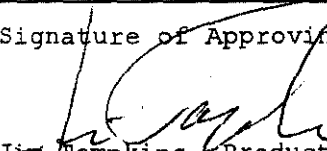
	U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Office of Pesticide Programs Registration Division (7505C) Ariel Rios Building 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW Washington, D.C. 20460	EPA Reg. Number: 241-426	Date of Issuance: 11/17/03
	NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: <u>X</u> Registration Reregistration (under FIFRA, as amended)	Term of Issuance: Conditional	
		Name of Pesticide Product: Habitat® Herbicide	
Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code): BASF Corporation 26 Davis Drive Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3528			
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:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit/cite all data required for the registration/ reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data; and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 4. 2. Submit a fish metabolism study within 4 years of the date on this letter. 3. Change the EPA registration number to 241-426 on the label. 			
Signature of Approving Official:  Jim Tompkins, Product Manager 25 Herbicide Branch, Registration Division		Date: 11/17/03	

4. On the front page of the label, modify "For the control of undesirable, emergent and floating aquatic vegetation in and around standing and flowing water, including estuaries and marine sites. Habitat herbicide may also be used for the control of undesirable wetland, riparian and terrestrial vegetation growing in or around surface water OR when applications may result in inadvertent application to surface water."

-TO READ-

"Applications may only be made for the control of undesirable, emergent and floating aquatic vegetation in and around standing and flowing water, including estuaries and marine sites. Applications may be made to control undesirable wetland, riparian and terrestrial vegetation growing in or around surface water when applications may result in inadvertent applications to surface water."

5. Under PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, add in the appropriate location:

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed in category A on an EPA chemical-resistant category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, Category A
- Shoes plus socks

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

6. Modify ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS to read:

"DO NOT apply to water except as specified in this label. Treatment of aquatic weeds may result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants. This oxygen loss may cause the suffocation of some aquatic organisms. Do not treat more than one half of the surface area of the water in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow aquatic organisms to move into untreated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift precautions on the label."

7. Under GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS, add:

"Applications may only be made for the control of undesirable, emergent and floating aquatic vegetation in an around standing and flowing water, including estuaries and marine sites. Applications may be made to control undesirable wetland, riparian and terrestrial vegetation growing in or around surface water when applications may result in inadvertent applications to surface water.

Do not apply more than 6 pints of product (1.5 lbs. acid equivalent) per acre per year.

Aerial application is restricted to helicopter only.

Applications of Habitat herbicide can only be made by federal or state governmental entities or applicators who are licensed or certified applicators making applications under a program sponsored by federal or state governmental entities.

Treatment to other than non-native invasive species is limited to only those plants that have been determine to be a nuisance by a federal or state governmental entity."

8. Under APPLICATION TO WATERS USED FOR IRRIGATION, change "... determined by laboratory analysis to be 1.0 ppb or less" TO READ "... determined by laboratory analysis or other appropriate means of analysis to be 1.0 ppb or less." This statement occurs in paragraphs 1 - 4 of this section of the label.

9. Under GENERAL INFORMATION:

USE SITES:

Remove "similar crop areas." You must clearly define the use sites where this product can be used.

Remove "Habitat herbicide is recommended for establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings and wildlife habitats in above listed aquatic sites."

APPLICATION METHODS:

Change "aerial equipment" to "helicopters."

Restrict aerial application to helicopters only throughout the label.

Add "Do not treat more than one half of the surface area of the water in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas." to the paragraph that begins "When application is to be made to target vegetation that covers a large percentage of the surface area..."

10. In the MANAGING OFF-TARGET MOVEMENT section:

In the first paragraph following "Spray Drift," change "The applicator and the grower are responsible..." TO READ "The applicator and the entity authorizing spraying are responsible for considering all of these factors when making decisions."

Under "Swath Adjustment" change "field" to "treatment area" in "Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field..."

Immediately after the "Aerial Application Methods and Equipment" subheading, add "(Helicopters Only)."

Under "Managing Spray Drift from Aerial Application," delete "wingspan" from the boom length instructions.

11. Under "Aerial Applications" on page 11, Modify the current statement to incorporate the following language, "Helicopters can be used to apply Habitat herbicide, however, DO NOT make applications by helicopter unless appropriate buffer zones can be maintained to prevent spray drift out of the target area, or when spray drift as a result of helicopter application can be tolerated."

12. In the "Additional Weeds Controlled by Habitat Herbicide" section, for "Resistant Biotypes", it is recommended that you modify this section in accordance with the guidance in PR Notice 2001-5.

13. Submit one (1) copy of the revised final printed label before you release the product for shipment. 4/25

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.

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

5/25

HABITAT® herbicide

For the control of undesirable emergent and floating aquatic vegetation in and around standing and flowing water, including estuarine and marine sites. HABITAT herbicide may also be used for the control of undesirable wetland, riparian and terrestrial vegetation growing in and around surface water or when application may result in inadvertent application to surface water.

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.

EPA Reg. No. 241-XXX

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

EPA Est. No.

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

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

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

See Next Page for Additional Precautionary Statements

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

NOV 17 2003

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

Net Contents:

®Registered Trademark of BASF

241-426

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709



6/25

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 the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • 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 mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).</p>	

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.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Spray solutions of HABITAT herbicide should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic and plastic-lined steel containers.

DO NOT mix, store or apply HABITAT herbicide or spray solutions of HABITAT herbicide in unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT apply to water except as specified in this label. Treatment of aquatic weeds may result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants. This oxygen loss may cause the suffocation of some sensitive fish species. DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

STORAGE AND 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: 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.

IMPORTANT

DO NOT use on food crops. **DO NOT** apply this product within one-half mile upstream of an active potable water intake in flowing water (i.e., river, stream, etc.) or within one-half mile of an active potable water intake in a standing body of water, such as a lake, pond or reservoir. **DO NOT** apply to water used for irrigation except as described in APPLICATION TO WATERS USED FOR IRRIGATION section of this label. 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 treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. **DO NOT** use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. **DO NOT** side trim desirable vegetation with this product unless severe injury and 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 USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Applications to private waters: Applications may be made to private waters that are still, such as ponds, lakes and drainage ditches where there is minimal or no outflow to public waters.

Application to public waters: Applications may be made to public waters such as ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, canals, streams, rivers, and other slow-moving or quiescent bodies of water for control of aquatic weeds or for control of riparian and wetland weed species. Applications of HABITAT herbicide to public waters can only be made by Federal or State agencies such as Water Management District personnel, municipal officials and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or those applicators who are licensed or certified as aquatic pest control applicators and are authorized by the State or local government.

Consult local state fish and game agency and water control authorities before applying this product to public water. Permits may be required to treat such water.

Recreational Use of Water in Treatment Area: There are no restrictions on the use of water in the treatment area for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.

Livestock Use of Water in/from Treatment Area: There are no restrictions on livestock consumption of water from the treatment area.

Precautions for Potable Water Intakes: Do not apply HABITAT herbicide directly to water within one-half mile upstream of an active potable water intake in flowing water (i.e., river, stream, etc.) or within one-half mile of an active potable water intake in a standing body of water such as lake, pond or reservoir. To make aquatic applications around and within one-half mile of active potable water intakes, the water intake must be turned off during application and for a minimum of 48 hours after the application. These aquatic applications may be made only in the cases where there are alternative water sources or holding ponds which would permit the turning off of an active potable water intake for a minimum period of 48 hours after the applications. Note: Existing potable water intakes which are no longer in use, such as those replaced by connections to wells or a municipal water system, are not considered to be active potable water intakes. This restriction does not apply to intermittent, inadvertant overspray of water in terrestrial use sites.

APPLICATION TO WATERS USED FOR IRRIGATION

Water treated with HABITAT herbicide may not be used for irrigation purposes for 120 days after application or until HABITAT herbicide residue levels are determined by laboratory analysis to be 1.0 ppb or less.

Seasonal Irrigation Waters: HABITAT herbicide may be applied during the off-season to surface waters that are used for irrigation on a seasonable basis, provided that there is a minimum of 120 days between HABITAT herbicide application and the first use of treated water for irrigation purposes or until HABITAT herbicide residue levels are determined by laboratory analysis to be 1.0 ppb or less.

Irrigation Canals/Ditches: DO NOT apply HABITAT herbicide to irrigation canals/ditches unless the 120 day restriction on irrigation water usage can be observed or HABITAT herbicide residue levels are determined by laboratory analysis to be 1.0 ppb or less. DO NOT apply HABITAT herbicide to dry irrigation canals/ditches.

Quiescent or Slow Moving Waters: In lakes and reservoirs DO NOT apply HABITAT herbicide within one (1) mile of an active irrigation water intake during the irrigation season. Applications less than one (1) mile from an inactive irrigation water intake may be made during the off-season, provided that the irrigation intake will remain inactive for a minimum 120 days after application or until HABITAT herbicide residue levels are determined by laboratory analysis to be 1.0 ppb or less.

Moving water: DO NOT apply within one half mile downstream of an active irrigation water intake. When making applications upstream from an active irrigation water intake, the intake must be turned off for a period of time sufficient to allow the upstream portion of treated water to completely flow past the irrigation intake before use can resume. Shut off time will be determined by the speed of water flow and the distance and length of water treated upstream from the intake. Consult local, state and/or federal authorities before making any applications upstream from an active irrigation water intake.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use Sites: HABITAT herbicide is an aqueous solution to be mixed with water and a surfactant and applied as a spray solution to control floating and emergent undesirable vegetation (see AQUATIC WEEDS CONTROLLED section and the ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED BY HABITAT HERBICIDE section) in or near bodies of water which may be flowing, non-flowing, or transient. HABITAT herbicide may be applied to aquatic sites that include lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, seeps, drainage ditches, canals, reservoirs, swamps, bogs, marshes, estuaries, bays, brackess water, transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic sites, seasonal wet areas, and similar non-crop areas. See AQUATIC USE section of this label for precautions, restrictions, and instructions on aquatic uses. HABITAT herbicide is recommended for the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings and wildlife habitat in the above listed aquatic sites.

Read and observe the following directions if aquatic sites are present in terrestrial noncrop areas and are part of the intended treatment area:

Herbicidal Activity: HABITAT herbicide will control most annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in addition to many brush and vine species with some residual control of undesirable species that germinate above the waterline. HABITAT herbicide is readily absorbed through emergent leaves and stems 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 or submerged storage organs which prevents regrowth. Chlorosis and tissue necrosis may not be apparent in some plant species until two or more weeks after application. Complete kill of plants may not occur for several weeks. Applications of HABITAT herbicide are rainfast one hour after treatment.

HABITAT herbicide does not control plants which are completely submerged or have a majority of their foliage under water.

Application Methods: HABITAT herbicide must be applied to the emergent foliage of the target vegetation and has little to no activity on submerged aquatic vegetation. HABITAT herbicide concentrations resulting from direct application to water are not expected to be of sufficient concentration nor duration to provide control of target vegetation. Application should be made in such a way as to maximize spray interception by the target vegetation while minimizing the amount of overspray that enters the water. For maximum activity, weeds should be growing vigorously at the time of application and the spray solution should include a surfactant (See ADJUVANTS section for specific recommendations). HABITAT herbicide may

be selectively applied by using low-volume directed application techniques or may be broadcast applied by using ground equipment, watercraft or aerial equipment. In addition, HABITAT herbicide may also be used for cut stump, cut stem and frill and girdle treatments within aquatic sites (see AERIAL APPLICATIONS and GROUND APPLICATIONS sections for additional details).

HABITAT should be applied with surface or aerial application equipment in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. When applying aerially, follow directions under the AERIAL APPLICATIONS section of this label, otherwise, refer to section on GROUND APPLICATIONS when using surface equipment.

Applications made to moving bodies of water should be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of this herbicide in water. DO NOT apply to bodies of water or portions of bodies of water where emergent and/or floating weeds do not exist.

When application is to be made to target vegetation that covers a large percentage of the surface area of impounded water, treating the area in strips may avoid oxygen depletion due to decaying vegetation. Oxygen depletion may result in the suffocation of some sensitive fish species.

Avoid wash-off of sprayed foliage by spray boat or recreational boat backwash for one hour after application.

Apply HABITAT herbicide at 2 to 6 pints per acre depending on species present and weed density. DO NOT exceed the maximum label rate of 6 pints per acre (1.5 lb ae/A) per year. Use the higher labeled rates for heavy weed pressure. Consult the AQUATIC WEEDS CONTROLLED section and the ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED BY HABITAT HERBICIDE section of this label for specific rates.

HABITAT herbicide may be applied as a draw down treatment in areas described above. Apply HABITAT herbicide to weeds after water has been drained and allow 14 days before reintroduction of water.

PRECAUTIONS FOR AVOIDING INJURY TO NON-TARGET PLANTS

Untreated desirable plants can be affected by root uptake of HABITAT herbicide from treated soil. Injury or loss of desirable plants may result if HABITAT herbicide is applied on or near desirable plants, on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. When making applications along shorelines where desirable plants may be present, caution should be exercised to avoid spray contact with their foliage or spray application to the soil in which they are rooted. Shoreline plants that have roots that extend into the water in an area where HABITAT herbicide has been applied, generally will not be adversely affected by uptake of the herbicide from the water.

If treated vegetation is to be removed from the application site, DO NOT use the vegetative matter as mulch or compost on or around desirable species.

MANAGING OFF-TARGET MOVEMENT

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 flow 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.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed 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

Water Volume: 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 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor, 2) nozzle 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)

Water Volume: 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 HABITAT herbicide require the addition of a spray adjuvant. Only spray adjuvants that are approved or appropriate for aquatic use should be utilized.

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 HABITAT herbicide 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.

Invert emulsions: HABITAT herbicide 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.

Other: An antifoaming agent, spray pattern indicator or drift reducing agent may be applied at the product labeled rate if necessary or desired.

TANK MIXES

HABITAT herbicide may be tank-mixed with other aquatic use herbicides for the control of emergent and floating aquatic vegetation.

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

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

All precautions should be taken to minimize or eliminate spray drift. Fixed wing aircraft and helicopters can be used to apply HABITAT herbicide, 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 HABITAT herbicide unless death of treated tree can be tolerated.

Uniformly apply the recommended amount of HABITAT herbicide 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

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS

Low Volume Foliar:

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% HABITAT herbicide plus surfactant (See the ADJUVANTS 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 species (see AQUATIC WEEDS CONTROLLED section and the ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED BY HABITAT HERBICIDE 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 HABITAT herbicide per acre. Excessive wetting of foliage is not recommended. See the Mixing Guide below for some suggested volumes of HABITAT herbicide and water.

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 5500 X3 or 5500 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.

Moisten, but do not drench target vegetation causing spray solution to run off.

Low Volume Foliar with Backpacks:

For low growing species, spray down on the crown, covering crown and penetrating approximately 70% of the plant.

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

Low Volume Foliar 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 contacts the understory may result in severe injury or death of plants in the understory.

SPRAY SOLUTION MIXING GUIDE FOR LOW VOLUME FOLIAR APPLICATIONS

AMOUNT OF SPRAY SOLUTION BEING PREPARED	DESIRED CONCENTRATION (fluid volume)				
	0.5%	0.75%	1%	1.5%	5%
	(amount of HABITAT 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 Volume Foliar:

For optimum performance when spraying medium to high density vegetation, 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 HABITAT herbicide 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 AQUATIC WEEDS CONTROLLED section and the ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED BY HABITAT HERBICIDE 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 HABITAT herbicide 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.

Side Trimming:

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

CUT SURFACE TREATMENTS

HABITAT herbicide may be used to control undesirable woody vegetation by applying the HABITAT herbicide 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 from the cut surface.

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.

Cut Surface Applications with Dilute and Concentrate Solutions:

HABITAT herbicide may be mixed as either a concentrated or dilute solution. The dilute solution may be used for applications to the cut 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 large 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 HABITAT herbicide with one gallon of water. The use of a surfactant or penetrating agent may improve uptake through partially callused cambiums.
- To prepare a concentrated solution, mix 2 quarts of HABITAT herbicide with no more than 1 quart of water.

Cut stump treatments:

- Dilute Solution- 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).

Cut stem (injection, hack&quirt) treatments:

- Dilute Solutions- 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.

- **Concentrate Solutions-** 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.

Frill or girdle treatments:

- Using a hatchet, machete, or chainsaw, make cuts through the bark and completely around the tree to expose the cambium. The cut should angle downward extending into the cambium enough to expose at least two growth rings. Using a spray applicator or brush, apply a 25% to 100% solution of HABITAT herbicide into each cut until thoroughly wet. Avoid applying so much herbicide that runoff to the ground or water occurs.

AQUATIC SPECIES CONTROLLED

HABITAT herbicide will control the following target species as specified in the BASF RECOMMENDATION section of the table. Rate recommendations are expressed in terms of product volume for broadcast applications and as a %solution for directed applications including spot treatments. **For % solution applications, DO NOT apply more than the equivalent of 3 quarts of HABITAT herbicide per acre.**

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	BASF RECOMMENDATION
Floating Species		
Duckweed	<i>Lemna minor</i>	2-3 pints/acre (1% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.
Duckweed, Giant	<i>Spirodela polyryza</i>	2-3 pints/acre (1% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.
Frogbit	<i>Limnobium spongia</i>	1-2 pints/acre (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.
Spadderdock	<i>Nuphar luteum</i>	Apply a tank-mix of 2-4 pints/acre HABITAT + 4 to 6 pints/acre glyphosate (0.5% HABITAT + 1.5% glyphosate) in 100 GPA water for best control. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.
Water Hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	1-2 pints/acre (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water to actively growing foliage.
Water Lettuce-	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	1-2 pints/acre (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.
Emerged Species		
Alligatorweed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	1 to 4 pints/acre (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage. Tank-mix with glyphosate is NOT recommended, and may reduce alligatorweed control, requiring higher HABITAT rates.
Arrowhead, Duck-potato	<i>Sagittaria spp.</i>	1-2 pints/acre (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water

		mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.
Bacopa, lemon	<i>Bacopa spp.</i>	1-2 pints/acre (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.
Parrot feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Must be foliage above water for sufficient HABITAT uptake. Apply 2 - 4 pints to actively growing emergent foliage.
Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle spp.</i>	1-2 pints/acre (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.
Pickerelweed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	2-3 pints/acre (1% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.
Taro, wild; Dasheen; Elephant's Ear; Coco Yam	<i>Colocasia esculentum</i>	4-6 pints/acre (1.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA with a high quality 'sticker' adjuvant. Ensure good coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.
Water lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	2-3 pints/acre (1% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.
Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia uruguayensis</i>	4-6 pints/acre (1.5% solution), ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage. Tank-mix with glyphosate is NOT recommended and may reduce water primrose control.
Terrestrial/Marginal		
Soda Apple, aquatic; Nightshade	<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	2 pts/acre applied to foliage
Bamboo, Japanese	<i>Phyllostachys spp</i>	3 to 4 pints/acre applied to the foliage when plant is actively growing. Before setting seed head. More foliage will result in greater herbicide uptake, resulting in greater root kill.
Brazilian Pepper; Christmasberry	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	2 - 4 pints/acre applied to foliage
Cattail	<i>Typha spp.</i>	2-4 pints (1% solution) applied to actively growing, green foliage after full leaf elongation. Lower rates will control cattail in the north; higher rates are needed in the south.
Chinese Tallow Tree	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	16 to 24oz applied to foliage
Cogon Grass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Burn foliage, till area, that fall spray 2qt/acre HABITAT + MSO applied to new growth.
Cordgrass, prairie	<i>Spartina spp.</i>	4-6 pints applied to actively growing foliage
Cutgrass	<i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i>	4-6 pints applied to actively growing foliage
Elephant Grass; Napier Grass-	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	3pts/acre applied to actively growing foliage
Flowering rush	<i>Butumu typla</i>	2-3 pints applied to actively growing foliage
Giant Reed, Wild Cane	<i>Arundo donax</i>	4 to 6 pints/acre applied in spring to actively growing foliage
Golden Bamboo	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	3 to 4 pints/acre applied to the foliage when plant is actively growing. Before setting seed head. More foliage will result in greater herbicide uptake, resulting in greater root kill.
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>	3-4 pints applied to actively growing foliage
Knapweeds-	<i>Centaurea species</i>	Russian Knapweed - 2 to 3 pints + 1qt/acre MSO fall applied after senescence begins
Knotweed, Japanese (see Fallopia japonica)	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	3 to 4 pts/acre applied postemergence to actively growing foliage
Melaleuca; Paperbark Tree	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	For established stands, apply 6 pints/acre HABITAT herbicide + 6 pints/acre glyphosate + spray adjuvant. For best results use 4 qt/A methylated seed oil as an adjuvant. For ground foliar application, uniformly apply to ensure 100% coverage. For broadcast foliar control, apply aerially

		in a minimum of two passes at 10 gallons/acre applied cross treatment. For spot treatment use a 25% HABITAT herbicide + 25% solution of + glyphosate + 1.25% MSO in water applied as a frill or stump treatment.
Nutgrass; Kili'p'opu -	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	2 pints HABITAT + 1qt/acre MSO applied early postemergence
Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus spp.</i>	2 to 3 pints postemergence to foliage or pre-emergence incorporated, non-incorporated preemergence applications will not control.
Phragmites; Common Reed,	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	4 to 6 pints/acre applied to actively growing, green foliage after full leaf elongation, ensure 100% coverage. If stand has a substantial amount of old stem tissue, mow or burn, allow to re-grow to approximately 5' tall before treatment. Lower rates will control phragmites in the north; higher rates are needed in the south.
Poison Hemlock-	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	2 pints HABITAT + 1qt/acre MSO applied preemergence to early postemergence to rosette, prior to flowering
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	1 pint/acre applied to actively growing foliage
Reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	3 to 4 pints/acre applied to actively growing foliage
Rose, swamp	<i>Rosa palustris</i>	2 to 3 pts/acre applied to actively growing foliage
Russian-Olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	2 to 4 pints/acre or a 1% solution, applied to foliage
Saltcedar; Tamarisk	<i>Tamarix species</i>	Aerial apply 2qts HABITAT + 0.25%v/v NIS applied to actively growing foliage during flowering. For spot spraying use 1% solution of HABITAT + 0.25%v/v NIS and spray to wet foliage. After application wait at least two years before disturbing treated saltcedar. Earlier disturbance can reduce overall control..
Smartweed	<i>Polygonum spp.</i>	2 pints/acre applied early postemergence
Sumac	<i>Rhus spp.</i>	2 to 3 pts/acre applied to foliage
Swamp Morning Glory; Water Spinach; Kangkong-	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	1 to 2 pints/acre HABITAT + 1qt/acre MSO applied early postemergence
Torpedo Grass-	<i>Panicum repens</i>	4 pints/acre (1 - 1.5% solution), ensure good coverage to actively growing foliage.
White Top; Hoary Cress-	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	1 to 2 pints/acre applied in spring, to foliage, during flowering.
Willow	<i>Salix spp.</i>	2 to 3 pts/acre HABITAT applied to actively growing foliage, ensure good coverage.

ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED BY HABITAT HERBICIDE

In terrestrial sites, HABITAT herbicide will provide preemergence or postemergence control with residual 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 HABITAT. For established biennials and perennials postemergence applications of HABITAT 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 HABITAT per acre than is shown for the broadcast

treatments. HABITAT herbicide should be used only in accordance with the recommendations on this label and the leaflet label.

The relative sensitivity of the species listed below can also be used to determine the relative risk of causing non-target plant injury if any of the below listed species are considered to be desirable within the area to be treated.

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. If naturally occurring resistant biotypes are present in an area, HABITAT herbicide 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

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>GROWTH HABIT²</u>
Annual bluegrass	(<u>Poa annua</u>)	A
Broadleaf signalgrass	(<u>Brachiaria platyphylla</u>)	A
Canada bluegrass	(<u>Poa compressa</u>)	P
Downy brome	(<u>Bromus tectorum</u>)	A
Fescue	(<u>Festuca spp.</u>)	A/P
Foxtail	(<u>Setaria spp.</u>)	A
Italian ryegrass	(<u>Lolium multiflorum</u>)	A
Johnsongrass	(<u>Sorghum halepense</u>)	P
Kentucky bluegrass	(<u>Poa pratensis</u>)	P
Napier grass	(<u>Pennisetum purpureum</u>)	P
Lovegrass	(<u>Eragrostis spp.</u>)	A/P
Orchardgrass	(<u>Dactylis glomerata</u>)	P
Paragrass	(<u>Brachiaria mutica</u>)	P
Quackgrass	(<u>Agropyron repens</u>)	P
Sandbur	(<u>Cenchrus spp.</u>)	A
Sand dropseed	(<u>Sporobolus cryptandrus</u>)	A
Smooth brome	(<u>Bromus inermis</u>)	P
Vaseygrass	(<u>Paspalum urvillei</u>)	P
Wild oats	(<u>Avena fatua</u>)	A
Witchgrass	(<u>Panicum capillare</u>)	A

Apply 3-4 pints per acre¹

Barnyardgrass	(<u>Echinochloa crus-gali</u>)	A
Beardgrass	(<u>Andropogon spp.</u>)	P
Bluegrass, Annual	(<u>Poa annua</u>)	A

Bulrush	(<u>Scirpus validus</u>)	P
Cheat	(<u>Bromus secalinus</u>)	A
Crabgrass	(<u>Digitaria spp.</u>)	A
Crowfootgrass	(<u>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</u>)	A
Fall panicum	(<u>Panicum dichotomiflorum</u>)	A
Goosegrass	(<u>Eleusine indica</u>)	A
Itchgrass	(<u>Rottboellia exaltata</u>)	A
Lovegrass	(<u>Eragrostis spp.</u>)	A
Maidencane	(<u>Panicum hemitomon</u>)	A
Panicum, Browntop	(<u>Panicum fasciculatum</u>)	A
Panicum, Texas	(<u>Panicum texanum</u>)	A
Prairie threeawn	(<u>Aristida oligantha</u>)	P
Sandbur, Field	(<u>Cenchrus incertus</u>)	A
Signalgrass	(<u>Brachiaria platyphylla</u>)	A
Wild barley	(<u>Hordeum spp.</u>)	A
Wooly Cupgrass	(<u>Eriochloa villosa</u>)	A

Apply 4-6 pints per acre¹

Bahiagrass	(<u>Paspalum notatum</u>)	P
Bermudagrass ³	(<u>Cynodon dactylon</u>)	P
Big bluestem	(<u>Andropogon gerardii</u>)	P
Dallisgrass	(<u>Paspalum dilatatum</u>)	P
Feathertop	(<u>Pennisetum villosum</u>)	P
Guineagrass	(<u>Panicum maximum</u>)	P
Saltgrass ³	(<u>Distichlis stricta</u>)	P
Sand dropseed	(<u>Sporobolus cryptandrus</u>)	P
Sprangletop	(<u>Leptochloa spp.</u>)	A
Timothy	(<u>Phleum pratense</u>)	P
Wirestem muhly	(<u>Muhlenbergia frondosa</u>)	P

BROADLEAF WEEDS

Apply 2-3 pints per acre¹

Burdock	(<u>Arctium spp.</u>)	B
Carpetweed	(<u>Mollugo verticillata</u>)	A
Carolina geranium	(<u>Geranium carolinianum</u>)	A
Clover	(<u>Trifolium spp.</u>)	A/P
Common chickweed	(<u>Stellaria media</u>)	A
Common ragweed	(<u>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</u>)	A
Dandelion	(<u>Taraxacum officinale</u>)	P
Dogfennel	(<u>Eupatorium capillifolium</u>)	A
Filaree	(<u>Erodium spp.</u>)	A
Fleabane	(<u>Erigeron spp.</u>)	A
Hoary vervain	(<u>Verbena stricta</u>)	P
Indian mustard	(<u>Brassica juncea</u>)	A

Kochia	(<u>Kochia scoparia</u>)	A
Lambsquarters	(<u>Chenopodium album</u>)	A
Lespedeza	(<u>Lespedeza spp.</u>)	P
Miners lettuce	(<u>Montia perfoliata</u>)	A
Mullein	(<u>Verbascum spp.</u>)	B
Nettleleaf goosefoot	(<u>Chenopodium murale</u>)	A
Oxeye daisy	(<u>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</u>)	P
Pepperweed	(<u>Lepidium spp.</u>)	A
Pigweed	(<u>Amaranthus spp.</u>)	A
Puncturevine	(<u>Tribulus terrestris</u>)	A
Russian thistle	(<u>Salsola kali</u>)	A
Smartweed	(<u>Polygonum spp.</u>)	A/P
Sorrell	(<u>Rumex spp.</u>)	P
Sunflower	(<u>Helianthus spp.</u>)	A
Sweet clover	(<u>Melilotus spp.</u>)	A/B
Tansymustard	(<u>Descurainia pinnata</u>)	A
Western ragweed	(<u>Ambrosia psilostachya</u>)	P
Wild carrot	(<u>Daucus carota</u>)	B
Wild lettuce	(<u>Lactuca spp.</u>)	A/B
Wild parsnip	(<u>Pastinaca sativa</u>)	B
Wild turnip	(<u>Brassica campestris</u>)	B
Woollyleaf bursage	(<u>Franseria tomentosa</u>)	P
Yellow woodsorrel	(<u>Oxalis stricta</u>)	P

Apply 3-4 pints per acre¹

Broom snakeweed ⁴	(<u>Gutierrezia sarothrae</u>)	P
Bull thistle	(<u>Cirsium vulgare</u>)	B
Burclover	(<u>Medicago spp.</u>)	A
Chickweed, Mouseear	(<u>Cerastium vulgatum</u>)	A
Clover, Hop	(<u>Trifolium procumbens</u>)	A
Cocklebur	(<u>Xanthium strumarium</u>)	A
Cudweed	(<u>Gnaphalium spp.</u>)	A
Desert Camelthorn	(<u>Alhagi pseudalhagi</u>)	P
Dock	(<u>Rumex spp.</u>)	P
Fiddleneck	(<u>Amsinckia intermedia</u>)	A
Goldenrod	(<u>Solidago spp.</u>)	P
Henbit	(<u>Lamium aplexicaule</u>)	A
Knotweed, prostrate	(<u>Polygonum aviculare</u>)	A/P
Pokeweed	(<u>Phytolacca americana</u>)	P
Purslane	(<u>Portulaca spp.</u>)	A
Pusley, Florida	(<u>Richardia scabra</u>)	A
Rocket, London	(<u>Sisymbrium irio</u>)	A
Rush skeletonweed ⁴	(<u>Chondrilla juncea</u>)	B
Saltbush	(<u>Atriplex spp.</u>)	A
Shepherd's-purse	(<u>Capsella bursa-pastoris</u>)	A
Spurge, Annual	(<u>Euphorbia spp.</u>)	A

Stinging nettle ⁴	(<u>Urtica dioica</u>)	P
Velvetleaf	(<u>Abutilon theophrasti</u>)	A
Yellow starthistle	(<u>Centaurea solstitialis</u>)	A

Apply 4-6 pints per acre¹

Arrowwood	(<u>Pluchea sericea</u>)	A
Canada thistle	(<u>Cirsium arvense</u>)	P
Giant ragweed	(<u>Ambrosia trifida</u>)	A
Grey rabbitbrush	(<u>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</u>)	P
Little mallow	(<u>Malva parviflora</u>)	B
Milkweed	(<u>Asclepias spp.</u>)	P
Primrose	(<u>Oenothera kunthiana</u>)	P
Silverleaf nightshade	(<u>Solanum elaeagnifolium</u>)	P
Sowthistle	(<u>Sonchus spp.</u>)	A
Texas thistle	(<u>Cirsium texanum</u>)	P

VINES AND BRAMBLES

Apply 1 pint per acre

Field bindweed	(<u>Convolvulus arvensis</u>)	P
Hedge bindweed	(<u>Calystegia sepium</u>)	A

Apply 2-3 pints per acre¹

Wild buckwheat	(<u>Polygonum convolvulus</u>)	P
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Apply 3-4 pints per acre¹

Greenbriar	(<u>Smilax spp.</u>)	P
Honeysuckle	(<u>Lonicera spp.</u>)	P
Morningglory	(<u>Ipomoea spp.</u>)	A/P
Poison ivy	(<u>Rhus radicans</u>)	P
Redvine	(<u>Brunnichia cirrhosa</u>)	P
Wild rose	(<u>Rosa spp.</u>)	P
Including: Multiflora rose	(<u>Rosa multiflora</u>)	P
Macartney rose	(<u>Rosa bracteata</u>)	P

Apply 4-6 pints per acre¹

Kudzu ³	(<u>Pueraria lobata</u>)	P
Trumpet creeper	(<u>Campsis radicans</u>)	P
Virginia creeper	(<u>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</u>)	P
Wild grape	(<u>Vitis spp.</u>)	P

BRUSH SPECIES

Apply 4-6 pints per acre¹

American beech	(<u>Fagus grandifolia</u>)	P
Ash	(<u>Fraxinus</u> spp.)	P
Bald cypress	(<u>Taxodium distichum</u>)	P
Bigleaf Maple	(<u>Acer macrophyllum</u>)	P
Black Locust ⁵	(<u>Robinia pseudoacacia</u>)	P
Blackgum	(<u>Nyssa sylvatica</u>)	P
Boxelder	(<u>Acer negundo</u>)	P
Cherry	(<u>Prunus</u> spp.)	P
Chinaberry	(<u>Melia azadarach</u>)	P
Dogwood	(<u>Cornus</u> spp.)	P
Elm ⁶	(<u>Ulmus</u> spp.)	P
Hawthorn	(<u>Crataegus</u> spp.)	P
Hickory	(<u>Carya</u> spp.)	P
Honeylocust ⁵	(<u>Gleditsia triacanthos</u>)	P
Maple	(<u>Acer</u> spp.)	P
Mulberry	(<u>Morus</u> spp.)	P
Oak	(<u>Quercus</u> spp.)	P
Persimmon	(<u>Diospyros virginiana</u>)	P
Pine ⁵	(<u>Pinus</u> spp.)	P
Poplar	(<u>Populus</u> spp.)	P
Privet	(<u>Ligustrum vulgare</u>)	P
Red Alder	(<u>Alnus rubra</u>)	P
Red Maple	(<u>Acer rubrum</u>)	P
Russian Olive	(<u>Eleagnus angustifolia</u>)	P
Sassafras	(<u>Sassafras albidum</u>)	P
Sourwood	(<u>Oxydendrum arboreum</u>)	P
Sweetgum	(<u>Liquidambar styraciflua</u>)	P
Water willow	(<u>Justica americana</u>)	P
Willow	(<u>Salix</u> spp.)	P
Yellow poplar	(<u>Liriodendron tulipifera</u>)	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 Use a minimum of 75 GPA - Control of established stands may require repeat applications.

⁴ For best results early postemergence applications are required.

⁵ Tank-mix with glyphosate or triclopyr.

⁶ Tank-mix with glyphosate.

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

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