



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

August 31, 2020

Brad Glenn, Ph.D.
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Cary, NC 27513

Subject: Notification per PRN 98-10 – Minor Label Revision - Added brackets on existing text throughout label
Product Name: Specticle FLO
EPA Registration Number: 432-1608
Application Date: June 2, 2020
Decision Number: 564007

Dear Dr. Glenn:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 for the above referenced product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped “Notification” and will be placed in our records.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If you have any questions, please contact Aleah Holt at 703-347-0482 or by email at holt.aleah@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Emily Schmid".

Emily Schmid, Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

INDAZIFLAM	GROUP	29	HERBICIDE
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SPECTICLE FLO

(ABN: SPECTICLE O; SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE)

- Editorial Note – Marketing claim positioned here

Preemergence Herbicide for the Control of Grasses, Annual Sedges and Broadleaf Weeds in Warm Season Turfgrass, Landscape Ornamentals, Hedgerows, Hardscapes, and Natural Areas

Editorial Note – [Bracketed text] is optional

DO NOT USE FOR THE MANUFACTURING OF FERTILIZER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Indaziflam..... 7.4%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:..... .92.6%

TOTAL:..... 100.0%

This product is a Suspension Concentrate containing 0.622 lb active ingredient per gallon.

Shake well before use.

EPA Reg. No. 432-1608

EPA Est.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

For MEDICAL and TRANSPORTATION Emergencies **ONLY** Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577

For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-800-331-2867

See [Back] [Side] Panel for First Aid Instructions and [Leaflet][Booklet] for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use. (Note to reviewer: Location of additional precautionary statements, directions for use will vary between those listed, depending on container type/size.)

FIRST AID	
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, and then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	<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 inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, and then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	

NOTIFICATION

432-1608

The applicant has certified that no changes, other than those reported to the Agency have been made to the labeling. The Agency acknowledges this notification by letter dated:

8/31/2020

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and shoes plus socks.

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS:

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash body thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean watermark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment rinsate or washwater. This product may enter water through spray drift or runoff. Follow directions for use to avoid spray drift and runoff. A level well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for getting into water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

This product may enter water through spray drift. Follow precautions for use to avoid spray drift.

Surface Water Advisory: This pesticide may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application.

Ground Water Advisory: This pesticide has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read entire label before using this product.**

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is coveralls, waterproof gloves and shoes plus socks.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Keep unprotected persons out of the treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

SPECTICLE FLO is a selective, preemergence alkylazine herbicide. SPECTICLE FLO provides extended residual control of many annual grasses including crabgrass, goosegrass, and annual bluegrass, as well as annual sedges, and many broadleaf weeds. Use sites include residential, commercial, recreational, municipal, and institutional turf and ornamentals; roadsides; natural areas; non-bearing fruit and nut trees in residential plantings; sod farms; and hardscapes. [SPECTICLE FLO also demonstrates early postemergence activity against some weeds, including annual bluegrass, crabgrass and oxalis.]

Use SPECTICLE FLO on established warm season turf in areas including golf courses (roughs and fairways), sod farms, sports fields, residential and commercial lawns, parks, and cemeteries.

SPECTICLE FLO controls weeds by reducing the emergence of seedlings through inhibition of cellulose biosynthesis (CB Inhibitor). Necrosis or yellowing may be observed if the herbicide is applied to herbaceous tissue such as leaves and green stems or at bud break of sensitive plants. SPECTICLE FLO does not control plants emerging from tubers, rhizomes, bulbs, corms, or existing rootstocks.

SPECTICLE FLO needs to be activated by rainfall or irrigation prior to weed germination for most effective preemergence control.

SPECTICLE FLO is a highly active herbicide that provides effective weed control when applied to the soil around many labeled landscape ornamentals. SPECTICLE FLO may damage sensitive plants, if the product is allowed to remain in contact with foliage. Carefully apply SPECTICLE FLO in strict accordance to the label.

PRODUCT USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not exceed the maximum single application rates specified under each use.
- Do not exceed 18.5 fl oz per acre of SPECTICLE FLO for all applications within a 12 month period.
- Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation and domestic use.
- Do not apply within 25 feet of ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands and habitat containing aquatic and semi-aquatic plants when SPECTICLE FLO is used on sod farms, golf courses, and non-crop areas (excluding residential lawns and commercial turf).
- Do not apply SPECTICLE FLO through an irrigation or chemigation system.
- Do not apply SPECTICLE FLO by air.
- SPECTICLE FLO is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau County or Suffolk County in New York State.

DEACTIVATING SPECTICLE FLO

Activated charcoal has been shown to deactivate SPECTICLE FLO if applied within several hours of application. Follow directions for the amount of charcoal to apply on the label of the activated charcoal.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray equipment and weather affect spray drift. Consider all factors when making application decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator. To reduce the potential for drift, the application equipment must be set to apply medium to very coarse droplets (i.e., ASAE Standard 572) with corresponding spray pressure. Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Follow the nozzle manufacturer's directions on pressure, orientation, spray volume, etc., in order to minimize drift and optimize coverage and control.

Wind

Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing. Do not spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty, below 2 mph, or in excess of 10 mph and moving in the direction of adjacent areas of sensitive crops or plants. Do not apply during temperature inversions. Always make applications when there is some air movement to determine the direction and distance of possible spray drift.

Local terrain may influence wind patterns; the applicator must be familiar with local conditions and understand how they may impact spray drift. Boom or nozzle shielding can reduce the effects of wind or air currents on drift. Verify that the shields do not interfere with uniform deposition of product prior to application.

Temperature Inversion

A surface temperature inversion (i.e., increasing temperature with increasing altitude) greatly increases the potential for drift. Avoid application when conditions are favorable to inversion. Presence of ground fog is a good indicator of a surface temperature inversion.

Sensitive Areas

Sensitive areas to SPECTICLE FLO are defined as bodies of water (ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams), wetlands, habitats for endangered species, and non-labeled agricultural crop areas. Applicators must take all precautions necessary to keep spray drift from reaching sensitive areas.

Spray Drift Management

Make applications at the lowest height that safely permits uniform coverage of the soil and minimizes droplet evaporation. For use on golf courses and commercial lawns, the boom height must be no higher than 1-3 feet above the ground and nozzle tips must be set to spray out medium to very coarse spray droplets. Applications to residential lawns must be made by equipment that maintains coarse spray droplets (to reduce drift).

For use in landscape ornamentals, apply SPECTICLE FLO around dormant (prior to bud break) or actively growing plants. In either case, the spray must be directed at the base of the plant or away from the plant. Do not allow SPECTICLE FLO to come in contact with the foliage, as some leaf malformations or discoloration may occur. Minimize contact with above ground stems.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply SPECTICLE FLO with a properly calibrated sprayer according to the manufacturer's directions and check periodically to be certain that the equipment is working properly prior to each use. Uniform application is essential for satisfactory weed control. Avoid skips for the best weed control and overlapping application patterns to avoid plant injury.

Application Volume

Apply SPECTICLE FLO in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre (1 quart of water per 1000 sq ft) and ensure adequate coverage for optimum weed control.

SOIL MOISTURE, IRRIGATION, AND RAINFALL AFTER APPLICATION

To activate SPECTICLE FLO, irrigate lightly after application to move the herbicide into the soil. Rainfall within several days after application will negate the need to irrigate. Avoid application to saturated soil. Postpone application if rainfall that may cause visible run-off is anticipated.

TANK-MIX COMBINATIONS WITH SPECTICLE FLO

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

MIXING AND COMPATIBILITY

Mixing Instructions

Add SPECTICLE FLO to the tank and agitate before adding another product. Mix the amount of SPECTICLE FLO needed for immediate application needs. Settling can occur if the spray mixture is allowed to sit over an extended period of time. SPECTICLE FLO is stable in spray solution for up to 48 hours after mixing. Re-agitate the spray solution before application.

Compatibility Testing With Other Pesticides

SPECTICLE FLO is compatible with many pesticides and liquid fertilizers. A compatibility test must be conducted with any potential tank-mix partner with SPECTICLE FLO. Using a clear container, conduct the test as described below:

1. Fill the container three-quarters full with water.
2. Add the products to be tank-mixed in the following order: (a) wettable powders (b) dry flowable, (c) aqueous suspensions, (d) SPECTICLE FLO*, (e) liquids, (f) solutions and emulsifiable liquid concentrates, (g) micronutrients and liquid fertilizers.
3. Shake or stir after each addition to mix thoroughly.
4. After adding all ingredients, let the mixture stand for 15 minutes and look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, and heavy oily film or other signs of incompatibility.
5. If the compatibility test shows signs of incompatibility, do not tank-mix the product tested with SPECTICLE FLO.

***Note that a labeled spray rate for SPECTICLE FLO must be used in any compatibility test. Dilute from a concentrated suspension, or sample from a properly diluted spray solution.**

SPRAYER CLEANUP PROCEDURE

Spray equipment used to apply SPECTICLE FLO **must be cleaned prior to use on sensitive turf and landscape ornamentals, or injury may result.** Before and after using SPECTICLE FLO, triple rinse all mixing and spray equipment, including tanks, pumps, lines, filters, screens, and nozzles with a tank cleaner.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, SPECTICLE FLO contains a Group 29 herbicide (cellulose biosynthesis inhibitor). While no known resistance to SPECTICLE FLO exists, any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 29 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same area. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of SPECTICLE FLO or other Group 29 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the

more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or pest control advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.

- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use, and that considers mechanical control methods, cultural (e.g., timing to favor the turf and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: 1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; 2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; 3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other areas by cleaning equipment.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Bayer CropScience at 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937). You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF SPECTICLE FLO ON TURF

Use Restrictions for SPECTICLE FLO on Turf

- Do not apply SPECTICLE FLO to newly seeded turf.
- Do not apply SPECTICLE FLO to golf course greens, tees, or collars.
- Do not apply to slopes immediately above golf course greens.
- Do not apply SPECTICLE FLO to weakened turf that requires significant fill-in or recovery.

USE OF SPECTICLE FLO ON TURF IN COARSE AND SANDY SOILS

Soil conditions can affect the tolerance of turf to SPECTICLE FLO. Coarse or sandy soils may allow for downward movement of SPECTICLE FLO into the root zone and cause significant root damage and phytotoxicity. Coarse soils, for example, may include significant quantities of sand, gravel, decomposed granite, and ground cinders. Prior to application of SPECTICLE FLO in these soils, confirm texture with a soil test. Turf grown in soil exceeding 80% sand or 20% gravel may be at risk. Low rate multiple applications of SPECTICLE FLO may reduce the risk on these soils. Refer to use rates for the 'Split Application Programs' section of this label.

If SPECTICLE FLO is to be applied on these soils, evaluate turf tolerance in treated soils prior to a large scale application.

Use of SPECTICLE FLO on Weakened or Stressed Turf

SPECTICLE FLO controls weeds by inhibiting root development. Newly developing roots of desirable turf may be affected. Turf under stresses such as winterkill, spring dead spot, transitioning ryegrass, bermudagrass spring root decline, soil compaction, foliar and root diseases, nematodes, salt accumulation, shade, excessive foot or equipment traffic, newly verticured turf, and drought should be carefully evaluated before treatment. Application of SPECTICLE FLO to turf in these situations may delay turf recovery.

Application of SPECTICLE FLO to stressed turf may produce symptoms of injury including yellowing, purple discoloration, thinning, and necrosis. If injury occurs, promote recovery through optimizing fertility and other cultural practices.

Turf Tolerance

Turf tolerance to SPECTICLE FLO is acceptable on all labelled turf types and cultivars. Due to the large number of types and cultivars, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to SPECTICLE FLO. Neither the Manufacturer nor the Seller has determined whether or not SPECTICLE FLO can be used safely on turf types and cultivars not specified on this label.

Before using on turf cultivars that are not listed on this label, the applicator must confirm tolerance by testing labelled rates on a small area prior to widespread use.

Tolerant turfgrasses

- **Bermudagrass*** (*Cynodon dactylon*) (and hybrids)-Baby, Celebration, Common**, Floratex, TifSport, Tifton 10, Tifway 419, Princess, Vamont, Riviera, Yukon
- **Zoysiagrass** (*Zoysia* spp.)-Cavalier, Crowne, DeAnza, El Toro, Empire, Jamar, Meyer, Palisades, Zenith, Zeon
- **Centipedegrass*** (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*)- Common, Tifblair

- **St. Augustinegrass*** (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*)-Captiva, Floratam, Floratine, Palmetto, Raleigh
- **Buffalograss** (*Buchloe dactyloides*)
- **Bahiagrass** (*Paspalum notatum*)
- **Seashore paspalum** (*Paspalum vaginatum*)

*Application of SPECTICLE FLO may temporarily inhibit the rooting of turfgrass stolons.

** Common or off-type Bermudagrass may show increased sensitivity to SPECTICLE FLO compared to hybrids.

SPECTICLE FLO may cause unacceptable injury to some turfgrasses. **Do not use** on the following turfgrasses or mixtures containing any of these grasses, unless thinning or removal is desired. For use on grasses in natural areas, see Natural Areas section on this label.

- **Creeping bentgrass** (*Agrostis palustris*)
- **Colonial bentgrass** (*Agrostis capillaris*)
- **Annual bluegrass** (*Poa annua*)
- **Roughstalk bluegrass** (*Poa trivialis*)
- **Fine fescue** (*Festuca rubra*)
- **Turf type tall fescue** (*Festuca arundinaceae*)
- **Kikuyugrass** (*Pennisetum clandestinum*)
- **Perennial ryegrass** (*Lolium perenne*)
- **Annual ryegrass** (*Lolium multiflorum*)
- **Kentucky bluegrass** (*Poa pratensis*)
- **Bermudagrass** (*Cynodon dactylon*)- Ormond

Maximum Single Application Rates for SPECTICLE FLO on Warm Season Grasses

Turf Type	Application Rate Fluid Ounces of Product per Acre
Bermudagrass	10
Zoysiagrass	10
Buffalograss	10
Bahiagrass	10
St. Augustinegrass	6
Centipedegrass	6
Seashore Paspalum	[6 – 8]

Precautions for Use of SPECTICLE FLO Near Sensitive Grasses

SPECTICLE FLO applied uphill to sensitive grasses (such as overseeded ryegrass, roughstalk bluegrass (*Poa trivialis*), and bentgrass) can move and cause injury and stand reduction to adjacent sensitive grasses. Allow turf to dry before allowing foot traffic or equipment through treated areas near sensitive grasses. For Lawn Care applications, SPECTICLE FLO may be applied where labeled warm season grasses are adjacent to sensitive grasses such as tall fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, and perennial ryegrass. The applicator, however, must take care not to apply SPECTICLE FLO directly to sensitive grasses.

If SPECTICLE FLO contacts sensitive grasses, refer to the "DEACTIVATING SPECTICLE FLO" section of this label.

USE RATES, TIMINGS, AND MAXIMUM SEASONAL RATE FOR SPECTICLE FLO ON TURF

Apply SPECTICLE FLO in a single or split application program. The maximum single application rate of SPECTICLE FLO is 10 fl oz per acre. The total amount of SPECTICLE FLO applied in a 12-month period must not exceed 18.5 fl oz per acre.

SINGLE APPLICATION PROGRAM

Use higher rates within the rate range when the site has historically higher weed pressure or when longer residual control is desired. Use lower to medium rates on medium and coarse-textured soils, and higher rates on fine-textured soils.

Use Rates for Single Application of SPECTICLE FLO

Target Weed	Rate Range (fl oz per acre) for SPECTICLE FLO (single application)
Crabgrass	6 - 10
Goosegrass	
Annual bluegrass	
Broadleaf weeds	
Annual sedge and annual kyllinga	

SPLIT APPLICATION PROGRAMS

Split applications of SPECTICLE FLO can be made in a use season to extend the length of control of specific weeds, to control weeds germinating over an extended period, or to control other weeds emerging during the same or overlapping period.

Use Rates for Split Applications of SPECTICLE FLO

Target Weed	Rate Range (fl oz per acre) for SPECTICLE FLO (initial application)	Rate Range (fl oz per acre) for SPECTICLE FLO (follow-up application within 45-90 days)
Crabgrass	3* - 9	3 - 9
Goosegrass		
Annual bluegrass		
Broadleaf weeds	6 - 9	3 - 9
Annual sedge and annual kyllinga		6 - 9

For extended residual control, use split applications. [*For use in California, use 4.5-9 fl oz per acre for the initial application for Crabgrass and Goosegrass, and use 6-9 fl oz per acre for initial application for broadleaf weeds.]

Use Rates for Three Split Applications of SPECTICLE FLO

Target Weed	Rate Range (fl oz per acre) for SPECTICLE FLO (initial application)	Rate Range (fl oz per acre) for SPECTICLE FLO (follow-up application within 30-45 days)	Rate Range (fl oz per acre) for SPECTICLE FLO (follow-up application within 30-45 days)
Crabgrass	3 - 4.5	3 - 4.5	3 - 4.5
Goosegrass			
Annual Bluegrass			
Broadleaf weeds [*]			

[*not for use in California]

CRABGRASS CONTROL

SPECTICLE FLO provides both preemergence and early postemergence control of crabgrass. For early postemergence control apply SPECTICLE FLO no later than the 1-2 leaf stage of crabgrass. Use a minimum of 6 fl oz of SPECTICLE FLO per acre for postemergence control of 1-2 leaf crabgrass.]

GOOSEGRASS CONTROL

SPECTICLE FLO provides preemergence control of goosegrass emerging from seed. SPECTICLE FLO does not control perennial goosegrass or goosegrass emerging from existing crowns. If goosegrass is evident at the time of application, use a labeled postemergence herbicide for control of existing plants.

ANNUAL BLUEGRASS CONTROL

Make preemergence applications of SPECTICLE FLO between August and November depending on annual bluegrass germination in each geographical zone. The optimum timing is dependent on peak annual bluegrass germination and local conditions in a particular year.

[For early postemergence control apply SPECTICLE FLO prior to tillering.] Postemergence control of tillered annual bluegrass can be achieved by combining SPECTICLE FLO with labeled use rates of REVOLVER® HERBICIDE or TRIBUTE® TOTAL. Applications must be made prior to the ground freezing.

BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

SPECTICLE FLO provides preemergence control of many broadleaf weeds. Control is affected by the size of the seed and the depth of the seed within the soil profile. Large seeded broadleaf weeds or weeds germinating deeper in the soil profile may not be effectively controlled by SPECTICLE FLO.

ANNUAL SEDGES AND ANNUAL KYLLINGA CONTROL

SPECTICLE FLO provides preemergence control of sedges and kylingas emerging from seed. SPECTICLE FLO does not control established perennial sedges and kyllinga, or sedges emerging from tubers (nutlets) including yellow or purple nutsedge.

Dormant, Non-Overseeded Turf

Tank-mix combinations of SPECTICLE FLO with a non-selective herbicide will control existing weeds in dormant warm season grasses such as bermudagrass and zoysiagrass.

SPECTICLE FLO may be used in combination with RONSTAR® FLO HERBICIDE, REVOLVER HERBICIDE, CELSIUS® WG HERBICIDE or TRIBUTE TOTAL to provide broad-spectrum residual weed control. Follow use restrictions on all labels.

Non-Dormant, Non-Overseeded Turf

SPECTICLE FLO cannot be used on warm season turf overseeded with cool season grasses. Tank-mix combinations of SPECTICLE FLO with a selective postemergence herbicide such as REVOLVER HERBICIDE, CELSIUS WG HERBICIDE, or TRIBUTE TOTAL provide pre and postemergence control of weeds in non-overseeded, warm season turf common to both products. Follow use restrictions on all labels.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by SPECTICLE FLO²	
Broadleaf Weeds	
American black nightshade	<i>Solanum americanum</i>
American burnweed (Fireweed)	<i>Erechtites hieraciifolia</i>
Beggarticks[*]	<i>Bidens alba</i>
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine</i> spp.
Black medic ¹	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Buckwheat, Wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
California burclover	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Canada thistle, Common	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Chamberbitter[*]	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, White	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Corn speedwell	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Cudweed, Linear-leaf/Purple	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>
Cupid's shaving brush[*]	<i>Emilia fosbergii</i>
Curly dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dandelion, Cat's Ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>
Dandelion, Common	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dodder[*]	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.
Dogfennel[*]	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>
Evening primrose, Common	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>

Evening primrose, Cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
False chamomile ¹	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>
Filaree, Redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Florida pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Galinsoga[*]	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>
Garden spurge[*]	<i>Chamaesyce hirta</i>
Groundsel, Common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Hairy fleabane	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>
Hairy nightshade	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Horseweed/ Marestalk	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lawn burweed	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>
Little mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
London rocket ¹	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Longstalked phyllanthus	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>
Mustard, Black ¹	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
Mustard, Short-pod[*]	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>
Mustard, Wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Parthenium	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pink purslane[*]	<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>
Plantain, Buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Plantain, Paleseed	<i>Plantago virginica</i>
Poinsettia, Wild[*]	<i>Euphorbia cyathophora</i>
Prostrate knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Prostrate spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Ragweed, Common ¹	<i>Ambrosia artimisiifolia</i>
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
Sesbania, Hemp ¹	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sida, Prickly/Teaweed ¹	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Southern brassbuttons ¹	<i>Cotula australis</i>
Sowthistle, Annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Stinkwort[*]	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>
Sunflower ¹ , Common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
Tassel flower	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>
Tropic ageratum	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>
Velvetleaf ¹	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Vetch, Purple	<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>
Wild carrot ¹	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Willowherb	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
Woodsorrel, Yellow ¹	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>

GRASSES, MONOCOTS, AND SEDGES	
Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Annual kyllinga ³	<i>Cyperus sesquiflorus</i>
Barnyardgrass, Common	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Cheatgrass	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>
Crabgrass, Blanket[*]	<i>Digitaria serotina</i>
Crabgrass, Henry	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>
Crabgrass, Large/Hairy	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Doveweed	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>
Fall panicum [*]	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Foxtail brome	<i>Bromus rubens</i>
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>
Kyllinga, Fraqrant/Annual ³	<i>Kyllinga odorata</i>
Little barley[*]	<i>Hordium pusillum</i>
Mouse barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
Red brome	<i>Bromus rubens</i>
Rice flatsedge ³	<i>Cyperus iria</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Ryegrass, Perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
Sedge, Annual ³	<i>Cyperus compressus</i>
Sedge, Globe ³ [*]	<i>Cyperus croceus</i>
Tufted lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i>

[*Not for use in California]

¹Weeds suppressed by SPECTICLE FLO

²Use higher labeled rates if weed pressure is historically high or longer residual control is desired (See Use Rates in the SPECTICLE FLO chart). The rate used must not exceed the tolerance for an individual turf type. Weed control can also be achieved with multiple applications of SPECTICLE FLO. Do not exceed a total of 18.5 fl oz per acre per year with split applications.

³SPECTICLE FLO only controls sedges and annual kyllinga emerging from seed. It does not control perennial sedge emerging from nutlets or perennial forms of kyllinga.

Seeding, Overseeding, Re-Seeding, Sprigging and Sodding

Seeding, Overseeding, Re-Seeding, Sprigging and Sodding

SPECTICLE FLO can inhibit root development, as well as the emergence of seed. Roots of newly emerged seedlings may be damaged. Establishment of sod may be affected if SPECTICLE FLO is applied to sod that is not well established. Timing of seeding, re-seeding, overseeding, sprigging, and sodding turf relative to an application of SPECTICLE FLO needs to be considered.

Seeding, overseeding, re-seeding, sprigging, and sodding intervals are affected by the rate of SPECTICLE FLO applied, rainfall, and soil texture in a given year. Applications made sooner than the suggested intervals may decrease the establishment of the new seedlings and reduce turf coverage.

PLANTING METHOD	MINIMUM INTERVAL BEFORE APPLICATION	MINIMUM INTERVAL AFTER APPLICATION	MINIMUM INTERVAL AFTER APPLICATION
		3 - 6 FL OZ/A	[>] 6 - 10 FL OZ/A
Seeding	[8] [10] [12] months	[6] [8] [10] [12] months	[8] [10] [12] [14] months
Sprigging	[8] [10] [12] months	[6] [8] [10] [12] months	[8] [10] [12] [14] months
Sodding	[2] [3] [4] months	[6] [8] [10] [12] months	[8] [10] [12] [14] months

APPLICATIONS ON SOD FARMS

SPECTICLE FLO may be applied to turf on Bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, and bahiagrass sod farms. During new sod establishment, SPECTICLE FLO may be applied when coverage from ribbons is 80% or greater.

Do not apply SPECTICLE FLO to centipedegrass, seashore paspalum, or St. Augustinegrass sod.

SPECTICLE FLO may be applied to sod up to 4 months prior to harvest.

LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS

SPECTICLE FLO may be applied for preemergence weed control in landscape ornamentals, and hedgerows. Apply SPECTICLE FLO as a directed spray, prior to weed seed germination to the soil surface around dormant or actively growing landscape ornamentals as listed in the table below. Apply SPECTICLE FLO to established landscape ornamentals.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not exceed the maximum single application rates specified for each landscape ornamental use.
- Do not allow spray to contact foliage of desirable plant(s). SPECTICLE FLO may cause localized injury to the foliage, especially young leaf tissue. If the spray contacts the foliage, wash off immediately. See specific label instructions for over-the-top applications.
- Do not use SPECTICLE FLO on or around annuals not listed as tolerant on this label.
- Do not use SPECTICLE FLO around bearing fruit and nut trees. SPECTICLE FLO may be used around non-bearing fruit and nut trees. Non-bearing trees are defined as trees that will not bear fruit until at least 1 year after treatment.
- Do not use SPECTICLE FLO around non-bearing fruit and nut trees unless they are at least 1 year old (citrus), 5 years old (grape vines) and 3 years old (all others).
- Do not use SPECTICLE FLO within the dripline of bearing fruit and nut trees.
- Do not cultivate or disturb the soil surface after application of SPECTICLE FLO as this may reduce weed control.
- If transplanting mature plants listed as tolerant on this label into soil treated with SPECTICLE FLO within the preceding 12 months, replace existing soil around roots to minimize effects on plant establishment.
- Do not use SPECTICLE FLO on seedbeds, or rooted cuttings.
- Do not apply SPECTICLE FLO to landscapes ornamentals growing in containers smaller than 15 gallons.
- Do not apply SPECTICLE FLO over-the-top to landscape ornamentals. For Natural Areas, see label instructions for over-the-top applications.
- Do not mix with products containing chlorine bleach.
- Do not apply to landscape beds uphill from ryegrass, fescue, bentgrass, or mixed lawns where these grasses are desirable.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Avoid applying SPECTICLE FLO to heavily mulched landscape beds, as reduced weed control may occur. For best results remove existing mulch and replace mulch after an application of SPECTICLE FLO.
- Application of SPECTICLE FLO to budded grafts or graft unions may cause plant injury or plant death.

USE OF SPECTICLE FLO ON LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS IN COARSE AND SANDY SOILS

Soil conditions can affect the tolerance of landscape ornamentals to SPECTICLE FLO. Excessively coarse or sandy soils may allow for downward movement of SPECTICLE FLO into the root zone and cause significant root damage and phytotoxicity. Coarse soils, may include significant quantities of sand, gravel, decomposed granite, and ground cinders. Prior to application of SPECTICLE FLO on these soils, confirm soil texture with a soil test. Landscape ornamentals grown in soil exceeding 90% sand or 20% gravel may be at risk. If SPECTICLE FLO is to be applied in these soils, evaluate tolerance of a few plants of each landscape ornamental in SPECTICLE FLO treated soil for 1-2 months prior to a large scale application.

SYMPTOMS OF SPECTICLE FLO INJURY ON LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS

SPECTICLE FLO may injure sensitive landscape ornamentals by damaging roots or leaves. Plant foliage damaged by root absorption will appear stunted, deformed, and may not recover. If SPECTICLE FLO is allowed to contact leaves, leaf symptoms including leaf spot, leaf discoloration, and leaf curl may appear. Symptoms appear within several days after application. Leaves formed after appearance of symptoms may recover.

LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTAL USES

SPECTICLE FLO may be used in residential, commercial, as well as federal, state and local plantings of landscape ornamentals and hedgerows for preemergence weed control. Apply SPECTICLE FLO as a directed spray around established (rooted) plants and not to newly rooted cuttings or seedlings. To avoid root damage, apply SPECTICLE FLO around transplants when the soil has firmly settled around the root area. Irrigation or rainfall will help to settle the soil and seal surface cracks. Make applications prior to mulching for best weed control. If SPECTICLE FLO contacts foliage, wash off immediately to avoid damage. Herbaceous annuals and perennials are sensitive to SPECTICLE FLO.

Use of SPECTICLE FLO near Sensitive Grasses

CAUTION: SPECTICLE FLO applied uphill to sensitive grasses can move, under certain circumstances, to sensitive grasses and cause injury and stand reduction.

AMOUNT TO USE: Apply SPECTICLE FLO as a broadcast, directed spray at 6-12 fl oz/acre around landscape ornamentals. When applying SPECTICLE FLO with a backpack sprayer, follow all above restrictions.

A subsequent application of SPECTICLE FLO can be made within 90 days after the initial application to extend weed control provided that the total SPECTICLE FLO applied does not exceed 18.5 fl oz per acre in a 12 month period.

COMBINATIONS OF SPECTICLE FLO WITH NON-SELECTIVE HERBICIDES AROUND LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS

Remove existing weed growth before application of SPECTICLE FLO or use a postemergence herbicide labeled for control. SPECTICLE FLO may be used in combination with a non-selective herbicide. Avoid contact of spray containing a non-selective herbicide with foliage, stems, green bark, or bare roots of turfgrasses, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation. If spraying areas adjacent to desirable plants with a non-selective herbicide, use a shield while spraying to help prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants.

When tank-mixing with other products, it is the responsibility of the end-user/applicator to ensure that the tank-mix partner is registered in the state where the application is being made.

IMPORTANT: Direct application of SPECTICLE FLO to the soil surface. Avoid direct spray contact on plant surfaces, foliage, and green bark. Avoid application under environmental conditions that favor drift to non-targeted areas. Deep cultivation reduces the effectiveness of SPECTICLE FLO.

BACKPACK AND HANDHELD SPRAYER MIXING: SPECTICLE FLO can be applied using backpack or handheld sprayers. For backpack or handheld spray applications, mix 1 teaspoon of SPECTICLE FLO per gallon of water. Agitate the mixture to ensure good suspension. If adding glyphosate, mix SPECTICLE FLO in first. Recommended spray volume is 40 - 100 gallons per acre or approximately 1 - 2.3 gallons per 1000 sq ft.

LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS AND THEIR CULTIVARS TOLERANT TO SPECTICLE FLO

Tolerant landscape ornamentals and their cultivars are listed in the following table. Apply as a directed spray around tolerant landscape ornamentals. If a desired plant to be treated is not listed on this label, treat several plants at the maximum use rate and evaluate 1 - 2 months later for acceptable tolerance. The user assumes responsibility for application to plants not listed on this label. Do not treat annuals that are not listed on this label.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultivar
Abelia[*]	<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>	Kaleidoscope
Acacia, Prostrate[*]	<i>Acacia redolens</i>	Desert Carpet
Anise, Yellow[*]	<i>Illicium parviflorum</i>	
Apple[*]	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Beverly Hills, Ellsa, Golden Dorsett, Harelred, Honey Crisp, Mahaleb, Red Delicious, Winesap
Apricot[*]	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Tropic Gold
Arborvitae[*]	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Emerald, Green Giant, Green Flag, Nigra, Techny, Yellow Ribbon
Ash, (Southern) Green[*]	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Georgia Gem
Asparagus fern[*]	<i>Asparagus plumosus</i>	
Aspen, Quaking[*]	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	
Azalea[*]	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Delaware Valley White, Fashion, Florida

		Flame, Formosa, Girard's Rose, Golden Torch, Haps Pink, High Tide, Judge Solomon, Karen, Nova Zembla, Macarantha, Hino Crimson, Mother's Day, Pink Gumpo, Red Ruffle, VF 14, White Gumpo
Azalea[*]	<i>Rhododendron yakushmanum x smirnowii</i>	Crete
Azalea, Cat album[*]	<i>Rhododendron chionoides</i>	
Azalea, Encore[*]	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Autumn Debutante
Bamboo, Golden[*]	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	
Beech, American[*]	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	
Birch, Gray[*]	<i>Betula populifolia</i>	Whitespire
Birch, Himalayan white bark[*]	<i>Betula utilis</i>	Jacquemontii
Birch, River[*]	<i>Betula nigra</i>	Heritage
Birch, White[*]	<i>Betula platyphylla</i>	Spire
Bird of Paradise[*]	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	
Bird of Paradise, White[*]	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	
Black tupelo (Black gum) [*]	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Wild Fire
Bluebird[*]	<i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i>	Dark Knight
Bluestem, Big[*]	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	
Bluestem, Little[*]	<i>Andropogon scoparius</i>	
Boxwood[*]	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Baby Gem, Chicagoland Green, Dwarf, Green Beauty
Boxwood[*]	<i>Buxus isinica var. insularis</i>	Wintergreen
Boxwood, Common/English[*]	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Green Gem, Green Mountain, Suffructicosa, Winter Gem
Boxwood, Japanese[*]	<i>Buxus microphylla var. japonica</i>	Dwarf, Chicagoland
Bradford Pear [*]	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Chanticlear
Buckeye, Ohio[*]	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	
Burning bush (Euonymus)[*]	<i>Euonymus altus</i>	Compacta
Butterfly bush[*]	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Nanho Blue
Buttonwood[*]	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	
Camellia, Japanese[*]	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Margaret Heathcliff Pink
Camellia, Little leaf[*]	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Cleopatra Pink, Shi Shi Gashira
Cassia (Golden senna) [*]	<i>Senna surattensis</i>	
Catalpa, Southern [*]	<i>Catalpa bignoniaceae</i>	
Cedar, Atlantic white[*]	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	
Cedar, Eastern red[*]	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Burkii, Idyllwild
Cedar, Japanese[*]	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Black Dragon, Burkii, Globosa, Yoshino
Cherry, American plum[*]	<i>Prunus americana</i>	
Cherry[*]	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Kwanzan
Cherry, Okame [*]	<i>Prunus x incamp</i>	Okame
Cherry, Purple leaf sand[*]	<i>Prunus cistena</i>	
Cherry, Sargent[*]	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	Spring Wonder
Cherry, Yoshino[*]	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino
Cherry Laurel (Skip laurel) [*]	<i>Prunus laurocerasis</i>	Otto Luyken, Schipkaensis
Chokeberry[*]	<i>Aronia prunifolia</i>	Viking
Cotoneaster[*]	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Coral Beauty
Cottonwood, Eastern[*]	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Siouxland
Crabapple[*]	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Harvest Gold, Snowdrift, Snow Spring, Spring Snow
Crabapple, Chestnut [*]	<i>Malus domestica</i>	
Crabapple, Sweet[*]	<i>Malus coronaria</i>	
Cranesbill[*]	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	New Hampshire Purple
Crape myrtle[*]	<i>Laegerstromia indica</i>	Burgundy Cotton, Pocomoke Pink, Sarah's Favorite, Siren Red
Crape myrtle[*]	<i>Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei</i>	Miami, Muskogee, Tuscarora
Cryptomeria [*]	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Black Dragon, Yoshino
Cypress, Bald[*]	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Shawnee Brave
Cypress, False[*]	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.	Gold Mops, Gold Thread
Cypress, Japanese (Hinoki cypress) [*]	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Filicoides
Cypress, Leyland[*]	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	
Cypress, Mediterranean[*]	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	

Cypress, Pond[*]	<i>Taxodium distichum var. imbricatum</i>	
Daphne[*]	<i>Daphne caucasica</i>	Summer Ice
Dawn Redwood[*]	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	
Daylily (before emergence) [*]	<i>Heemerocallis</i> spp.	Green Flutter, Happy Returns, Stella d'Oro
Dogwood, Flowering[*]	<i>Cornus florida</i>	
Dogwood, Kousa[*]	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	
Dogwood, Redosier (Red bark)[*]	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Yellow Twig
Dogwood, Tatarian[*]	<i>Cornus alba</i>	
Elm, American[*]	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	
Elm, Chinese (Bosque) [*]	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Drake
Eucalyptus[*]	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Baby Tears
Eucalyptus, Silver dollar gum[*]	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i>	Baby Blue
Feather reed grass[*]	<i>Calamagrostis x acutiflora</i>	Overdam, Karl Foerster
Fir, Frasier[*]	<i>Abies fraseri</i>	
Florida Leucothe (Pipestem)[*]	<i>Leucothoe populifolia</i>	
Forsythia (Golden bells)[*]	<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i>	Lynwood (Lynwood Gold)
Fragrant tea olive[*]	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	
Gardenia[*]	<i>Gardenia radicans</i>	Radicans
Gardenia[*]	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Frostproof, Mystery
Gaura[*]	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>	Pink Fountain
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.	Seed Long
Ginkgo[*]	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	
Gold-dust plant[*]	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Gold Dust
Green ash[*]	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Georgia Gem
Gumbo-limbo (Copperwood) [*]	<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	
Hardy Kiwi[*]	<i>Actinidia arguta</i>	Anna
Hawthorn, One seeded[*]	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Winter King
Hawthorn, Thornless cockspur[*]	<i>Crataegus crus galli inermis</i>	
Hemlock, Eastern[*]	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	
Hibiscus, Chinese[*]	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	President Red, San Diego Red
Holly, American[*]	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	
Holly, Chinese[*]	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Burfordii Nana, Carissa, Dwarf Burford, Needlepoint
Holly, Dragon lady[*]	<i>Ilex x aquipernyi</i>	Dragon Lady
Holly, Dwarf yaupon[*]	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Compacta , Schillings, Stoke's Dwarf, Yaupon
Holly, Foster[*]	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i>	East Palatka, Fosteri
Holly, Inkberry/Gallberry[*]	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Compacta, Densa, Shamrock
Holly, Japanese[*]	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Compacta, Green Luster, Sky Pencil, Soft Touch
Holly, Meservae[*]	<i>Ilex meserveae</i>	Blue Maid, Blue Princess
Holly, Nellie R. Stevens[*]	<i>Ilex aquifolium x Ilex cornuta</i>	Nellie R. Stevens
Holly, Winterberry[*]	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Jim Dandy, Red Sprite
Honeylocust[*]	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Skyline, Sunburst, Sunshine
Hornbeam, European[*]	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Frans Fontaine
Hornbeam, Hop[*]	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Carolina
Indian Hawthorn[*]	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Dwarf Pink, Minor, Pink Lady
Japanese cleyera[*]	<i>Ternstromia gymnanthera</i>	
Jasmine, Asiatic/Yellow star[*]	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Minima
Jasmine, Winter[*]	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	
Juniper, Chinese[*]	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Gold Tip, Grey Owl, Sea Green, Spartan
Juniper, Common[*]	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	
Juniper, Creeping[*]	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Bar Harbor, Blue Rug
Juniper, Flaky[*]	<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	Blue Star
Juniper, Parson's[*]	<i>Juniperus davurica</i>	Expansa, Parsonii
Juniper, Shore[*]	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Blue Pacific
Juniper (Red Cedar)[*]	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Brodie, Burkii
Lantana[*]	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Landmark Sunrise Rose
Larch, Common[*]	<i>Larix decidua</i>	
Laurustinus[*]	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	
Lilac[*]	<i>Syringa x 'Penda'</i>	Bloomerang
Lilac, Common[*]	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	

Liriope (Lilyturf)[*]	<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Aztec Grass, Big Blue, Evergreen Giant, Silvery Sunproof
London plane tree[*]	<i>Plantanus x acerifolia</i>	Exclamation
Loropetalum[*]	<i>Loropetalum chinensis</i>	Burgundy, Emerald Snow, Plum Purple, Rubra, Ruby
Maiden Grass (Eulaliagrass) [*]	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Gracillimus, Zebrinus, Little Zebra
Magnolia, Jane[*]	<i>Magnolia liliflora x M. stellata</i>	
Magnolia, Southern[*]	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Bracken's Brown Beauty
Mahogany, West Indies/American[*]	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	
Maple, Autumn blaze[*]	<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	Jeffersred
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Bloodgood, Weeping Red Dragon
Maple, Red[*]	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Autumn Blaze, Autumn Radiance, Frank's Red, October Glory, Red Sunset
Maple, Silver[*]	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	
Maple, Sugar[*]	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Commemoration
Mondograss[*]	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	
Muhly Grass[*]	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	
Nandina[*]	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Firepower
Oak, Northern pin[*]	<i>Quercus ellipsoidal</i>	
Oak, Northern red[*]	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	
Oak, Nuttal[*]	<i>Quercus nuttallii</i>	
Oak, Pin[*]	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	
Oak, Prairie stature[*]	<i>Quercus x bimundorum</i>	Midwest
Oak, Shumard[*]	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	
Oak, Southern live[*]	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Cathedral
Oak, White[*]	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Swamp White
Ohio buckeye[*]	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	
Orchid Tree, Hong Kong[*]	<i>Bauhinia blakeana</i>	
Palm, Bamboo/Reed[*]	<i>Chamaedorea seifrizzi</i>	
Palm, Cat[*]	<i>Chamaedorea cataractarum</i>	
Palm, Chinese Fan[*]	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	
Palm, Christmas[*]	<i>Adonidia merrillii</i>	
Palm, Areca[*]	<i>Dypsis lutescens</i>	
Palm, Coconut[*]	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	
Palm, European (Mediterranean) fan[*]	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	
Palm, Fishtail[*]	<i>Caryota mitis</i>	
Palm, Foxtail[*]	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	
Palm, Majesty[*]	<i>Ravenea rivularis</i>	
Palm, Pygmy date[*]	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	
Palm, Queen[*]	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	
Palm, Roebelenii[*]	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	
Palm, Royal[*]	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	
Palm, Sylvester[*]	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	
Palm, Triangle[*]	<i>Dypsis decaryi</i>	
Palm, King Sago[*]	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	
Pear, Callery[*]	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Bradford Pear, Chanticleer
Pieris (Lily-of-the-Valley shrub, Japanese andromeda)[*]	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Mountain Fire, Red Mill, Shojo
Pine, Black[*]	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	
Pine, Canary island[*]	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	
Pine, Eastern white[*]	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	
Pine, Scots[*]	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	
Pittosporum (Japanese Pittosporum)[*]	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Variegata
Pistache, Texas[*]	<i>Pistacia texana</i>	
Plum, American[*]	<i>Prunus americana</i>	
Plum, Crimson pointe[*]	<i>Prunus x cerasifera</i>	
Podocarpus (Buddhist pine)[*]	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	
Prarie Cordgrass[*]	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	
Privet[*]	<i>Ligustrum ovafolium</i>	
Privet, Vicary[*]	<i>Ligustrum x vicary</i>	
Redbud, Eastern[*]	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	MN Strain
Redbud, Oklahoma[*]	<i>Cercis reniformis</i>	Oklahoma
Rhododendron[*]	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	
Rose[*]	<i>Rosa spp.</i>	Caramba, Double Knock Out, Flower

		Carpet Amber, Home Run, Knock Out, Louis Phillipe, Pink Knock Out, Radrazz
Rose[*]	<i>Rosa odorata</i>	Belinda's Dream, Blue Girl, Double Delight, John F. Kennedy, Mister Lincoln
Rose[*]	<i>Rosa wichurana</i>	Dr. Huey
Rose, Virginia[*]	<i>Rosa virginiana</i>	
Rose mallow[*]	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	
Rose of Sharon[*]	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Pink Heart, Boule de Feu
Russian sage[*]	<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	
Sage, Blue anise[*]	<i>Salvia guaranitica</i>	Black and Blue
Seagrape[*]	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	
Sea Oats	<i>Chasmanthium latifolia</i>	
Skip laurel[*]	<i>Prunus laurocerasis</i>	
Snowberry, Common[*]	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	
Spicebush[*]	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	
Spirea (dormant only)[*]	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Lemon Princess, Little Princess, Norman, Shirobana
Spruce, Blackhills (White spruce)[*]	<i>Picea glauca</i>	Densata
Spruce, Colorado Blue (Blue spruce)[*]	<i>Picea pungens</i>	
Spruce, Norway[*]	<i>Picea abies</i>	
Sweetgum[*]	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Happidaze
Tamarisk[*]	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	Pink Cascade
Taxus (English/Common yew)[*]	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	
Taxus (Japanese Yew)[*]	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Capitata
Thin-fruit sedge[*]	<i>Carex flaccosperma</i>	
Viburnum, Burkwood[*]	<i>Viburnum x burkwoodii</i>	
Viburnum (Wayfaring Tree)[*]	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Mohican
Viburnum, Popcorn (Japanese snowball)[*]	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	Popcorn, St. Keverne
Waxflower[*]	<i>Chamelaucium</i> spp.	
Wax myrtle, Southern (w/ woody growth)[*]	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	
Willow, Variegated[*]	<i>Salix integra</i>	Hakuro Nishiki
Yellow Indian grass[*]	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	

[*Not for use in California]

Do not use SPECTICLE FLO on any of these plants.

Common Name	Scientific Name
[Blue fescue grass]	[<i>Festuca glauca</i>]
[California Lilac]	[<i>Caenothus pallidus</i>]
[Croton]	[<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>]
[Elderberry, American]	[<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>]
[Euonymus, Japanese]	[<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>]
[Fountain grass]	[<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>]
[Fountain grass, Purple]	[<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>]
[Hydrangea]	[<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>]
[Japanese rose]	[<i>Kerria japonica</i>]
[Pepperbush, Sweet (Summersweet)]	[<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>]
[Plumbago]	[<i>Plumbago</i> spp.]
[Sweetshrub]	[<i>Calycanthus</i> spp.]
[Sweet Viburnum]	[<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>]
[Viburnum]	[<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>]
[Weigela]	[<i>Weigela</i> spp.]

NATURAL AREAS

Use SPECTICLE FLO to control weeds in managed natural areas on golf courses. These areas can be adjacent to fairways, tees, greens, and in steep areas that are difficult to manage with a traditional program or where low maintenance is desired. Plants in these areas include those indigenous to a geographic area as well as other plants introduced due to their potential for low maintenance or for aesthetic considerations. Use of SPECTICLE FLO in natural areas allows the user to manage undesirable weeds and prevent germination of invasive plants.

Apply SPECTICLE FLO as a directed spray around tolerant landscape ornamentals listed on this label to control annual grasses and broadleaf weeds prior to germination. In situations where vegetation is too thick for a directed spray application, over-the-top application is necessary. For over-the-top applications, all plants must be established for at least one growing season before an application of SPECTICLE FLO. If a desired plant to be treated is not listed on this label, treat several plants at the maximum use rate and evaluate 1 - 2 months later for acceptable tolerance to over-the-top applications.

Germination of wildflower seed will be sensitive to SPECTICLE FLO. Seed these into treated areas no sooner than [6] [12] months after an application of SPECTICLE FLO. Do not make an over-the-top application to wildflowers.

For control of undesirable grasses and broadleaf weeds present in areas to be treated, use a postemergence spot application of Acclaim Extra, or Celsius according to their labels.

AMOUNT TO USE: Apply SPECTICLE FLO as a broadcast directed spray at 9 - 12 fl oz/A around landscape ornamentals. Apply 6 - 9 fl oz/A as an over-the-top application. Recommended spray volume is 40 - 80 gallons per acre or approximately 1 - 2 gallons per 1000 sq ft. Activate SPECTICLE FLO by watering in with light irrigation or rainfall.

NON-SELECTIVE USES

NON-CROP AREAS

SPECTICLE FLO may be used to maintain bare ground in non-crop areas. These include paths, parking lots, curbs, sidewalks, driveways, around buildings, gravel areas, loading ramps, educational facilities, storage yards, vacant lots, fence rows, parks, and hardscapes. All weeds and debris must be removed from these areas to be treated for optimum control. Adequate irrigation or rainfall after application of SPECTICLE FLO will provide maximum weed control.

Use of SPECTICLE FLO near Sensitive Grasses

SPECTICLE FLO applied uphill to sensitive grasses can move, under certain circumstances, to sensitive grasses and cause injury and stand reduction.

AMOUNT OF USE: Apply 9 - 18.5 fl oz of SPECTICLE FLO per acre. Use a minimum spray volume of [10] - [40] gallons per acre. If weeds are present at the time of application, tank-mix a postemergence herbicide such as glyphosate or glufosinate ammonium with SPECTICLE FLO. Observe all use restrictions on this label and on the label of the tank-mix partner.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Store in original container and keep tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry place. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Pesticides wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER HANDLING

Rigid Non-refillable Containers that are too large to shake (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons or 50 lbs)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Refer to Bottom Discharge IBC or Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs information as follows.

Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. – Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable)

Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal.

Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate

becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g.– Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums, Kegs)

Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To triple rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container at least 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Non-Seed Treatment Products in Non-Refillable Fiber Drums with Liners

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment, then offer for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner.

Non-Seed Treatment Products in Non-Refillable Foil outer pouches of Water soluble Packets (WSP)

Offer foil pouch for recycling if available or dispose of empty pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken.

Rigid Non-Refillable containers with capacities smaller or equal to 5 gallons

PLASTIC CONTAINERS:

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Tripled rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

LIQUID Dillutable formulations:

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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PRODUCED FOR



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SPECTICLE FLO (Pending) 06/01/2020

[Optional Marketing Claims:]

- Herbicide
- Landscape Ornamental Herbicide

Pictures:

