/06 2:19:31 PM

Type: Note

Change "waterproof material" to "waterproof material thicker than 8 mil".

Page: 2

Sequence number: 1

Author: tsnyder

Date: 1/5/06 2:25:58 PM

Type: Note

Define "similar areas" or remove the phrase that starts with "similar areas" in accordance with the change made in the list of use sites on the first page of the label.

Sequence number: 2

Author: tsnyder

Date: 1/5/06 2:27:04 PM

Type: Note

Change "is minimal" to "does not exist".

Page: 3

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Sequence number: 1
Author: Tobi
Date: 12/21/05 11:37:58 PM
Type: Note

Change "more restrictive label" to "more restrictive label instructions and prohibitions".

Sequence number: 2
Author: Tobi
Date: 12/21/05 11:43:12 PM
Type: Note

Throughout the label, add maximum application rates per application and per year in terms of lbs ai of imazapyr (you can put pints of LPI Imazapyr in parentheses) for all use sites where LPI Imazapyr is applied by broadcast treatment.

Page: 4

Sequence number: 1
Author: Tobi
Date: 12/21/05 11:45:04 PM
Type: Note

Change "restrictive label" to "restrictive label instructions and prohibitions".

Sequence number: 2
Author: Tobi
Date: 12/21/05 11:45:25 PM
Type: Note

Remove "imazapyr" from the list of tank mix products.

Page: 5

Sequence number: 1
Author: Tobi
Date: 12/21/05 11:48:06 PM
Type: Note

Delete "or similar products".

Page: 7

Sequence number: 1
Author: Tobi
Date: 12/21/05 11:49:05 PM
Type: Note

Add "To the extent permitted by law." immediately prior to "Buyer's or User's exclusive remedy..."

5/10

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated

JAN 5 2000
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide
Act as amended and
34704-896

LPI IMAZAPYR Herbicide

For the control of undesirable vegetation in grass pasture, rangeland and noncropland areas such as railroad, utility, pipeline and highway rights-of-way, utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, fence rows, storage areas, non-irrigation ditchbanks and other similar areas and for the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Isopropylamine salt of imazapyr(2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid)* ... 28.7%
INERT INGREDIENTS 71.3%
TOTAL 100.0%

*Equivalent to 22.6% 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid or 2 pounds acid per gallon.

U.S. Patent No. 4,798,619

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

FIRST AID

If on skin:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.
FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL:
1-800-301-7976.

EPA REG. NO. 34704-896

EPA EST. NO. 34704-MS-1

NET CONTENTS 1 GAL. (3.78 L)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS - HAZARDS TO HUMANS CAUTION

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeve shirt and long pants, chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, 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, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Spray solutions of Imazapyr herbicide should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic and plastic-lined steel containers.
DO NOT mix, store or apply Imazapyr or spray solutions of Imazapyr in unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Imazapyr should be used only in accordance with recommendations on the leaflet label attached to the container. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

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 48 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, shoes plus socks, chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

STORAGE & DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
PESTICIDE STORAGE: DO NOT store below 10°F.
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 FOR 2.5 GALLONS AND 30 GALLONS: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in an approved sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.
CONTAINER DISPOSAL FOR FIELD KEG, MINIBULK AND BULK: When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use, and return the container to the point of purchase, or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with the pesticide product. DO NOT reuse the container for any other purpose. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. DO NOT transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling. Disposal of container must be in compliance with state and local regulations.

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 (WPS) 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.
Noncrop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. See the GENERAL INFORMATION section of this label for a description of noncrop sites. DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.



IMPORTANT

DO NOT use on food crops. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds. DO NOT drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. DO NOT use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas where roots of desirable vegetation may extend and be exposed to potential injury and/or mortality from root uptake of Imazapyr herbicide, unless this risk is acceptable. DO NOT side trim desirable vegetation with this product unless severe injury or plant death can be tolerated. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.

Clean application equipment after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use sites: Imazapyr is an aqueous solution to be mixed with water and a surfactant and applied as a spray solution to grass pasture and rangeland and noncropland areas such as railroad, utility, pipeline and highway rights-of-way, utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, fence rows, storage areas, non-irrigation ditchbanks, including grazed or hayed areas within these sites. Imazapyr is recommended for the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings. Imazapyr may also be used for the release of unimproved bermudagrass (see specific directions) and for use under certain paved surfaces (see specific directions).

Application Methods: Imazapyr will control most annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in addition to many brush and vine species and Imazapyr will provide residual control of labeled weeds which germinate in the treated areas. This product may be applied either preemergence or postemergence to the weeds; however, postemergence application is the method of choice in most situations, particularly for perennial species. For maximum activity, weeds should be growing vigorously at the time of postemergence application and the spray solution should include a surfactant (see Adjuvant section for specific recommendations). These solutions may be applied selectively by using low-volume techniques or may be applied broadcast by using ground equipment or aerial equipment. In addition, Imazapyr may also be used for stump and cut stem treatments (see specific directions).

Herbicidal Activity: Imazapyr is readily absorbed through leaves, stems, and roots and is translocated rapidly throughout the plant, with accumulation in the meristematic regions. Treated plants stop growing soon after spray application. Chlorosis appears first in the newest leaves, and necrosis spreads from this point. In perennials, the herbicide is translocated into, and kills, underground storage organs which prevents regrowth. Chlorosis and tissue necrosis may not be apparent in some plant species until two weeks after application. Complete kill of plants may not occur for several weeks. Applications of Imazapyr are rainfast one hour after treatment.

PRECAUTIONS FOR AVOIDING INJURY TO NON-TARGET PLANTS

Untreated trees can occasionally be affected by root uptake of Imazapyr through movement into the top soil. Injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if Imazapyr herbicide is applied on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

MANAGING OFF-TARGET MOVEMENT

The following information is provided as general guidance for managing off-target movement. Specific use recommendations for Imazapyr may differ depending on the application technique used and the vegetation management objective.

Spray Drift: Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Spray drift from applying this product may result in damage to sensitive plants adjacent to the treatment area. Only apply this product when the potential for drift to these and other adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or non-target crops) is minimal. Do not apply when the following conditions exist that increase the likelihood of spray drift from intended targets: high or gusty winds, high temperatures, low humidity, temperature inversions.

To minimize spray drift, the applicator should be familiar with and take into account the following drift reduction advisory information. Additional information may be available from state enforcement agencies or the Cooperative Extension on the application of this product.

The best drift management strategy and most effective way to reduce drift potential are to apply large droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** – Use high rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – DO NOT exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** – use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

practices. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

• **Nozzle Type** – Use a nozzle type that is designated for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift. DO NOT use nozzles producing a mist droplet spray.

Application Height: Making applications at the lowest possible height (aircraft, ground driven spray boom) that is safe and practical reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the application equipment (e.g. aircraft, ground) upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud, which can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Wind Erosion: Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment: Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

Managing spray drift from aerial applications: Applicators must follow these requirements to avoid off-target drift movement: 1) boom length – the distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor, 2) nozzles orientation – nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees, and 3) application height – without compromising aircraft safety, applications should be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the crop canopy or tallest plants. Applicators must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Ground Application (Broadcast): Use 5 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

ADJUVANTS

Postemergence applications of Imazapyr herbicide require the addition of a spray adjuvant for optimum herbicide performance.

Nonionic Surfactants: Use a nonionic surfactant at the rate 0.25% v/v or higher (see manufacturer's label) of the spray solution (0.25% v/v is equivalent to 1 quart in 100 gallons). For best results, select a nonionic surfactant with a HLB (hydrophilic to lipophilic balance) ratio between 12 and 17 with at least 70% surfactant in the formulated product (alcohols, fatty acids, oils, ethylene glycol or diethylene glycol should not be considered as surfactants to meet the above requirements).

Methylated Seed Oils or Vegetable Oil Concentrates: Instead of a surfactant, a methylated seed oil or vegetable-based seed oil concentrate may be used at the rate of 1.5 to 2 pints per acre. When using spray volumes greater than 30 gallons per acre methylated seed oil or vegetable based seed oil concentrates should be mixed at a rate of 1% of the total spray volume or alternatively use a nonionic surfactant as described above. Research indicates that these oils may aid in Imazapyr deposition and uptake by plants under moisture or temperature stress.

Silicone Based Surfactants: See manufacturer's label for specific rate recommendations. Silicone-based surfactants may reduce the surface tension of the spray droplet allowing greater spreading on the leaf surface as compared to conventional nonionic surfactants. However, some silicone-based surfactants may dry too quickly, limiting herbicide uptake.

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Fertilizer/Surfactant Blends: Nitrogen based liquid fertilizers such as 28%N, 32%N, 10-34-0 or ammonium sulfate, may be added at the rate of 2 to 3 pints per acre in combination with the recommended rate of nonionic surfactant, methylated seed oil or vegetable/seed oil concentrate. The use of fertilizers in a tank mix without a nonionic surfactant, methylated seed oil or vegetable/seed oil concentrate is not recommended.

BRUSH CONTROL

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

All precautions should be taken to minimize or eliminate spray drift. Fixed wing aircraft and helicopters can be used to apply Imazapyr, however, DO NOT make applications by fixed wing aircraft unless appropriate buffer zones can be maintained to prevent spray drift out of the target area or, when treating open tracts of land, spray drift as a result of fixed wing aircraft application can be tolerated. Aerial equipment designed to minimize spray drift, such as a helicopter equipped with a Microfoil™ boom, Thru-Valve™ boom or raindrop nozzles, must be used and calibrated. Except when applying with a Microfoil boom, a drift control agent may be added at the recommended label rate. To avoid drift, applications should not be made during inversion conditions, when winds are gusty, or any other conditions which allow drift. Side trimming is not recommended with Imazapyr unless death of treated tree can be tolerated.

Uniformly apply the recommended amount of Imazapyr in 5 to 30 gallons of water per acre; include in the spray solution a nonionic surfactant or methylated seed oil or manufacturer's label rate of a silicone-based surfactant (See the Adjuvant section of this label for specific recommendations). A foam reducing agent may be added at the recommended label rate, if needed.

IMPORTANT: Thoroughly clean application equipment, including landing gear, immediately after use of this product. Prolonged exposure of this product to uncoated steel (except stainless steel) surfaces may result in corrosion and failure of the exposed part. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) may prevent corrosion.

GROUND APPLICATIONS

IMPORTANT: To minimize spray drift, select proper nozzles to avoid spraying a fine mist, use pressures less than 50 psi, and do not spray under gusty or windy conditions. Add a foam reducing agent, if needed, and a spray pattern indicator, if desired, at the recommended label rates. Clean application equipment after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

When making applications to rights-of-way corridors where desirable tree roots may extend, use 1 to 3 pints of Imazapyr herbicide per acre in combination with recommended tank-mixes. It is not recommended to use rates higher than 3 pints per acre in these situations as injury or death of desirable trees may occur when their roots extend into treated zones.

Side Trimming: DO NOT side trim with Imazapyr unless severe injury or death of the treated tree can be tolerated. Imazapyr is readily translocated and can result in death of the entire tree.

Low Volume: Use equipment calibrated to deliver 5 to 20 gallons of spray solution per acre. To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix in water 0.5 to 5% Imazapyr plus surfactant (see the Adjuvant section of this label for specific recommendations). A foam reducing agent may be applied at the recommended label rate, if needed. For control of difficult brush species (see "Weeds Controlled" section for relative susceptibility of weeds species), use the higher concentrations of herbicide and/or spray volumes but do not apply more than 6 pints of Imazapyr per acre. Excessive wetting of foliage is not recommended. See the Mixing Guide below for some suggested volumes of Imazapyr and water.

SUGGESTED TANK-MIXES AND APPLICATION RATES*

Target Vegetation	Rate of Imazapyr herbicide	Tank Mix
Mixed hardwoods without elm, locust, or pine	1.0 - 1.5% by volume	Surfactant
Mixed hardwoods containing elm, locust, and pine	0.5 - 1.0% by volume	Accord® at 2 - 3% by volume plus surfactant
Mixed hardwoods with locust and pine but no elm	0.5 - 1.0% by volume	Krenite® at 2 - 5% by volume plus surfactant
Mixed hardwoods with locust and elm but no pine	0.5 - 1.0% by volume	Escort® at 2 oz./Acre or 2.3 grams/gal plus surfactant

*Tank mixes with 2,4-D or products containing 2,4-D have resulted in reduced efficacy of Imazapyr.

MIXING CHART

% Solution	Amount Imazapyr per Gallon of Mix	Amount Imazapyr per 4 Gallon Backpack
0.5%	0.6 oz.	2.6 oz.
1.0%	1.3 oz.	5.1 oz.
2.0%	2.6 oz.	10.2 oz.
3.0%	3.8 oz.	15.4 oz.
5.0%	6.4 oz.	25.6 oz.

MEASURING CHART

128 ounces = 1 gallon 8 pints = 1 gallon 2 pints = 1 quart
16 ounces = 1 pint 4 quarts = 1 gallon

Application Tips: For low volume, select proper nozzles to avoid over-application. Proper application is critical to ensure desirable results. Best results are achieved when the spray covers the crown and approximately 70 percent of the plant. The use of an even flat fan tip with a spray angle of 40 degrees or less will aid in proper deposition.

Recommended tip sizes include 4004E, or 1504E. For a straight stream and cone pattern, adjustable cone nozzles such as 550 X3 or 550 X4 may be used. Attaching a roll-over valve onto a Spraying Systems Model 30 gunjet or other similar spray guns allows for the use of both a flat fan and cone tips on the same gun.

Proper Spray Pattern: Moisten, but do not drench target vegetation causing spray solution to run off.

Low Volume with Backpacks: For brush up to 4 feet tall, spray down on the crown, covering crown and penetrating approximately 70% of the plant.

For brush 4 to 8 feet tall, swipe the sides of target vegetation by directing spray to at least two sides of the plant in smooth vertical motions from the crown to the bottom. Make sure to cover the crown whenever possible.

For brush over 8 feet tall, lace sides of the brush by directing spray to at least two sides of the target in smooth zigzag motions from crown to bottom.

Low Volume with Hydraulic Handgun Application Equipment: Use same technique as described above for Low Volume with Backpacks.

For broadcast applications, simulate a gentle rain near the top of target vegetation, allowing spray to contact the crown and penetrate the target foliage without falling to the understory. Herbicide spray solution which contact the understory may result in severe injury or death of plants in the understory.

SPRAY SOLUTION MIXING GUIDE FOR LOW VOLUME APPLICATIONS

AMOUNT OF SPRAY SOLUTION BEING PREPARED	DESIRED CONCENTRATION (fluid volume)				
	0.5%	0.75%	1%	1.5%	5%
	(amount Imazapyr herbicide to use)				
1 gallon	0.6 oz.	0.9 oz.	1.3 oz.	1.9 oz.	6.5 oz.
3 gallons	1.9 oz.	2.8 oz.	3.8 oz.	5.8 oz.	1.2 pints
4 gallons	2.5 oz.	3.8 oz.	5.1 oz.	7.7 oz.	1.6 pints
5 gallons	3.2 oz.	4.8 oz.	6.5 oz.	9.6 oz.	2 pints
50 gallons	2 pints	3 pints	4 pints	6 pints	10 quarts
100 gallons	4 pints	6 pints	8 pints	6 quarts	5 gallons

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

High Volumes: For optimum performance when spraying medium to high density brush, use equipment calibrated to deliver up to 100 gallons of spray solution per acre (GPA). Spray solutions exceeding 100 GPA may result in excessive spray run-off, causing increased ground cover injury, and injury to desirable species. To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix Imazapyr at a rate of 2 to 6 pints per acre (see Important section under Ground Applications) in water and add a surfactant (see Adjuvant section for specific recommendations and rates of surfactants). A foam reducing agent may be added at the recommended label rate, if needed. For control of difficult species (see "Weeds Controlled" section for relative susceptibility of weed species), use the higher concentrations of herbicide and/or spray volumes but do not apply more than 6 pints of Imazapyr per acre. Uniformly cover the foliage of the vegetation to be controlled but do not apply to run-off. Excessive wetting of foliage is not recommended.

TANK MIXES FOR BRUSH CONTROL

Imazapyr herbicide may be tank-mixed with Accord®, Roundup®, Krenite®, Escort®, Telar®, Tordon™ K, Garlon™ 3A, Banvel® and Vanquash® to provide control of Imazapyr tolerant species.

Consult manufacturer's labels for specific rates and weeds controlled. Always follow the more restrictive label when making an application involving tank-mixes. Tank-mixing with 2,4-D or products which contain 2,4-D have resulted in reduced performance of Imazapyr.

INVERT EMULSIONS

Imazapyr can be applied as an invert emulsion. The spray solution results in an invert (water-in-oil) spray emulsion designed to minimize spray drift and spray run-off, resulting in more herbicide on the target foliage. The spray emulsion may be formed in a single tank (batch mixing) or injected (in-line mixing). Consult the invert chemical label for proper mixing directions.

CUT STUBBLE

Imazapyr can be applied within 2 weeks after mechanical mowing or cutting of brush. To suppress or control resprouting, uniformly apply a spray solution of Imazapyr at the rate of 1 to 2 pints per acre to the cut area. Imazapyr may be tank-mixed with Tordon K to aid in control or suppression of brush. The addition of 5% (v/v) or more of a penetrating agent can aid in uptake through the bark or exposed roots.

Cut stubble applications are made to the soil and cut brush stumps. This type of application may increase ground cover injury. However, vegetation will recover. Making applications of Imazapyr directly to the soil can increase potential root uptake causing injury or death of desirable trees.

Efficacy can be increased and root uptake by desirable vegetation can be decreased if the brush is allowed to regrow and the foliage is treated. See the Brush Control section of this label.

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STUMP AND CUT STEM TREATMENTS

Imazapyr may be used to control undesirable woody vegetation on noncropland by applying the imazapyr solution to the cambium area of freshly-cut stump surfaces or to fresh cuts on the stem of the target woody vegetation. Applications can be made at any time of the year except during periods of heavy sap flow in the spring. Do not overapply solution causing run-off or puddling.

Mixing: Imazapyr may be mixed as either a concentrated or dilute solution for stump and cut stem treatments. The dilute solution may be used for applications to the surface of the stump or to cuts on the stem of the target woody vegetation. Concentrated solutions may be used for applications to cuts on the stem. Use of the concentrated solution permits application to fewer cuts on the stem, especially for larger diameter trees. Follow the application instructions to determine proper application techniques for each type of solution.

To prepare a dilute solution, mix 8 to 12 fluid ounces of Imazapyr with one gallon of water. If temperatures are such that freezing of the spray mixture may occur, antifreeze (ethylene glycol) may be used according to manufacturer's label to prevent freezing. The use of a surfactant or penetrating agent may improve uptake through partially callused cambiums. To prepare a concentrated solution, mix 2 quarts of Imazapyr with no more than 1 quart of water.

APPLICATION WITH DILUTE SOLUTIONS

For cut stump treatments: Spray or brush the solution onto the cambium area of the freshly cut stump surface. Insure that the solution thoroughly wets the entire cambium area (the wood next to the bark of the stump).

For tree injection treatments: Using standard injection equipment, apply 1 milliliter of solution at each injection site around the tree with no more than one inch intervals between cut edges. Insure that the injector completely penetrates the bark at each injection site.

For frill or girdle treatments: Using a hatchet, machete, or similar device, make cuts through the bark at intervals around the tree with no more than two inch intervals between cut edges. Spray or brush the solution into each cut until thoroughly wet.

APPLICATION WITH CONCENTRATED SOLUTIONS

For tree injection treatments: Using standard injection equipment, apply 1 milliliter of solution at each injection site. Make at least one injection cut for every 3 inches of Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) on the target tree. For example, a 3 inch DBH tree will receive 1 injection cut and a 6 inch DBH tree will receive 2 injection cuts. On trees requiring more than one injection site, place the injection cuts at approximately equal intervals around the tree.

For frill or girdle treatments: Using a hatchet, machete, or similar device, make cuts through the bark at approximately equal intervals around the tree. Make at least one cut for every 3 inches of DBH on the target tree. For example, a 3 inch DBH tree will receive 1 cut and a 6 inch DBH tree will receive 2 cuts. Spray or brush the solution into each cut until thoroughly wet.

NOTE: Injury may occur to desirable woody plants if the shoots extend from the same root system or their root systems are grafted to those of the treated tree.

FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS UNDER PAVED SURFACES

Imazapyr can be used under asphalt, pond liners and other paved areas, ONLY in industrial sites or where the pavement has a suitable barrier along the perimeter that prevents encroachment of roots of desirable plants.

Imazapyr herbicide should be used only where the area to be treated has been prepared according to good construction practices. If rhizomes, stolons, tubers or other vegetative plant parts are present in the site, they should be removed by scalping with a grader blade to a depth sufficient to insure their complete removal.

IMPORTANT: Paving should follow Imazapyr applications as soon as possible. **DO NOT** apply where the chemical may contact the roots of desirable trees or other plants.

The product is not recommended for use under pavement on residential properties such as driveways or parking lots, nor is it recommended for use in recreational areas such as under bike or jogging paths, golf carts paths, or tennis courts, or where landscape plantings could be anticipated. Injury or death of desirable plants may result if this product is applied where roots are present or where they may extend into the treated area. Roots of trees and shrubs may extend a considerable distance beyond the branch extremities or so-called drip line.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR PAVED SURFACES

Applications should be made to the soil surface only when final grade is established. Do not move soil following Imazapyr application.

Apply Imazapyr in sufficient water (at least 100 gallons per acre) to ensure thorough and uniform wetting of the soil surface, including the shoulder areas. Add Imazapyr at a rate of 6 pints per acre (2.3 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet) to clean water in the spray tank during the filling operation. Agitate before spraying.

If the soil is not moist prior to treatment, incorporation of Imazapyr is needed for herbicide activation. Imazapyr can be incorporated into the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches using a rototiller or disc. Rainfall or irrigation of 1 inch will also provide uniform incorporation. Do not allow treated soil to wash or move into untreated areas.

FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN UNIMPROVED BERMUDAGRASS AND BAHIA GRASS

Imazapyr may be used on unimproved bermudagrass and bahiagrass turf such as roadsides, utility rights-of-way and other non-cropland industrial sites. The application of Imazapyr on established common and coastal bermudagrass and bahiagrass provides control of labeled broadleaf and grass weeds. Competition from these weeds is eliminated, releasing the bermudagrass and bahiagrass. Treatment of bermudagrass with Imazapyr results in a compacted growth habit and seedhead inhibition.

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment using at least 10 gallons of water per acre with a spray pressure 20 to 50 psi.

IMPORTANT: Temporary yellowing of grass may occur when treatment is made after growth commences. **DO NOT** add surfactant in excess of the recommended rate (1 oz. per 25 gallons of spray solution). **DO NOT APPLY** to grass during its first growing season. **DO NOT APPLY** to grass that is under stress from drought, disease, insects, or other causes.

DOSAGE RATES AND TIMING

Bermudagrass - Apply Imazapyr at 6 to 12 oz. per acre when the bermudagrass is dormant. Apply Imazapyr at 6 to 8 oz. per acre after the bermudagrass has reached full green-up. Applications made during green-up will delay green-up. Include a surfactant in the spray solution (see **IMPORTANT** statement above).

For additional pre-emergence control of annual grasses and small seeded broadleaf weeds, add Pendulum® herbicide at the rate of 3.3 to 6.6 lbs. per acre. Consult the Pendulum label for weeds controlled and for other use directions and precautions.

For control of johnsongrass in bermudagrass turf, apply Imazapyr at 8 oz. per acre plus Roundup® herbicide at 12 oz. per acre plus surfactant. For additional control of broadleaves and vines, Garlon™ 3A may be added to the above mix at the rate of 1-2 pints per acre. Observe all precautions and restrictions on the Garlon 3A and Roundup labels.

Bahiagrass - Apply Imazapyr at 4 to 8 oz. per acre when the bahiagrass is dormant or after the grass has initiated green-up but has not exceeded 25% green-up. Include in the spray solution a surfactant (see **Adjuvant** section for specific recommendations on surfactants).

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Bedstraw	(<i>Galium</i> spp.)
Bishopweed	(<i>Ptilimnium capillaceum</i>)
Buttercup	(<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i>)
Carolina geranium	(<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>)
Fescue	(<i>Festuca</i> spp.)
Foxtail	(<i>Setaria</i> spp.)
Little barley	(<i>Hordeum pusillum</i>)
Seedling Johnsongrass	(<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)
Wild carrot	(<i>Daucus carota</i>)
White clover	(<i>Trifolium repens</i>)
Yellow woodsorrel	(<i>Oxalis stricta</i>)

GRASS GROWTH AND SEEDHEAD SUPPRESSION

Imazapyr may be used to suppress growth and seedhead development of certain turf-grasses in unimproved areas. When applied to desirable turf, Imazapyr may result in temporary turf damage and/or discoloration. Effect to the desirable turf may vary with environmental conditions. For optimum performance, application should be made prior to culm elongation. Applications may be made before or after mowing. If applied prior to mowing, allow at least three days of active growth before mowing. If following a mowing, allow sufficient time for the grasses to recover before applying this product or injury may be amplified.

DO NOT APPLY to turf under stress (drought, cold, insect damaged, etc.) or severe injury or death may occur.

Bermudagrass - Apply Imazapyr herbicide at 6 to 8 oz. per acre from early green-up to prior to seed head initiation. **DO NOT** add a surfactant for this application.

Cool Season Unimproved Turf - Apply Imazapyr at 2 oz. per acre plus 0.25% non-ionic surfactant. For increased suppression, Imazapyr may be tank-mixed with such products as Campaign® 24 oz. per acre) or Embark® (8 oz. per acre).

Tank-mixes may increase injury to desired turf. Consult each product label for recommended turf species and other use directions and precautions. Tank mixes with 2,4-D or products containing 2,4-D may decrease the effectiveness of Imazapyr.

TOTAL VEGETATION CONTROL WHERE BAREGROUND IS DESIRED

Imazapyr is an effective herbicide for pre-emergence or post-emergence control of many annual and perennial broadleaf and grass weeds where bareground is desired. Imazapyr is particularly effective on hard-to-control perennial grasses. Imazapyr at 1.5 to 6 pints per acre can be used alone or in tank-mix with Roundup®, Finale®, MSMA, Diuron, Karmex®, Pendulum®, Imazapyr, Simazine, Banvel®, Vanquish®, or Oust® herbicides. The degree and duration of control are dependent on the rate of Imazapyr used, tank-mix partner, the volume of carrier, soil texture, rainfall and other conditions.

Consult manufacturer's labels for specific rates and weeds controlled. Always follow the more restrictive label when making an application involving tank-mixes.

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TANK-MIX RECOMMENDATION FOR BAREGROUND

Herbicide Rates per Acre*

Imazapyr rate in pints	Pendulum® WDG in lbs.	Pendulum 3.3 EC in quarts	Diuron in lbs. a.i.
1.5 - 3	6.6	4.8	4 - 6
2 - 4	6.6	4.8	6 - 10
3 - 6	6.6	4.8	8 - 12

*Use higher rates for fall applications and in areas that have not been previously treated or that feature heavy infestations.

Application of Imazapyr may be made anytime of the year. Use equipment calibrated to deliver desired gallons per acre spray volume and uniformly distribute the spray pattern over the treated area.

Postemergence Applications: Always use a spray adjuvant (see Adjuvant section of this label) when making a postemergence application. For optimum performance on tough to control annual grasses, applications should be made at a total volume of 100 gallons per acre or less. For quicker burndown or brown-out of target weeds, Imazapyr may be tank-mixed with products such as Roundup, Finale, or MSMA. Tank mixes with 2,4-D or products containing 2,4-D have reduced performance of Imazapyr. Always follow the more restrictive label when tank-mixing.

Spot Treatments: Imazapyr may be used as a follow-up treatment to control escapes or weed encroachment in a bareground situation. To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix in each gallon of water 0.5 to 5% Imazapyr plus an adjuvant. For increased burndown, include Roundup, Finale, MSMA, or similar products. For added residual weed control or to increase the weed spectrum add Pendulum® or Diuron. Always follow the most restrictive label when tank-mixing.

FOR SPOT TREATMENT WEED CONTROL IN GRASS PASTURE AND RANGELAND

For the control of undesirable vegetation in grass pasture and rangeland, Imazapyr may be applied as a spot treatment at a rate of 2 to 48 fluid ounces of product per treated acre using any of the described ground application methods. Spot applications to grass pasture and rangeland may not exceed more than one tenth of the area to be grazed or cut for hay. See appropriate sections of this label for specific use directions for the application method and vegetation control desired. **DO NOT** apply more than 48 fluid ounces per acre per year.

Grazing and haying restrictions: There are no grazing restrictions following Imazapyr application. **DO NOT** cut forage grass for hay for seven days after Imazapyr application.

GUIDELINES FOR RANGELAND USE

Imazapyr may be applied to rangeland for the control of undesirable vegetation in order to achieve one or more of the following vegetation management objectives:

1. The control of undesirable (non-native, invasive and noxious) plant species.
2. The control of undesirable vegetation in order to aid in the establishment of desirable rangeland plant species.
3. The control of undesirable vegetation in order to aid in the establishment of desirable rangeland vegetation following a fire.
4. The control of undesirable vegetation for purposes of wildfire fuel reduction.
5. The release of existing desirable rangeland plant communities from the competitive pressure of undesirable plant species.
6. The control of undesirable vegetation for purposes of wildlife habitat improvement.

To ensure the protection of threatened and endangered plants when applying Imazapyr herbicide to rangeland:

1. Federal agencies must follow NEPA regulations to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
2. State agencies must work with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the Service's designated state conservation agency to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
3. Other organizations or individuals must operate under a Habitat Conservation Plan if threatened or endangered plants are known to be present on the land to be treated.

Please use the appropriate section(s) of this label for specific use directions for the desired rangeland vegetation management objective.

Imazapyr should only be applied to a given rangeland acre as specific weed problems arise. Long term control of undesirable weed species ultimately depends on the successful use of land management practices that promote the growth and sustainability of desirable rangeland plant species.

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINE

Rotation crops may be planted twelve months after applying Imazapyr at the recommended pasture and rangeland rate. Following twelve months after an Imazapyr application, and before planting any crop, a successful field bioassay must be completed. The field bioassay consists of a test strip of the intended rotational crop planted in the previously treated area in the grass pasture/rangeland and grown to maturity. The test strip should include low areas and knolls, and include variations in soil type and pH within the treated area. If no crop injury is evident in the test strip, the intended rotation crop may be planted the following year.

Use of Imazapyr in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotation crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product, and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible.

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY IMAZAPYR

Imazapyr will provide preemergence or postemergence control of the following target vegetation species at the rates listed. Residual control refers to control of newly germinating seedlings in both annuals and perennials. In general, annual weeds may be controlled by preemergence or postemergence applications of Imazapyr. For established biennials and perennials, postemergence applications of Imazapyr are recommended. The rates shown below pertain to broadcast applications and indicate the relative sensitivity of these weeds. The relative sensitivity should be referenced when preparing low volume spray solutions (see "Low Volume" section of "Ground Applications"); low volume applications may provide control of the target species with less Imazapyr per acre than is shown for the broadcast treatments. Imazapyr should be used only in accordance with the recommendations on this label and the leaflet label.

Resistant Biotypes: Naturally occurring biotypes (a plant within a given species that has a slightly different, but distinct genetic makeup from other plants of the same species) of some weeds listed on this label may not be effectively controlled by this and/or other herbicides (Oust®) with the ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibiting mode of action. If naturally occurring ALS/AHAS resistant biotypes are present in an area, Imazapyr should be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control.

GRASSES

Apply 2 - 3 pints per acre¹

COMMON NAME	SPECIES	GROWTH HABIT ²
Annual bluegrass	(<i>Poa annua</i>)	A
Broadleaf signalgrass	(<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>)	A
Canada bluegrass	(<i>Poa compressa</i>)	P
Downy brome	(<i>Bromus tectorum</i>)	A
Fescue	(<i>Festuca</i> spp.)	A/P
Foxtail	(<i>Setaria</i> spp.)	A
Italian ryegrass	(<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>)	A
Johnsongrass	(<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)	P
Kentucky bluegrass	(<i>Poa pratensis</i>)	P
Lovegrass	(<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.)	A/P
Orchardgrass	(<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>)	P
Paragrass	(<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>)	P
Quackgrass	(<i>Agropyron repens</i>)	P
Sandbur	(<i>Cenchrus</i> spp.)	A
Sand dropseed	(<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>)	A
Smooth brome	(<i>Bromus inermis</i>)	P
Vaseygrass	(<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>)	P
Wild oats	(<i>Avena fatua</i>)	A
Witchgrass	(<i>Panicum capillare</i>)	A

Apply 3 - 4 pints per acre¹

Barnyardgrass ³	(<i>Echinochloa crus-gali</i>)	A
Beardgrass	(<i>Andropogon</i> spp.)	P
Bluegrass, Annual ³	(<i>Poa annua</i>)	A
Cheat	(<i>Bromus secalinus</i>)	A
Crabgrass	(<i>Digitaria</i> spp.)	A
Crowfootgrass ³	(<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>)	A
Falt panicum	(<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>)	A
Giant Reed	(<i>Arundo donax</i>)	A
Goosegrass	(<i>Eleusine indica</i>)	A
Itchgrass ³	(<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>)	A
Junglegrass ³	(<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>)	A
Lovegrass ³	(<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.)	A
Maidencane	(<i>Panicum hemitomon</i>)	A
Panicum, Brown ³	(<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>)	A
Panicum, Texas ³	(<i>Panicum texanum</i>)	A
Prairie threeawn	(<i>Aristida oligantha</i>)	P
Reed canarygrass	(<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>)	P
Sandbur, Field ³	(<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>)	A
Signalgrass ³	(<i>Brachiaria</i> spp.)	A
Torpedograss	(<i>Panicum repens</i>)	P
Wild barley	(<i>Hordeum</i> spp.)	A
Woolly Cupgrass ³	(<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>)	A

Apply 4 - 6 pints per acre¹

Bahiagrass	(<i>Paspalum notatum</i>)	P
Bermudagrass ⁴	(<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)	P
Big bluestem	(<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>)	P
Cattail	(<i>Typha</i> spp.)	P
Cogongrass	(<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>)	P
Dallisgrass	(<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>)	P
Feathertop	(<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>)	P
Guineagrass	(<i>Panicum maximum</i>)	P
Phragmites	(<i>Phragmites australis</i>)	P
Prairie cordgrass	(<i>Spartina pectinata</i>)	P
Saltgrass ⁴	(<i>Distichlis stricta</i>)	P
Sand dropseed	(<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>)	P
Sprangletop ³	(<i>Leptochloa</i> spp.)	A
Timothy	(<i>Phleum pratense</i>)	P
Wirestem muhly	(<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>)	P

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BROADLEAVES

COMMON NAME	SPECIES	GROWTH HABIT ²
Apply 2 - 3 pints per acre¹		
Alligatorweed	(<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>)	A/P
Burdock	(<i>Arctium</i> spp.)	B
Carpeweed	(<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>)	A
Carolina geranium	(<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>)	A
Clover	(<i>Trifolium</i> spp.)	A/P
Common chickweed	(<i>Stellaria media</i>)	A
Common ragweed	(<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>)	A
Dandelion	(<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>)	P
Dogfennel	(<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>)	A
Filaree	(<i>Erodium</i> spp.)	A
Flaebane	(<i>Erigeron</i> spp.)	A
Hoary vervain	(<i>Verbena stricta</i>)	P
Indian mustard	(<i>Brassica juncea</i>)	A
Kochia ⁵	(<i>Kochia scoparia</i>)	A
Lambsquarters	(<i>Chenopodium album</i>)	A
Lespedeza	(<i>Lespedeza</i> spp.)	P
Miners lettuce	(<i>Montia perfoliata</i>)	A
Mullein	(<i>Verbascum</i> spp.)	B
Nettleleaf goosefoot	(<i>Chenopodium murale</i>)	A
Oxeye daisy	(<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>)	P
Pepperweed	(<i>Lepidium</i> spp.)	A
Pigweed	(<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.)	A
Puncturevine	(<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)	A
Russian thistle	(<i>Salsola kali</i>)	A
Smartweed	(<i>Polygonum</i> spp.)	A/P
Sorell	(<i>Rumex</i> spp.)	P
Sunflower	(<i>Helianthus</i> spp.)	A
Sweet clover	(<i>Melilotus</i> spp.)	A/B
Tansey mustard	(<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>)	A
Western ragweed	(<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>)	P
Wild carrot	(<i>Daucus carota</i>)	B
Wild lettuce	(<i>Lactuca</i> spp.)	A/B
Wild parsnip	(<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>)	B
Wild turnip	(<i>Brassica campestris</i>)	B
Woollyleaf bursage	(<i>Franseria tomentosa</i>)	P
Yellow woodsorrel	(<i>Oxalis stricta</i>)	P
Apply 3 - 4 pints per acre¹		
Broom snakeweed ⁶	(<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>)	P
Bull thistle	(<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>)	B
Burclover ³	(<i>Medicago</i> spp.)	A
Chickweed, Mouseear ⁵	(<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>)	A
Clover, Hop ³	(<i>Trifolium procumbens</i>)	A
Cocklebur	(<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>)	A
Cudweed ³	(<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.)	A
Desert Camelthorn	(<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>)	P
Diffuse knapweed	(<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>)	A
Dock	(<i>Rumex</i> spp.)	P
Fiddleneck ³	(<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>)	A
Goldenrod	(<i>Solidago</i> spp.)	P
Henbit ³	(<i>Lamium aplexicaule</i>)	A
Knotweed, prostrate ³	(<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	A/P
Pokeweed	(<i>Phytolacca americana</i>)	P
Purple loosestrife ⁶	(<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>)	P
Purslane	(<i>Portulaca</i> spp.)	A
Pusley, Florida ³	(<i>Richardia scabra</i>)	A
Rocket, London ³	(<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>)	A
Rush skeletonweed ⁶	(<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>)	B
Saltbush	(<i>Atriplex</i> spp.)	A
Shepherd's-purse ³	(<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>)	A
Spurge, Annual ³	(<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.)	A
Stinging nettle ⁶	(<i>Urtica dioica</i>)	A
Velvetleaf ³	(<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>)	P
Yellow starthistle	(<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>)	A
Apply 4 - 6 pints per acre¹		
Arrowwood	(<i>Pluchea sericea</i>)	A
Canada thistle	(<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	P
Giant ragweed	(<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>)	A
Grey rabbitbrush	(<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>)	P
Japanese bamboo/knotweed	(<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>)	P
Little mallow	(<i>Malva parviflora</i>)	B
Milkweed	(<i>Asclepias</i> spp.)	P
Primrose	(<i>Oenothera kunthiana</i>)	P
Russian knapweed	(<i>Centaurea repens</i>)	P
Silverleaf nightshade	(<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>)	P
Southistle	(<i>Sonchus</i> spp.)	A
Texas thistle	(<i>Cirsium texanum</i>)	P
Apply 1 pint per acre		
Field bindweed	(<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>)	P
Hedge bindweed	(<i>Calystegia sepium</i>)	A

Broadleaves cont'd.:

COMMON NAME	SPECIES	GROWTH HABIT ²
Wild buckwheat	(<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>)	P
Apply 2 - 3 pints per acre¹		
Apply 3 - 4 pints per acre¹		
Greenbriar	(<i>Smilax</i> spp.)	P
Honeysuckle	(<i>Lonicera</i> spp.)	P
Momingg glory	(<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.)	A/P
Poison Ivy	(<i>Rhus radicans</i>)	P
Redvine	(<i>Brunnichia cirtosa</i>)	P
Wild rose	(<i>Rosa</i> spp.)	P
Including: Multiflora	(<i>Rosa multiflora</i>)	P
Macartney rose	(<i>Rosa bracteata</i>)	P
Apply 4 - 6 pints per acre¹		
Kudzu ⁴	(<i>Pueraria lobata</i>)	P
Trumpet creeper	(<i>Campsis radicans</i>)	P
Virginia creeper	(<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>)	P
Wild grape	(<i>Vitis</i> spp.)	P
BRUSH SPECIES		
Apply 4 - 6 pints per acre¹		
COMMON NAME	SPECIES	GROWTH HABIT ²
American beech	(<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>)	P
Ash	(<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.)	P
Bald cypress	(<i>Taxodium distichum</i>)	P
Bigleaf Maple	(<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>)	P
Black Locust ⁷	(<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)	P
Blackgum	(<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	P
Boxelder	(<i>Acer negundo</i>)	P
Brazilian peppertree ⁸	(<i>Schinus molle</i>)	P
Cherry	(<i>Prunus</i> spp.)	P
Chinaberry	(<i>Melia azadirach</i>)	P
Chinese tallow-tree	(<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>)	P
Dogwood	(<i>Cornus</i> spp.)	P
Elm ⁹	(<i>Ulmus</i> spp.)	P
Hawthorn	(<i>Crataegus</i> spp.)	P
Hickory	(<i>Carya</i> spp.)	P
Honeylocust ¹⁰	(<i>Gleditsia trifacanthos</i>)	P
Maple	(<i>Acer</i> spp.)	P
Melaleuca ⁸	(<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>)	P
Mulberry	(<i>Morus</i> spp.)	P
Oak	(<i>Quercus</i> spp.)	P
Persimmon	(<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>)	P
Pine ¹¹	(<i>Pinus</i> spp.)	P
Poplar	(<i>Populus</i> spp.)	P
Privet	(<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>)	P
Red Alder	(<i>Alnus rubra</i>)	P
Red Maple	(<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	P
Russian Olive	(<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>)	P
Saltcedar	(<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>)	P
Sassafras	(<i>Sassafras albidum</i>)	P
Sourwood	(<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>)	P
Sumac	(<i>Rhus</i> spp.)	P
Sweetgum	(<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)	P
Willow	(<i>Salix</i> spp.)	P
Yellow poplar	(<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	P

1 The higher rates should be used where heavy or well established infestations occur.

2 Growth Habit - A = Annual, B = Biennial, P = Perennial

3 For preemergence control, tank-mix with Pendulum®.

4 Use a minimum of 75 GPA - Control of established stands may require repeat applications.

5 For preemergence control, tank-mix with Pendulum® or Karmex®.

6 For best results early postemergence applications are required.

7 Tank-mix with Roundup®, Accord®, Escort®, Krenite®, Garlon™ 3A, or Tordon™ K.

8 See supplemental labeling for Florida.

9 Tank-mix with Roundup®, Accord®, or Escort.

10 Tank-mix with Roundup®, Accord®, Garlon 3A, or Tordon K.

11 Tank-mix with Accord®, Roundup®, Garlon 3A, Tordon K, or Krenite.

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