

DEC 3 1999

Janet M. Overholt  
American Cyanamid Company  
P.O. Box 400  
Princeton, NJ 08543-0400

Dear Ms. Overholt:

Subject: Revised Labeling  
Plateau Herbicide  
EPA Registration No 241-365  
Your Submission Dated November 16, 1999

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended is acceptable provided that you:

1. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:

a. If the Precautionary Statements section does not appear on the front panel add a referral statement similar to the following:

See side panel for additional precautionary statements.

b. The Statement of Practical Treatment section must be moved out of the Precautionary Statements section since this is not the language required for Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals by 40 CFR 156.10. The preferred location for the Statement of Practical Treatment is on the front panel or before or after the Precautionary Statements section.

c. We could not locate the pesticide brand name "Milestone" in our computer data base. Verify that this pesticide is currently registered for use on non-crop areas similar to uses for this product.

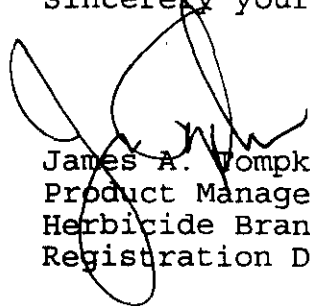
2. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

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

Sincerely yours,



James A. Wompkins  
Product Manager (25)  
Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

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**PLATEAU® herbicide**

**FOR WEED CONTROL, NATIVE GRASS ESTABLISHMENT AND TURF GROWTH SUPPRESSION  
ON ROADSIDES AND OTHER NONCROP AREAS**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Ammonium salt of imazapic (±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-methyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid\* ..... 23.6%

INERT INGREDIENTS..... 76.4%

TOTAL..... 100.0%

\*Equivalent to 22.2% (±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-methyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid

(1 gallon contains 2.0 pounds of active ingredient as the free acid)

EPA Reg. No. 241-365

U.S. Patent No. 4798619

EPA Est. No.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**CAUTION!/PRECAUCION!**

**PRECAUCION AL USUARIO:** Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call collect, day or night, area code 973-683-3100.

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY  
~~NORTH AMERICA~~ GLOBAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DIVISION  
SPECIALTY PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT  
ONE CAMPUS DRIVE  
PARSIPPANY, NJ 07054 ©1999

Net Contents:

® Registered Trademark of American Cyanamid Company

**ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
In EPA Letter Dated:**

DEC 3 1999  
Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under EPA Reg. No.  
241-365

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## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

#### CAUTION!

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

#### STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

- IF INHALED:** Remove victim to fresh air. 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.
- IF ON SKIN:** Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists. 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:** Flush with plenty of water. 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. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial use only. 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.

This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground-water contamination.

#### IMPORTANT

DO NOT use on food or feed crops. For the maintenance of non crop sites, PLATEAU herbicide may be applied to non-irrigation ditches and low lying areas when water has drained, but may be isolated in pockets due to uneven or unlevel conditions. DO NOT treat the inside of irrigation ditches. DO NOT rinse equipment on or near desirable trees or ornamental 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.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

DO NOT use on areas to be grazed, or cut for hay.

DO NOT use on turf being grown for sale or other commercial use as sod, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

DO NOT use organophosphate insecticides on newly seeded areas treated with PLATEAU herbicide ~~treated areas~~ unless severe injury or loss of stand can be tolerated.

Observe all cautions and limitations on this label and on the labels of products used in combination with PLATEAU herbicide. Do not use PLATEAU herbicide other than in accordance with the instructions set forth on this label. The use of PLATEAU herbicide not consistent with this label may result in injury to desired vegetation. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

When making new plantings of prairiegrass or wildflowers, carry-over from persistent herbicides such as sulfonyl-urea, imidazolinone, triazine, substituted urea, dinitroaniline, and other herbicides applied the previous year may result in compounded injury or death of desirable vegetation when treated with PLATEAU herbicide.

~~DO NOT apply to the foliage of desirable trees or ornamental plants.~~ When making applications around desirable trees or ornamental plants, small areas should be tested to determine the tolerance of a particular species to soil and/or foliar applications of PLATEAU herbicide. See TOLERANCE OF TREES AND BRUSH TO PLATEAU HERBICIDE Section of this label. ~~Applications to the foliage or within the drip line of American Linden or Basswood (*Tilia americana* and *T. heterophylla*) may result in severe injury or death of the tree.~~

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

DO NOT exceed 12 ounces of PLATEAU herbicide per acre in one year.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

### PROHIBITIONS:

KEEP FROM FREEZING

DO NOT store below 20°F.

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

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

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

**DISCLAIMER**

The label instructions for the use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on research and field use. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Turf injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the use of, or application of the product contrary to label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of American Cyanamid Company. All such risks shall be assumed by the user.

American Cyanamid Company shall not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not set forth on this label. User assumes all risks associated with the use of this product in any manner not specifically set forth on this label.

American Cyanamid Company warrants only that the material contained herein conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the use therein described when used in accordance with the directions for use, subject to the risks referred to above. **CYANAMID DOES NOT MAKE OR AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED AND EXPRESSLY EXCLUDES AND DISCLAIMS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.**

**BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND AMERICAN CYANAMID'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED TO REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF PLATEAU herbicide.** In no case shall Cyanamid or the seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

American Cyanamid Company makes no other express or implied warranty, including other express or implied warranty of **FITNESS** or of **MERCHANTABILITY**. User assumes the risk of any use contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable by American Cyanamid Company.

**USES WITH OTHER PRODUCTS (TANK-MIXES)**

If this product is used in combination with any other product except as specifically recommended in writing by American Cyanamid Company then American Cyanamid Company shall have no liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising out of its use in any such combination not so specifically recommended. If used in combination recommended by American Cyanamid Company, the liability of American Cyanamid Company shall in no manner extend to any damage, loss or injury not directly caused by the inclusion of the American Cyanamid Company product in such combination use, and in any event shall be limited to return of the amount of the purchase price of the American Cyanamid Company product.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

PLATEAU herbicide is an aqueous solution to be mixed with water and an adjuvant and applied as a spray solution to provide weed control and/or turf height suppression on noncropland areas such as railroad, utility, pipeline and highway rights-of-way, railroad crossings, utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, non-agricultural fence rows, storage areas, non-irrigation ditchbanks, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land (see **USE OF PLATEAU HERBICIDE ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM LAND** section), prairie sites, airports, industrial turf, golf courses, recreational and non-residential turf and other similar areas. PLATEAU herbicide may be used for the release of unimproved bermudagrass, bahiagrass, smooth bromegrass, wheatgrass, "wildtype" common Kentucky bluegrass, native prairiegrass, wildflowers, crown vetch and certain legumes. PLATEAU herbicide can also be used for weed control during the establishment of native prairiegrasses (see **NATIVE PRAIRIEGRASS RENOVATION AND RESTORATION**).

PLATEAU herbicide 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 for several weeks after application. Complete kill of plants may not occur for several weeks after application. Adequate soil moisture is important for optimum PLATEAU herbicide activity. When adequate soil moisture is present, PLATEAU herbicide will provide residual control of susceptible germinating weeds. Activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and rooting depth. PLATEAU herbicide is rainfast one hour after application.

PLATEAU herbicide will control annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds and vine species. PLATEAU herbicide will provide residual control of labeled weeds which germinate in the treated area. Certain brush species and ornamentals may be injured by direct application of PLATEAU herbicide to their foliage. This product may be applied either preemergence or postemergence to the weeds. However, post emergence 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 applications and the spray solution should include an adjuvant (See "Adjuvants" Section). These solutions may be applied as a broadcast or as a spot treatment using backpack, or ground equipment.

PLATEAU herbicide may be applied in the dormant or growing season for weed control.

Depending on the turf type being treated, some yellowing of turf may occur with applications during the growing season. Depending on weather conditions, yellowing will usually disappear in 2 to 4 weeks.

PLATEAU herbicide should not be applied to newly seeded or sprigged grass stands, unless otherwise stated in this label. See COASTAL BERMUDAGRASS and PRAIRIEGRASS RENOVATION AND RESTORATION sections.

### MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill the spray tank one-half to three-quarters full with clean water. Use a calibrated measuring device to measure the required amount of PLATEAU herbicide. Add PLATEAU herbicide to the spray tank while agitating. Fill the remainder of the tank with water.

For postemergence applications, add a surfactant to the spray tank (See Adjuvants section of this label for specific recommendations). Maintain agitation while spraying to ensure a uniform spray mixture. An antifoaming agent may be added to the tank if needed.

When tank-mixing PLATEAU herbicide with recommended herbicides, add wettable powders, dispersible granules or other dry formulations first, then EC's, then PLATEAU herbicide, and then an adjuvant.

### SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

DO NOT apply during windy or gusty conditions unless applications are being made with an enclosed or shielded spray system. DO NOT apply if rainfall is threatening. Rainfall within 1 hour after PLATEAU herbicide application may reduce weed control.

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## GROUND APPLICATIONS:

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in 2 or more gallons of water per acre. Application equipment, specially designed to make low volume application should be used when making applications using less than 10 gallons of water per acre. A spray pressure of 20 to 40 psi is recommended.

Adjust the boom height to ensure proper coverage of weed foliage or soil surface (according to the manufacturer's recommendation). Avoid overlaps when spraying.

## SPOT TREATMENTS:

To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix in water ~~0.75~~ 0.25 to 1.5% (~~1.4 to 1.3~~ 0.3 to 1.9 oz/gallon water) PLATEAU herbicide plus an adjuvant (see "SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS" section). A methylated seed oil is the recommended spray adjuvant except when treating seedling prairiegrasses and wildflowers. See section on desired species and do not exceed the recommended PLATEAU rate per acre. Also see "WEEDS CONTROLLED" and "SPECIAL WEEDS CONTROLLED" sections for specific rate and/or tank-mix recommendations.

## AERIAL APPLICATION:

All precautions should be taken to minimize or eliminate spray drift. Fixed wing aircraft and helicopters can be used to apply PLATEAU herbicide, however, when making applications by fixed wing aircraft maintain appropriate buffer zones to prevent spray drift out of the target area. Aerial equipment designed to minimize spray drift such as a helicopter equipped with a MICROFOIL™ boom, or 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 under any other conditions which promote spray drift.

Uniformly apply recommended amount of PLATEAU herbicide in 5 or more gallons of water per acre, using enough volume to provide adequate coverage of target area or foliage. Include an adjuvant in the spray solution (See "Adjuvants" Section). A foam reducing agent may be added at the recommended 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.

Avoid overlaps when spraying.

## SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

Postemergence applications of PLATEAU herbicide require a spray adjuvant. See "Special Weed Control" section. Due to variations in surfactant contents, certain surfactants containing high amounts of alcohols, paraffin based petroleum oils, and other compounds which can increase phytotoxicity to desirable vegetation, it is recommended to choose a low phytotoxic surfactant.

**Methylated Seed Oils or Vegetable Oil Concentrates:** Instead of a surfactant, a methylated vegetable-based seed oil concentrate containing 5 to 20% surfactant and the remainder of the methylated vegetable oil may be used at the rate of 1.5 to 2 pints per acre. Methylated seed oils provide their greatest effects at 30 GPA or less. At spray volumes above 50 GPA, their advantage appears negated. 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 below. Research indicates these oils may aid in deposition and uptake of PLATEAU herbicide for hard-to-control perennials, waxy leaf species or when plants are under moisture or temperature stress. **DO NOT use a methylated seed oil or vegetable oil concentrate when making applications to newly emerged seedling prairiegrasses or wildflowers as injury may occur.**

**Nonionic Surfactants:** Use a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 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 and having at least 60% 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).

**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 and higher spray volumes may exhibit "run-off".

**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 or methylated seed oil. Research indicates that nitrogen based fertilizers aid in the burndown of annual weeds and increase PLATEAU herbicide uptake through waxy leaf species. However, fertilizers may increase phytotoxicity to desired species and newly emerged seedling prairiegrasses and wildflowers. The use of fertilizers in a tank-mix without a nonionic surfactant or a methylated seed oil is not recommended and may result in herbicide failure.

### TANK MIXES

PLATEAU herbicide may be tank-mixed with PENDULUM® herbicide for additional control of late season annual grasses and certain broadleaves. For additional weed control, PLATEAU herbicide may be tank-mixed with ACCORD™, ROUNDUP™ PRO, glyphosate, ARSENAL® herbicide, diuron, CAMPAIGN™, FINALE™, GARLON™ 3A, MSMA, VANQUISH™, OUST™, ESCORT, TORDON™, (MILESTONE™ or other labeled products. A compatibility test is advised for products not listed. 2,4-D and other phenoxy type herbicides have resulted in reduced control of perennial grass weeds.

DO NOT tank mix with organophosphate insecticides or use the same year as PLATEAU herbicide.

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

### FOR FOLIAR AND SEEDHEAD SUPPRESSION OF BAHIAGRASS, COOL SEASON GRASSES AND SUPPRESSION OF SOME ANNUAL WEEDS

**Bahiagrass:** PLATEAU herbicide may be used at the rate of 2 to 6 oz per acre to suppress growth and seedhead development of bahiagrass in unimproved areas. In North and South Carolina it is recommended to use PLATEAU herbicide at the rate of 2 oz per acre as higher rates may cause turf thinning. Depending on rate of PLATEAU herbicide used, surfactant and environmental conditions, temporary turf discoloration may occur. For optimum performance, application should be made after green-up. Applications may be made before or after mowing. If applied prior to mowing, raise mowing height to leave adequate existing foliage as new growth will be suppressed. If applied after mowing, allow adequate foliage to remain by increasing mower height or allowing time for foliar regrowth prior to application. **DO NOT** apply to turf under stress (drought, cold, insect, disease, etc.) or severe injury may occur. **DO NOT use a methylated seed oil adjuvant.**

<u>PLATEAU</u>	<u>PHYTOTOXICITY</u>	<u>LENGTH OF SUPPRESSION</u>
2 oz	none to low	partial to season long
3 to 6 oz	low to moderate	season long

For winter annual weed control, apply 8 oz of PLATEAU herbicide when bahiagrass is dormant, but when weeds are actively growing. This can be followed by 3 to 4 oz of PLATEAU herbicide in the spring after bahiagrass green-up for the suppression of seedheads and foliage.

**Cool Season Grasses:**

**KY31 Tall Fescue and "Wildtype Common" Kentucky Bluegrass:** Apply PLATEAU herbicide at 2 to 4 oz per acre for foliar and seedhead suppression of certain cool season grasses such as "KY31" tall fescue and "wildtype common" Kentucky bluegrass. Add a surfactant to the 2 oz rate of PLATEAU herbicide for optimum performance. The addition of a surfactant to 4 oz of PLATEAU herbicide may cause excessive turf injury or mortality of tall fescue. Application to turf type tall fescue or Kentucky bluegrass may result in severe injury or loss of stand.

**Crested Wheatgrass:** Apply PLATEAU herbicide at 6 to 10 oz. per acre for foliar and seedhead suppression of crested wheatgrass, and 6 to 12 oz. per acre for foliar and seedhead suppression of intermediate wheatgrass. Other wheatgrass species may also be suppressed, however, apply PLATEAU herbicide to a limited area to determine effectiveness. Tank-mixes with 2,4-D or products containing 2,4-D may decrease the effectiveness of PLATEAU herbicide. Tank-mixes with GARLON, TORDON™, TRANSLINE™ and VANQUISH may decrease the potential of turf injury. DO NOT apply to turf under stress or severe injury may occur.

**FOR THE CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN UNIMPROVED BERMUDAGRASS**

PLATEAU herbicide may be used on unimproved bermudagrass turf such as roadsides, utility rights-of-way, railroad crossings, airports, non-irrigation drainage ditches and other such noncropland sites. There is a differential tolerance between bermudagrass types (See below paragraphs). Depending on bermudagrass type, timing of application, and PLATEAU herbicide rate, some foliar, stolon, and seedhead suppression may occur. **IMPORTANT:** Apply PLATEAU herbicide after bermudagrass has reached full green-up. Spring applications made prior to full green-up may delay green-up. Always add a surfactant when applying PLATEAU herbicide. DO NOT apply to grass under stress from drought, disease, insects or other causes. Simultaneous mow/spray operations may suppress internode development. After mowing, allow adequate foliage regrowth prior to PLATEAU application as some internode suppression may prevent bermudagrass from quickly recovering from mowing.

**Common Bermudagrass:** Common bermudagrass is the most tolerant bermudagrass to PLATEAU herbicide. Tank-mixes with Roundup Pro, Accord or glyphosate will improve the weed control spectrum, but may increase turf phytotoxicity. Some stolon internode shortening and seedhead suppression may occur for the first 8 weeks.

**Sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass:** PLATEAU herbicide at 4 to 6 oz per acre may be applied at sprigging for weed control to aid in the establishment of coastal bermudagrass. DO NOT use on hybrid varieties such as Tifton 85, New World, etc.

**Established Coastal Bermudagrass:** PLATEAU herbicide at 6 to 12 oz per acre will provide control of labeled weeds as well as foliar and seed head suppression of established coastal bermudagrass. Do not use on hybrid varieties such as Tifton 85, New World, etc. Depending on environmental conditions and weed pressure, the longevity of suppression and weed control increases as the PLATEAU herbicide rate increases. Tank-mixes with ROUNDUP PRO, ACCORD, or glyphosate may result in death or excessive injury of coastal bermudagrass.

**Turf Type Bermudagrass:** Turf type bermudagrass varieties show a high degree of variation in tolerance to PLATEAU herbicide. PLATEAU herbicide at rates of 4 to 6 oz per acre will provide some annual weed control and foliar & seedhead suppression. Rates above 6 oz per acre may result in excessive injury or death of turf type bermudagrass.

**SEE ABOVE SECTIONS FOR PLATEAU HERBICIDE RATES AND TIMINGS FOR SPECIFIC BERMUDAGRASS TYPES WITH REGARD TO WEED CONTROL AND TURF TOLERANCE.**

**Winter Annual Weed Control:** Apply PLATEAU herbicide at the rate of 10 to 12 oz. per acre prior to winter weed germination or while winter weeds are actively growing. Early spring applications may delay green-up of bermudagrass turf.

**Summer Annual Weeds:** For best results, apply PLATEAU herbicide at the rate of 8 to 12 oz per acre pre-emergence or early postemergence before weeds have reached 6 inches in height. Larger weeds may be controlled depending on susceptibility, growing conditions, tank-mix partner and adjuvant selection.

**Perennial Weeds:** Apply PLATEAU herbicide at the rate of 8 to 12 oz per acre postemergence after weeds have produced adequate foliage for herbicide uptake. For a particular weed see "Special Weed Control" section below. The addition of ACCORD or ROUNDUP PRO herbicide may increase control.

**Bahiagrass Control:** Apply PLATEAU herbicide at the rate of 10 to 12 oz per acre postemergence. See SPECIAL WEED CONTROL section below for recommendations. The addition of ROUNDUP PRO or ACCORD herbicide at 12 to 16 oz per acre may increase control.

**FOR THE CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN UNIMPROVED CENTIPEDE GRASS**

PLATEAU herbicide may be applied at a rate of 4 to 8 oz per acre to established centipede grass for the control of annual broadleaf and grass weeds. Apply PLATEAU herbicide after centipede grass has reached full green-up. Spring applications made prior to full green-up may delay green-up. Always add a surfactant when applying PLATEAU herbicide. DO NOT apply to grass under stress from drought, disease, insects or other causes. Simultaneous mow/spray operations may suppress internode development. After mowing, allow adequate foliage regrowth prior to PLATEAU application as some internode suppression may prevent centipede grass from quickly recovering from mowing.

**FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN SMOOTH BROMEGRASS, WILDTYPE COMMON KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS AND WHEATGRASSES**

PLATEAU herbicide may be used on unimproved smooth brome grass, "wildtype" common Kentucky bluegrass and crested, western, bluebunch and intermediate wheatgrass in noncropland areas. For other types of wheatgrass species, make application to small area to determine tolerance to PLATEAU herbicide. PLATEAU herbicide provides control of labeled grass and broadleaf weeds (See WEEDS CONTROLLED and SPECIAL WEED CONTROL sections). Treatment of smooth brome grass and wheatgrass with PLATEAU herbicide may result in foliar height and seedhead suppression.

**Smooth Brome grass and "Wildtype" Common Kentucky Bluegrass:** Use PLATEAU herbicide at 4 to 8 oz per acre in the spring for weed control and growth suppression after smooth brome grass and "wildtype" common Kentucky bluegrass have reached 100% green-up. Applications prior to 100% green-up may delay green-up. Rates from 8 to 12 oz per acre may be applied in the spring but may result in excessive growth suppression. For fall applications (see SPECIAL WEED CONTROL section), PLATEAU herbicide may be used at 8 to 12 oz per acre for control of perennial weeds.

**Wheatgrass:** To control undesirable weeds in crested, western, bluebunch, intermediate and other wheatgrasses apply PLATEAU herbicide at 4 to 12 oz. per acre. For wheatgrass species other than crested, western, bluebunch and intermediate, make application to small area to determine tolerance to PLATEAU herbicide.

**FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN CROWN VETCH**

PLATEAU herbicide may be applied at the rate of 4 oz per acre to newly seeded crown vetch beds to aid in the establishment of vetch and reduce weed competition.

PLATEAU herbicide at 8 to 12 oz per acre may be used on unimproved established crown vetch in noncropland areas. PLATEAU herbicide provides control of labeled grass and broadleaf weeds (Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" and "Special Weed Control" section for specific rates). Treatment of crown vetch beds with PLATEAU herbicide may cause internode shortening and some minor tip chlorosis depending on timing of application.

PLATEAU herbicide should be applied during winter dormancy or early spring to reduce potential injury. Applications made after May, may result in increased injury or defoliation. Addition of surfactants such as dilimene based or crop oil concentrates will increase injury. Fall applications during the period of active crown vetch growth may result in severe injury or loss of stand.

**NATIVE PRAIRIEGRASS RENOVATION AND RESTORATION**

PLATEAU herbicide may be applied at the rate of 2 to 12 oz per acre to newly established or existing stands of labeled species (see below for details) in such areas as roadsides, industrial sites, prairie restoration sites, drainage ditch banks, and other such noncropland areas. Certain local ecotypes or varieties may be suppressed by PLATEAU herbicide. Many factors such as poor seedling vigor, cool temperatures, poor soil, planting depth, excessive moisture, disease, insects and dry weather after emergence can all result in poor stands. Additional stress of herbicide residue, poor soils and other factors contributing to poor seedling vigor can also increase injury and could result in mortality. American Cyanamid can not be held responsible for such unforeseen factors. It is suggested to try PLATEAU herbicide on a small area if tolerance is not known. PLATEAU herbicide controls many annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds. Weed competition is reduced allowing prairiegrass seedlings to establish. PLATEAU herbicide is also effective for control of noxious weeds in established prairiegrass stands and must be applied postemergence as a foliar treatment to perennial weeds. IMPORTANT: ALWAYS ADD AN ADJUVANT when applying PLATEAU herbicide. To maximize weed control always use a methylated seed oil when treating established prairiegrass stands. Use a nonionic surfactant when treating newly emerged seedling prairiegrasses. The addition of liquid fertilizer will decrease grass tolerance and should not be used when treating newly emerged seedling prairiegrasses.

PLATEAU herbicide may be applied at a rate of up to 4 oz per acre to Federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land for the establishment or release of big bluestem, little bluestem, Indiangrass, sideoats and blue grama.

**Establishment:** For optimum results in establishing mixed prairiegrass stands with PLATEAU herbicide, make application at planting before prairiegrass seedlings emerge. Newly emerged grasses can be sensitive to PLATEAU herbicide and/or the adjuvant used. If native warm season prairiegrasses have begun to emerge, it is best to wait until they have reached the five leaf stage to make a PLATEAU herbicide application and use a nonionic or silicone surfactant. Do not use a methylated seed oil at this time as some grass species tolerance will be lost. PLATEAU herbicide will control annual weeds preemergence or early postemergence. See "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section for maximum height of weeds and see below for more details on best rate and timing for prairiegrass and wildflower species. Postemergence applications may result in stand thinning due to variability in seedling grass tolerance to the use of spray adjuvants. Seedling grasses are generally more tolerant to the use of spray adjuvants after they have reach the five leaf stage. When planting into a field which was row

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cropped the previous year, compounded injury may occur from herbicide carry-over (See "DIRECTIONS FOR USE" section).

**Rates and Control:** Apply PLATEAU herbicide at 2 to 6 oz per acre to fields cropped the previous year, when annual weeds are the target and/or if grass/forb mixtures are used. PLATEAU herbicide at 2 to 6 oz per acre will provide control and/or suppression of many annual grass and broadleaf weeds. Use lower rates when in the northern most U.S., dry climates or for late season plantings into clean seedbeds. PLATEAU herbicide rates as low as 2 oz. per acre may be used on soils with a pH > 7, a low CEC and a coarse texture containing a minimum of clay and organic matter. Use higher rates in heavy weed pressure, heavy residue, high organic matter, high rainfall and long growing season (southern portions of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Ohio, etc.). Apply PLATEAU herbicide at 8 to 12 oz per acre for giant ragweed or for perennial weed control/suppression. PLATEAU herbicide rates of 8 to 12 oz per acre may result in stunting or stand thinning. The duration and intensity of suppression are directly related to weed pressure, chemical residue, soil type and environmental conditions. See below for details for particular grass tolerances and timings.

**Established Stands:** For optimum results, apply PLATEAU herbicide as an early postemergence application to annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. For perennial weed control, see "SPECIAL WEED CONTROL" section. The use of high rates may result in foliar and/or seed head height suppression of established stands of prairiegrass. This effect is more likely to occur under conditions of light soils, low weed pressure, low rainfall, and short growing seasons. Use the lower rates for light weed infestations or when mixing with wildflowers and legumes (See "Wildflower" Section for rate tolerance). Use higher rates to broaden and lengthen weed control spectrum.

**Big Bluestem, Little Bluestem and Indiangrass:** PLATEAU herbicide may be applied at the rate of 2 to 12 oz per acre at planting, or any time thereafter, including after seedling grasses have emerged or to perennial stands (dormant or actively growing). See weed control section for desired rate. Use the lower rates in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Nebraska and higher rates as rainfall and/or growing season increases.

**Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*):** PLATEAU herbicide is not recommended for the establishment of pure switchgrass stands as severe injury or death may result. PLATEAU herbicide may be applied at a rate of 2 to 4 oz per acre if switchgrass is planted in mixed stands with tolerant species, but only if some stand thinning or loss of stand can be tolerated. Mature switchgrass planting can be reclaimed from certain perennial weeds such as tall fescue, leafy spurge, johnsongrass, etc., with PLATEAU herbicide at rates of 10 to 12 oz per acre. However, severe stunting and injury is imminent. DO NOT apply PLATEAU herbicide to switchgrass if such severe injury can not be tolerated.

**Sideoats and Blue Grama:** Apply PLATEAU herbicide to monoculture stands of sideoats and blue grama only if some stand thinning or loss of stand can be tolerated. PLATEAU herbicide may be applied at the rate of 2 to 4 & 8 oz/A plus an adjuvant to aid in the establishment of sideoats and blue grama after new seedlings have emerged and reached the five (5) leaf stage. When using PLATEAU herbicide at 4 & 8 oz per acre it is not recommended to use in combination with a methylated seed oil adjuvant as stand thinning may occur. The lower rates may provide adequate weed suppression in early summer plantings in the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Nebraska and other states where growing degree days are short. Sideoats and blue grama have shown tolerance to PLATEAU herbicide at 2 to 4 oz/A, applied pre-emergence at planting, however, some stand thinning may occur. For weed control in established stands use 4 to 10 oz/A of PLATEAU herbicide. Up to 12 oz/A of PLATEAU herbicide may be applied, but may result in foliar and/or seedhead suppression, or in the injury of sideoats and blue grama, depending on surfactant choice, soil type, variety, weed pressure and environmental conditions.

**Buffalograss:** Apply PLATEAU herbicide at the rate of 2 to 4 oz/A for control or suppression of labeled weeds and to aid in the establishment of newly sprigged buffalograss. Apply PLATEAU herbicide immediately after

planting prior to spring growth or seed germination. New growth and small seedlings can be severely injured or killed. If applying after emergence it is best to wait until buffalograss has at least five true leaves and use a nonionic or silicone surfactant. Do not use a methylated seed oil. For established stands, PLATEAU herbicide may be applied at the rate of 2 to 8 oz/A for weed control. Higher rates may cause some turf discoloration and stunting. PLATEAU herbicide may be applied to dormant buffalograss to control winter annual weeds. Turf type buffalograss may express different tolerance level to PLATEAU herbicide than wild type buffalograss. Some turf types can tolerate low rates of PLATEAU herbicide at seeding. Consult seed dealer for details.

**Eastern Gamagrass:** PLATEAU herbicide should only be used for the establishment or maintenance of eastern gamagrass if some stand thinning or loss can be tolerated. Apply PLATEAU herbicide at 2 to 6 oz per acre at planting prior to gamagrass emergence. Stand thinning and stunting is imminent. Adverse conditions, poor soils, or added stress to the gamagrass could result in stand mortality. Postemergence application to seedlings will cause mortality. On established Eastern gamagrass, apply PLATEAU herbicide at 2 to 8 oz per acre prior to gamagrass breaking dormancy. Some stunting will occur and increases as the PLATEAU herbicide rate increases. Applications made during or after green-up may result in foliar and seedhead suppression and possible mortality of weak plants.

**Tall Fescue Control:** Tall fescue can be controlled by using PLATEAU herbicide at the rate of 12 oz per acre plus methylated seed oil at 2 pints per acre in established stands of or to prepare a seed bed for big bluestem, little bluestem, and indiagrass. The addition of Nitrogen fertilizer (See "ADJUVANTS" Section) to the above mix will aid in control. Tall fescue must be actively growing for optimum control. If tall fescue has reached the boot stage or has reached summer dormancy, control may be poor. For improved control of tall fescue, PLATEAU herbicide may be tank mixed with ACCORD, ROUNDUP PRO, or glyphosate. Fall applications of PLATEAU herbicide at 8 to 12 oz/A plus 24 to 64 oz/A ACCORD or ROUNDUP PRO will result in best control of existing tall fescue and new germinating seedlings. With spring applications of PLATEAU herbicide at 6 to 12 oz/A, plus a ACCORD or ROUNDUP PRO at 32 to 64 oz/A, use higher rates for older, mature fescue stands and lower PLATEAU herbicide rates when planting forbs. When using 8 oz/A of PLATEAU herbicide in the fall with a glyphosate product, it is recommended to apply 4 oz/A PLATEAU herbicide in the spring at planting for annual weed and seedling fescue control. Burning the fescue stand, where permitted, the following spring, just prior to green-up, will aid in control and provide a better seedbed for planting. Mowing the fescue several times the summer before fall application, will weaken the fescue root system, making it more susceptible to herbicides. Always allow for at least 10 inches of regrowth, following the last mowing before spraying, as both PLATEAU herbicide and glyphosate products need foliage present for herbicide uptake and satisfactory control.

**PRAIRIE GRASS RENOVATION AND RESTORATION<sup>+</sup>**  
**TOLERANT GRASS SPECIES<sup>1</sup>**

Common Name	Prairiegrass Genus species	PLATEAU herbicide Rate (oz/A) <sup>2</sup>	
		New Seeding	Established
Big Bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	2-12	2-12
Little Bluestem	<del><i>Andropogon scoparius</i></del> <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	2-12	2-12
Indiangrass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	2-12	2-12
Bushy Bluestem	<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	---*	2-12
King Ranch Bluestem	<i>Bothriochloa ischaemum</i>	---	2-12
Silver Beard Bluestem	<i>Bothriochloa saccharoides</i>	---	2-12
Broomsedge	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	---	2-12
Fingergrass, Rhodes grass	<i>Choris</i> spp.	---	2-12
Needlegrass	<i>Stipa</i> spp.	---	2-12
Needleandthread <del>N-Thread</del>	<i>Stipa comata</i>	---	2-12
Kearny (Plains) Threeawn	<i>Aristida longespica</i>	---	2-12
Prairie Threeawn	<i>Aristida oligantha</i>	---	2-12
Prairie Sandreed	<i>Calamovilfa longifolia</i>	---	2-12
<u>Smooth Brome</u> grass	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	---	<u>2-12</u>
<u>Kentucky Blue</u> grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	---	<u>2-12</u>
<u>Wheat</u> grasses	<i>Agropyron</i> spp.	---	<u>2-12</u>
Sideoats Grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	2-8 <sup>3</sup>	2-8 <del>12</del>
Blue Grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	2-8 <sup>3</sup>	2-8 <del>12</del>
Buffalograss	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>	2-4	2-8
Eastern Gamagrass	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	2-6 <sup>3</sup>	2-8

<sup>1</sup> See individual grass sections for application timing.

<sup>2</sup> High rates may result in stunting and growth suppression.

<sup>3</sup> PLATEAU herbicide preemergence applications to newly seeded sideoats and blue grama may results in thinning or loss of stand.

\* --- Tolerance unknown

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## WILDFLOWER ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Due to high degree of variation in genotypes, ecotypes and varieties of wildflowers, tolerances to PLATEAU herbicide can vary dramatically and may be reduced under certain soil types and environmental conditions. Apply PLATEAU herbicide only if some stand thinning or loss can be tolerated. Preemergence applications of low use rates (4 oz/A) to tolerant species, result in the least amount of injury, but may not eliminate it. Postemergence applications of PLATEAU herbicide can result in injury or death of some genotypes, and should be used only as a rescue treatment when weed competition threatens the stand. Use of certain spray adjuvants can also increase wildflower injury and loss of stand. Although most legumes listed in the tolerance table are tolerant to 4 oz/A of PLATEAU herbicide preemergence, some stand thinning may occur. Legumes are more tolerant to post applications, but chlorosis or stunting is possible. Recommendations listed in the tables below are designed for mixed grass/wildflower stands. Less than satisfactory results may occur from applications to monoculture stands. It is recommended to try on a small scale to determine degree of satisfaction on monoculture stands.

**For use in wildflower beds:** Certain wildflowers have shown tolerance to PLATEAU herbicide applied pre-emergence and/or postemergence. Apply PLATEAU herbicide at the rate of 2 to 4 oz per acre plus a silicone or nonionic surfactant to wildflower beds when weed competition threatens establishment or preservation of stand. Do not use a methylated seed oil or add fertilizer after seedling wildflowers have emerged or severe injury or death of some species may occur. Do not use if injury can not be tolerated. Species listed in the table below will outgrow early phytotoxicity. Higher rates may cause delayed flowering and/or height suppression of some species. Late postemergence applications (at bolting, bud or bloom set) on seedling and established beds will delay or prevent bloom. Combinations with PENDULUM® herbicide will provide broad spectrum grass and broadleaf weed control (see PENDULUM herbicide label for tolerant species).

**For prairiegrass/wildflower mixtures:** Where some wildflower injury (phytotoxicity, height suppression) can be tolerated, apply PLATEAU herbicide at the rate to achieve desired weed control, but not to exceed tolerance rate listed in the table below. Wildflower injury can be reduced or eliminated with pre-emergence applications. To minimize injury, apply PLATEAU herbicide at 2 to 4 oz per acre at planting to tolerant species listed below. Use the 2 oz per acre rate under cool dry conditions and in low rainfall areas: If postemergence application is made to established prairiegrass/wildflower mixtures, use the lowest rate of PLATEAU herbicide necessary to achieve desired weed control (see "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section). Postemergence application can result in stand thinning or death due to vast variation in seed sources, varieties and genotypes. It is recommended that a small area be tested prior to full application for tolerance of desired species. The rates listed below are for those species in which acceptable tolerance has been confirmed on the varieties/genotypes being treated.

Application of PLATEAU herbicide in conjunction with an organophosphate insecticide may cause an increase in wildflower injury.



Seedling Wildflower and Legume Tolerance to PLATEAU herbicide (4 oz/A).<sup>1</sup> in mixed grass/forb stands

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Genus Species</u>	<u>PRE</u>	<u>POST</u>
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	No	Yes
Aster, New England	<i>Aster novae angliae</i>	No	Yes
Aster, Prairie	<i>Aster tanacetifolius</i>	No	Yes
Baby Blue Eyes	<i>Nemophila menziesii</i>	No	Yes
Beggar ticks	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	No	Yes
Bird's Eyes	<i>Gilia tricolor</i>	No	Yes
Bishop's Flower	<i>Anuni majus</i>	No	Yes
Blackeyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Yes	Yes
Blanketflower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	No	Yes
Bundleflower, Illinois	<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i>	Yes	Yes
Catchfly	<i>Silene armeria</i>	No	Yes
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Yes	Yes
Clover, Crimson	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	Yes	Yes
Clover, White	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	No	Yes
Coneflower, Purple	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Yes	Yes
Coneflower, Upright Prairie	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Yes	Yes
Coreopsis, Dwarf Red Plains	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i> var. Gay Feather	Yes	Yes
Coreopsis, Lance Leaved	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Yes	Yes
Coreopsis, Plains	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	Yes	Yes
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	No	Yes
Cosmos, Garden	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Yes	Yes
Cosmos, Yellow	<i>Cosmos sulphureus</i>	Yes	Yes
Daisy, Ox-eye	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	Yes	Yes
Daisy, Shasta	<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>	Yes	Yes
Five Spot	<i>Nemophila maculata</i>	No	Yes
Flax, Blue	<i>Linum perenne</i>	No	Yes
Indian Blanket	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	No	Yes
Indigo, Blue False	<i>Baptisia australis</i>	Yes	No
Johnny Jump-ups	<i>Viola cornuta</i>	Yes	Yes
Lemon Mint	<i>Monarda citriodora</i>	No	Yes
Lespedeza, Bicolor	<i>Lespedeza</i>	Yes	Yes
Lespedeza, Korean	<i>Lespedeza stipulacea</i>	No	Yes
Lespedeza, Sericea	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	No	Yes
Lupine, Perennial	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	Yes	Yes
Mexican Hat	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i> <del>varis</del>	Yes	Yes
Partridgepea	<i>Cassia fasciculata</i>	Yes	Yes
Pea, Calico	<i>Pisum viganasinensis</i>	Yes	Yes
Pea, Flat	<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>	Yes	Yes
Pea, Perennial	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Yes	Yes
Phlox, Drummond	<i>Phlox drummondii</i>	Yes	No
Poppy, California	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	Yes	No
Poppy, Corn	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Yes	Yes
Poppy, Red Corn	<i>Papaver</i> sp.	Yes	Yes
Prairieclover, Purple	<del>Petalostemon</del> <i>Dalea purpurea</i> <del>varis</del>	Yes	Yes
Prairieclover, White	<i>Petalostemum candidum</i>	Yes	Yes
Ticklelover	<del>Desmodium</del> sp.	Yes	—
Tick-trefoil, Showy	<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	No	Yes

Trefoil, Birdsfoot	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	No	Yes
Vetch, Crown	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	Yes	---
Vetch, Hairy	<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Yes	---
Yarrow, Gold	<i>Achillea filipendulina</i>	No	Yes

<sup>1</sup> For legumes, at least three true leaves should be present before a postemergence application.

**Perennial Wildflower and Legume Tolerance to PLATEAU herbicide (maximum rate<sup>1</sup>, oz/A) in mixed grass/forb stands.**

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Genus Species</u>	<u>PRE</u>	<u>POST<sup>2</sup></u>
Flax, Blue	<i>Linum perenne</i>	0	6
Indian Blanket	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	0	6
Blanketflower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	0	8
Chickory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	4	6
Daisy, Shasta	<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>	4	8
Prairieclover, Purple	<del><i>Petalostemon</i></del> <i>Dalea purpurea</i>	4	12
Coneflower, Upright Prairie	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	6	6
Mexican Hat	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i> <del><i>ariz</i></del>	6	6
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>	8	---
Lupine	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	8	6
Coneflower, Purple	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	8	8
Daisy, Ox-eye <sup>3</sup>	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	8	8
Leadplant	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	8	8
Lespedeza, Bicolor	<i>Lespedeza</i>	8	8
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	8	---
Pea, Prairie Scurf	<i>Psoralea esculenta</i>	8	8
Yarrow, Gold <sup>3</sup>	<i>Achillea filipendulina</i>	8	8
Blackeyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	8	10
Johnny Jump-ups	<i>Viola cornuta</i>	8	12
Sweetclover	<i>Melilotus</i> sp.	12	8
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	12	12
Bundleflower, Illinois	<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i>	12	12
Lespedeza, Sericea	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	12	12
Partridgepea	<i>Cassia fasciculata</i>	12	12
Sensitive vine	<i>Mimosa strigillosa</i>	12	12
Vetch, Crown	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	12	12
Violet, Wild	<i>Viola</i> spp.	12	12

<sup>1</sup> Height suppression or stand reduction may occur at maximum use rate. For legumes, at least three true leaves should be present before a postemergence application.

<sup>2</sup> Postemergence application should be made early post on the flowers to reduce injury and increase flower set.

<sup>3</sup> Will not flower.

Wildflower Establishment with PLATEAU herbicide 4 oz/A + PENDULUM herbicide 2 LB a.i./A<sup>1</sup>

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Genus Species</u>	<u>PRE<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>POST<sup>3</sup></u>
Blackeyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Yes	Yes
Blanketflower	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	No	Yes
Bundleflower, Illinois	<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i>	>50% thinning	Yes
Clover, Crimson	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	>50% thinning	Yes
Coneflower, Clasping	<i>Dracopsis amplexicaulis</i>	Yes	Yes
Coneflower, Upright Prairie	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	No	OK
Coneflower, Purple	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Yes	Yes
Coreopsis, Dwarf Red Plains	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i> var. Gay Feather	OK stunting	OK stunting
Coreopsis, Plains	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	OK stunting	Yes
Coreopsis, Lance Leaved	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	25% thinning	Yes
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	No	OK 20% thinning
Cosmos, Garden	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	OK 10% thinning	OK stunting
Cosmos, Yellow	<i>Cosmos sulphureus</i>	Yes	Yes
Daisy, Ox-eye	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	25% thinning	Yes
Daisy, Shasta	<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>	marginal-OK 20% thinning	Yes
Lupine, Perennial	<i>Lupinu perennis</i>	Yes	≤50% thinning
Partridgepea	<i>Cassia fasciculata</i>	25% thinning	Yes
Poppy, California	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	Yes	25% injury stunting, thinning
Yarrow, Gold	<i>Achillea filipendulina</i>	OK thinning	OK

<sup>1</sup> 2 lbs ai/A = 2.4 qts of PENDULUM herbicide 3.3 EC or 3.3 lbs of PENDULUM herbicide WDG

<sup>2</sup> Preemergence at planting

<sup>3</sup> Postemergence to seedlings

Yes = no injury

No = results in no wildflower germination or unacceptable injury to seedling flowers.

OK = can be used if thinning and/or stunting can be tolerated or if establishment is threatened by weed competition.

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

The suitability of PLATEAU herbicide use on wildflower species not listed, should be determined by treating a small number of such wild flowers at an appropriate rate, not to exceed 12 oz per acre per year. Treated wildflowers should be evaluated 1 to 2 months following application for possible injury. THE USER ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY DAMAGE OR OTHER LIABILITY.

### SPECIAL WEED CONTROL

ALWAYS ADD AN ADJUVANT to PLATEAU herbicide (see "ADJUVANTS" section). Research has shown Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) surfactants provide PLATEAU herbicide with superior control of perennial weeds. This effect is not always observed and is most prevalent on waxy leaf species, perennials and weeds under stress conditions. For the weeds listed below, it is recommended to use a MSO for best results. The use of nonionic surfactants or silicone based surfactants may result in less than acceptable control.

**Johnsongrass & Itchgrass:** For best results, apply PLATEAU herbicide at the rate of 8 to 12 oz per acre after johnsongrass or itchgrass has reached 18 to 24 inches in height at the whorl. The addition of ACCORD or ROUNDUP PRO at the rate of 8 to 16 oz per acre may improve control after culm elongation or in dense stands. Use higher herbicide rates as density increases. Larger grass than specified above can be controlled.

**Dallisgrass, Bahiagrass, Vaseygrass, Paspalum spp., Smutgrass:** For best results, apply PLATEAU herbicide at the rate of 10 to 12 oz per acre postemergence after grass has reached 100% green-up. The addition of ACCORD or ROUNDUP PRO at the rate of 12 to 16 oz per acre will improve efficacy. Use higher herbicide rates as target grass weed densities and/or maturity increase. The addition of PENDULUM herbicide will provide increased preemergence control of these grasses from seed.

**Leafy Spurge:** For best results, apply PLATEAU herbicide at 8 to 12 oz per acre in late summer or the fall, at ~~least 2 weeks prior to a killing frost~~ (late August through mid-October). Consecutive year applications will optimize long term control. PLATEAU herbicide at 12 oz/A applied spring or fall, or 4 oz/A in the spring following an 8 oz/A fall treatment may result in excessive injury to cool season grasses in some areas. For best results, always use a methylated seed oil at 2 pints per acre. Two pints per acre of Nitrogen fertilizer (See Adjuvant Section) may also be added to the spray tank to increase leafy spurge control, however, this may increase injury to desired species of grasses and forbs. The use of nonionic and silicone based surfactants have resulted in little or no control of leafy spurge. Approximate dates for fall timing in North and South Dakota is late August through September; for Nebraska and Iowa is mid September through mid-October. This application should be made after good soil moisture is present but prior to a killing frost.

**Canada Thistle:** Spring applications of 12 oz PLATEAU herbicide plus 2 pints of Methylated Seed Oil per acre applied postemergence to Canada thistle will provide control and/or suppression of above ground biomass. For best results, apply when thistle is in the rosette to early bolt. Applications made at flowering will provide knock down of existing foliage but may result in root sucker sprouting.

**Tall Fescue Control:** Tall fescue can be controlled by using PLATEAU herbicide at the rate of 12 oz plus Methylated Seed Oil at 2 pints per acre. The addition of ACCORD, glyphosate or ROUNDUP PRO and/or Nitrogen fertilizer (See "ADJUVANTS" Section) to the above mix will aid in control. Tall fescue must be actively growing for optimum control. If tall fescue has reached summer dormancy, control may be poor.

Fall applications of PLATEAU herbicide at 8 to 12 oz/A plus a ACCORD or ROUNDUP PRO at 24 to 64 oz/A will result in best control of existing tall fescue and new germinating seedlings. With spring applications of PLATEAU herbicide at 6 to 12 oz/A, plus ACCORD or ROUNDUP PRO at 32 to 64 oz/A, use higher rates for

older, mature fescue stands and lower PLATEAU herbicide rates when planting forbs. When using 8 oz/A of PLATEAU herbicide in the fall with ACCORD or ROUNDUP PRO, it is recommended to apply 4 oz/A PLATEAU herbicide in the spring at planting for annual weed and seedling fescue control. Burning the fescue stand, where permitted, the following spring, just prior to green-up, will aid in control and provide a better seedbed for planting. Mowing the fescue several times the summer before fall application, will weaken the fescue root system, making it more susceptible to herbicides. Always allow for at least 10 inches of regrowth, following the last mowing before spraying, as both PLATEAU herbicide and ROUNDUP products need foliage present for herbicide uptake and satisfactory control.

**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, PLATEAU herbicide should be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control.

**SOFT RESIDUAL BAREGROUND WEED CONTROL**

For sensitive areas and use around desirable vegetation PLATEAU herbicide at 12 ounces per acre may be tank mixed with ARSENAL herbicide, PENDULUM herbicide, SAHARA® herbicide, ROUNDUP PRO, ESCORT, OUST, KARMEX™, VANQUISH, 2,4-D, diuron, MILESTONE™, ENDURANCE™ or other labeled products to provide total vegetation control. For other bareground areas PLATEAU herbicide at 12 oz per acre may be tank mixed with ARSENAL herbicide, SAHARA DG herbicide, KROVAR, OUST, TORDON™, VANQUISH or other labeled products to provide total bareground weed control. For maximum weed control, use 2 pints per acre of methylated seed oil as an adjuvant. The addition of a nitrogen fertilizer may aid in weed control (see ADJUVANTS section for recommendation).

**Spot Treatments:** PLATEAU herbicide may be used to control weed encroachment in bareground or total vegetation control situations. To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix in each gallon of water  $\geq$  0.25 to 5% volume/volume (4.0 0.3 oz to 5.4 oz per gallon) PLATEAU herbicide plus a methylated seed oil adjuvant.

**USE UNDER PAVED SURFACES**

Applications should be made to the soil surface only when final grade is established. DO NOT move soil following PLATEAU herbicide application. Apply PLATEAU herbicide in sufficient water to ensure thorough and uniform wetting of the soil surface, including the shoulder area. Add PLATEAU herbicide at a rate of 12 oz. per acre to clean water in the spray tank during the filling operation. Agitate before spraying. If soil is not moist prior to treatment, incorporation of PLATEAU herbicide will improve control. PLATEAU herbicide can be incorporated into the soil to a depth of two inches using a rototiller or disc. Rainfall or irrigation totaling one inch is also sufficient to incorporate PLATEAU herbicide into the soil surface. DO NOT allow treated soil to wash or move into untreated area.

**USE OF PLATEAU HERBICIDE ON FEDERAL CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) LAND**

PLATEAU herbicide may be used on Federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land at rates up to 4 oz. per acre per year (see minimum plant-back intervals below). See appropriate section of this label for specific instructions for the intended use. DO NOT use rates higher than 4 oz per acre per year on CRP land.

MINIMUM PLANT-BACK INTERVALS (months after PLATEAU herbicide application)				
4	9	18	26	40
Bahiagrass Rye Wheat	Field Corn Snapbeans Southern Peas Soybeans Tobacco	Barley Cotton* Grain Sorghum Oats Sweet Corn	All crops not otherwise listed	Canola Potatoes Red Table Beets Sugar Beets

**\*For Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas only:** Cotton may be planted 18 months after PLATEAU herbicide application in the states of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas unless drought conditions develop the year of PLATEAU herbicide application. DO NOT rotate to cotton at 18 months after PLATEAU herbicide application if less than 15 inches of rainfall or irrigation is received from the time of PLATEAU herbicide application through November 1 of the same year. If drought conditions develop the year of PLATEAU herbicide application, cotton may be planted 26 months after PLATEAU herbicide application.

Use of PLATEAU herbicide in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of plant-back 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, plant-back crop injury is always possible.

**TOLERANCE OF TREES AND BRUSH TO PLATEAU HERBICIDE**

DO NOT use PLATEAU herbicide on nursery, orchard, ornamental plantings, new plantings or seedling trees. It is suggested that PLATEAU herbicide be tried on a limited basis to determine tolerance in your area. PLATEAU herbicide may be used at rates up to 12 oz per acre for general weed control in and around established trees on roadsides, prairies and other noncropland areas used for wildlife cover, erosion control, wind breaks, etc. Tree and brush species known to have acceptable tolerance to PLATEAU herbicide when applied under the canopy and/or to the foliage are listed below. Tolerance is based upon trees with a minimum of 2 inch DBH. Some species may exhibit tip chlorosis and minor necrosis. Foliar contact may increase injury to include defoliation and terminal death.

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Tolerant Brush and Tree Species to PLATEAU herbicide at 12 oz per Acre<sup>1</sup>

Common Name	Genus Species	Tolerance by Application Method <sup>2</sup>	
		Directed below foliage	To foliage
Apple (Var. Winesap) <sup>3</sup>	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Yes	NR
Ash, Blue	<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>	Yes	NR
Ash, Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Yes	NR Yes <sup>5</sup>
Azalea	<u><i>Rhododendron</i> spp.</u>	No	No
Basswood	<u><i>Tilia heterophylla</i></u>	No	No
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Yes	Injury
Buckeye, Ohio	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	Yes	NR
Cedar-juniper, Western	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Yes	Yes
Cherry, Black <sup>3</sup>	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Yes No	No
Cherry, Sweet <sup>3</sup>	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Yes	NR
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Yes	NR Yes <sup>5</sup>
Dogwood, Flowering	<u><i>Cornus</i> spp.</u>	Yes	Yes
Dogwood, Grey	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Yes	Injury
Douglas Fir	<u><i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i></u>	Yes	Yes <sup>4</sup>
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Yes	Yes
Elm, Slippery	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	Yes	Yes
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Yes	Yes
Juniper, Chinese	<u><i>Juniperus chinensis</i></u>	Yes	Yes
Juniper, Western	<u><i>Juniperus osteosperma</i></u>	Yes	Yes
Linden, American	<u><i>Tilia americana</i></u>	No	No
Locust, Black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Yes	Yes
Locust, Honey	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Yes	NR Yes
Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Yes	NR Yes
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Yes	NR Yes
Mulberry, Red	<i>Morus rubra</i>	Yes	NR
Mulberry, White	<i>Morus alba</i>	Yes	NR
Oak, Black	<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Yes	NR
Oak, Live	<u><i>Quercus virginiana</i></u>	Yes	Yes
Oak, Southern Red	<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Yes	NR
Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Yes	NR
Osage Orange	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	Yes	NR
Peach (Var. Elberta) <sup>3</sup>	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Yes	NR
Photinia, Red Tip	<u><i>Photinia fraseri</i></u>	Yes	Yes
Pine, Lodgepole	<u><i>Pinus contorta</i></u>	Yes	Yes <sup>4</sup>
Pine, White <sup>4</sup>	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Yes	Yes
Pittosporum, Japanese	<u><i>Pittosporum tobira</i></u>	Yes	Yes
Poplar, Yellow (Tulip)	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Yes	NR
Privet, Common	<u><i>Ligustrum vulgare</i></u>	Yes	Yes
Rabbitbrush species	<u><i>Chrysothamnus</i> spp.</u>	Yes	Yes
Redbud	<u><i>Cercis canadensis</i></u>	Yes	Yes
Redcedar, Eastern	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Yes	Yes
Rose, Multiflora	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Yes <sup>5</sup>	No
Sage, Big	<u><i>Artemisia tridentata</i></u>	Yes	Yes
Sage, Fringe	<u><i>Artemisia frigida</i></u>	Yes	Yes
Sage, Silver	<u><i>Artemisia cana</i></u>	Yes	Yes
Sagebrush, Big	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	Yes	Yes
Sagebrush, Fringed	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	Yes	Yes

<u>Serviceberry</u>	<u><i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i></u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>NR</u>
Snowberry, Western	<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i>	Yes	Yes
Sugarberry	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	Yes	Yes
<u>Sweetgum</u>	<u><i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i></u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes<sup>5</sup></u>
Sycamore	<i>Plantanus occidentalis</i>	Yes	No
Tree-of-Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Yes	<del>NR</del> Yes
Walnut, American Black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Yes	No

- 1 Not intended for nursery, orchard, ornamental plantings, new plantings or seedling trees.
- 2 Yes = Tolerant  
No = Not Tolerant, Severe injury or death  
NR = Not Recommended due to insufficient tolerance data
- 3 Not for use on ornamental or fruit bearing trees
- 4 Applications made just before or during candling may cause candle injury or death.
- 5 Possible defoliation and/or death. Some species may exhibit tip chlorosis and minor necrosis. If spray contacts foliage then defoliation and terminal death may occur.



WEEDS CONTROLLED

PLATEAU herbicide, 4 to 6 oz per acre

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE <sup>1</sup>	POST <sup>2</sup>	Annual/Biennial/Perennial <sup>3</sup>
<b>BROADLEAVES</b>				
Bedstraw, Catchweed	<i>Galium aparine</i>	X	4	SA
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	X	2	SA
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	---	X	SA
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	S	6	SA
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	X	2	SA
Morningglory				
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	S	3	SA
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	S	3	SA
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	S	3	SA
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	X	X	SA
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus sp.</i>	X	6	SA
Queen Anne's Lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	---	4	B
Radish, Wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	S	4	SA
Yellow Rocket	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	X	4	WA
Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	X	4	SA
Sida, Prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	X	2	SA
Smartweed				
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	X	X	SA
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	X	X	SA
Swamp	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>	X	X	SA
Starbur, Bristly	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	X	2	SA
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	X	6	SA
<b>GRASS WEEDS</b>				
Brome, Downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	X	4	WA
Crabgrass				
Large (Hairy)	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	X	4	SA
Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	X	4	SA
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	X	6	SA
<u>Green</u>	<u><i>Setaria viridis</i></u>	<u>X</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>SA</u>
<u>Yellow</u>	<u><i>Setaria glauca</i></u>	<u>X</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>SA</u>
Goosegrass	<i>Elusine indica</i>	S	2	SA
Johnsongrass (Seedling)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	X	12	SA
Panicum, Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	S	6	SA
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	X	12	SA
<u>Stiltgrass, Japanese</u>	<u><i>Microstegium vimineum</i></u>	<u>X</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>A</u>
<b>SEDGES</b>				
Nutsedge				
Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	S	4S	P
Purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	S	4S	P
Sedge	<i>Juncus sp.</i>	S	4S	A/P

<sup>1</sup>X = control, S = suppression in northern United States only

<sup>2</sup>Maximum plant height in inches at time of application

<sup>3</sup>Growth habit: A=Annual, SA=Summer Annual, WA=Winter Annual, B=Biennial P=Perennial

PLATEAU herbicide, 8 to 12 oz per acre

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE <sup>1</sup>	POST <sup>2</sup>	Annual/Biennial/Perennial <sup>3</sup>
<u>BROADLEAVES:</u>				
Anoda, Spurred	<i>Anoda cristata</i>	X	6	SA
Baby's Breath <sup>5</sup>	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	---	X	P
Bedstraw, Catchweed	<i>Galium aparine</i>	X	X	A
Bedstraw, Swamp	<i>Galium</i> spp.	X	X	A
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	X	6	SA
Bindweed, Field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	---	X	P
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	---	X	SA
Burclover	<i>Medicago</i> sp.	---	4	SA
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	X	6	SA
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	X	6	SA
Cornsalad, Common	<i>Valerianella locusta</i>	---	X	SA
Crownbeard, Golden	<i>Verbisina encelioides</i>	X	2	SA
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	---	X	P
Dock, Curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	X	6	B
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia</i> sp.	---	X	SA
<u>Flax, Spurge</u>	<u><i>Thymelaea passerina</i></u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>A</u>
Fleabane, Annual	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	---	X	A
Geranium, Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	---	X	WA/B
Geranium, Cranesbill	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	X	X	P
Ground Cherry	<i>Physalis heterophylla</i>	---	X	P
Hemlock, Poison	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	X	6	B
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	X	3	WA/B
Hoary Cress	<i>Cardaria</i> spp.	---	X	P
Houndstongue, Bristly	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	X	X	B
Indigo, Hairy	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>	X	2	P
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	X	6	SA
Knapweed, Russian <sup>6</sup>	<i>Centaurea repens</i>	---	X	P
Knotweed, Prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	X	X	SA
Kochia*	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	X	3	SA
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	X	3	SA
Morningglory				
Cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	X	6	SA
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	X	6	SA
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	X	6	SA
Pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	X	6	SA
Smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tammifolia</i>	X	6	SA
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	X	6	SA
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	X	X	SA
Nightshade, Silverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	X	6	P
<u>Onion, Wild</u>	<u><i>Allium canadense</i></u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Pepperweed, Perennial	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	---	X	P
Pigweed <sup>4</sup>	<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.	X	6	SA
Plantain, Narrowleaf	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	X	X	B
Poinsettia, Wild	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	X	6	SA
Puncture Vine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	---	X	SA
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	X	4	SA
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scapra</i>	X	4	SA
Queen Anne's Lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	X	X	B

Ragweed				
Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	X	3	SA
Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	S	6	SA
Western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	---	X	A/P
Rocket, Yellow	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	X	X	WA
Senna, Coffee	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	X	4	SA
Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	X	6	SA
Sida, Prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	X	6	SA
Smartweed				
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	X	X	SA
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	X	X	SA
Swamp	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>	X	X	SA
Spurge				
Leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	---	FALL*	P
Spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	X	4	SA
Toothed	<i>Euphorbia dentata</i>	X	4	SA
Starbur, Bristly	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	---	6	SA
Starthistle, Yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	---	X	A
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	---	18	SA
Tansymustard	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	X	X	WA
Teasel, Common	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	---	X	B
Thistle				
Bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	S	X	WA/B
Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	---	S*	P
Musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	S	X	B
Platt	<i>Cirsium canescens</i>	S	X	P
Russian*	<i>Salsola iberica</i>	X	3	A
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	X	X	A
Vervain, Blue	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	---	S	SA
Vervain, prostrate	<i>Verbena bracteata</i>	---	X	P
Whitetop	<i>Cardaria</i> spp.	---	X	P
Willowherb	<i>Epilobium</i> spp.	---	X	P
Woodsorrel, Yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	X	X	P
<u>GRASS</u>				
Bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum nutatum</i>	S	X*	P
Barley, Little	<i>Hordeum pusillum</i>	X	4	SA
Barley, Squirrel Tail	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	---	X	P
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	X	6	SA
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	X	4	WA
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> sp.	X	6	SA
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	X	X	SA
Dallisgrass	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	S	X*	P
Downy Brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	X	X	WA
Dropseed, Tall	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	S	X	A/P
Fescue, Tall	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	X	X*	P
Foxtail				
Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	X	X	SA
Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	X	X	SA
Knotroot	<i>Setaria geniculatus</i>	S	6	SA
Purple Robust	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	S	S	SA

Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	X	4	SA
Garlic, Wild	<i>Allium vineale</i>	X	X	P
Goosegrass	<i>Elusine indica</i>	X	3S	SA
Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	---	X	P
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	---	X*	SA
Johnsongrass				
Seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	X	X	SA
Rhizome	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	---	X*	P
Panicum				
Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	X	X	SA
Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	X	X	SA
Ryegrass, Annual (Italian)	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	X	X	SA
Ryegrass, Perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	---	X	P
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus sp.</i>	S	XS	A/P
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	X	X	SA
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	X	X	SA
Smutgrass	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>	---	X	P
Stiltgrass, Japanese	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	X	X	A
Stinkgrass, Annual	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	X	2	SA
Torpedograss	<i>Panicum repens</i>	---	X	P
Vaseygrass	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>		X	P
Wild Oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>	---	X	A
<b><u>SEDGES/RUSHES</u></b>				
Nutsedge				
Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	X	X	P
Purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	X	X	P
Rush	<i>Juncus sp.</i>	S	4	A/P

<sup>1</sup>X = control, S = suppression

<sup>2</sup>Maximum plant height in inches at time of application

<sup>3</sup>Growth habit: A=Annual, SA=Summer Annual, WA=Winter Annual, B=Biennial P=Perennial

<sup>4</sup>Some species are tolerant and resistant biotypes are possible.

<sup>5</sup>For annual control. The addition of 1-2 pints of 2,4-D will aid in burndown.

<sup>6</sup>For best control apply in the fall.

\*See SPECIAL WEED CONTROL section

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