



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

November 25, 2025

Eric Smith
Vice President of Regulatory, Formulation & GLP
PBI-Gordon Corporation
22701 W. 68th Ter.
Shawnee, KS 66226

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for Fluazifop-P-Butyl
Product Name: EH 951 Grass Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 2217-751
Case Number: 481229
Application Dates: December 18, 2020

Dear Eric Smith:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Fluazifop-P-Butyl Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

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 Assurance.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling and must be used at your next label printing. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for

shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Antoine Gremaud by phone at 919-541-5067, or via email at Gremaud.antoine@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Kevin Costello", is positioned above the typed name.

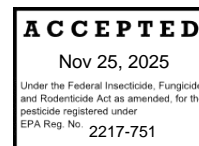
Kevin Costello, Branch Chief
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 2
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label

FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL	GROUP	1A	HERBICIDE
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EH 951 GRASS HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 2217-751



ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Fluazifop-P-butyl: Butyl(*R*)-2-[4-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]oxy]phenoxy]propanoate 1.70%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 98.30%

TOTAL 100.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

0.125 lb (+) isomer (fluazifop-P-butyl) per gallon.

Contains petroleum distillates.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

STOP! READ THE ENTIRE LABEL FIRST. OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS AND FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.

See attached booklet for complete [Precautionary Statements and] Directions for Use, including Storage and Disposal, and back panel for [complete Precautionary Statements, including] First Aid.

Net Contents: ____

EPA Est. No. ____

Company Name and Address:

PBI/Gordon Corporation
P.O. Box 860350
Shawnee, KS 66286



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards To Humans And Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks, and chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or viton. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

First Aid	
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 eye.• 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 swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.• Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-800-5556 for emergency medical treatment advice.	
Note to Physician: Contains petroleum distillates - vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

User Safety Requirements

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

User Safety Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.• Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.• Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

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

Surface Water Advisory: This product 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.

A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of fluazifop-P-butyl from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Non-Target Organism Advisory: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Not for use on plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes. For use on plants intended for aesthetic purposes and being grown in ornamental gardens or parks, or on golf courses, or lawns and grounds.

[1.] Product Description

[EH 951 Grass Herbicide] is a selective postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds. [EH 951 Grass Herbicide] does not control broadleaf weeds or sedges (nutgrass).

Control Symptoms – [EH 951 Grass Herbicide] is a systemic herbicide which moves from the treated foliage into the shoots, roots, rhizomes, stolons, and growing points (meristematic regions) of treated grass weeds. Excellent control of a wide range of annual and perennial grass weeds will be obtained with [EH 951 Grass Herbicide] when applied as directed on this label.

Growth of treated grass weeds stops soon after application. Symptoms include loss of vigor, yellowing and/or reddening, and eventual death to the treated grass plant. Symptoms are generally observed within one to three weeks, depending on grass weed species and environmental conditions.

[EH 951 Grass Herbicide] can be used to control grass weeds in many newly transplanted and established ornamentals, trees, shrubs and groundcovers. Apply to actively growing grass weeds before they exceed the recommended growth stages shown below. See the following Tables 7 through 10 for specific uses.

Make over-the-top application of [EH 951 Herbicide to ornamentals listed in Table 7. Over-the-top applications are defined as spray patterns delivered to the upper portions of the established ornamentals and target weeds. Use sufficient spray volumes to ensure a uniform distribution and complete spray coverage of the target weeds. Make directed spray applications to plants listed in Tables 8 through 10 to prevent contact of spray with foliage. Directed spray applications are defined as spray patterns aimed or directed toward the lower portion of the established ornamentals, and this method of application will minimize the phytotoxicity of the desired species. If the growth habit of the plant or other factors do not allow a directed spray, an over-the-top application can be made to plants in Tables 6 through 8. However, there is the possibility of damage in the range listed for each table when applied at label rates. Do not apply to ornamentals that may be harvested for food within one year after application. Do not apply more than 1.125 pounds of fluazifop-P-butyl per acre per year. [(26.5 fl.oz./1000 sq.ft. per year).]

NOTICE TO BUYER AND USER: It is impossible to test every species and variety or cultivar of ornamental plants under all conditions. Plant tolerance of pesticides vary as conditions vary. Plant

tolerance of [EH 951 Grass Herbicide] at label rates has been found to be acceptable within the ranges specified for the indicated genera and species. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether [EH 951 Grass Herbicide] can be used on plants not specified on this label. The user should determine if [EH 951 Grass Herbicide] can be used prior to use.

[2.] Weed Resistance Management

For resistance management, this product contains a Group 1A herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 1A 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 this product or other Group 1A 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 area prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- Scout 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 pest control advisor for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific types of turf and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, call 877-800-5556.

[3]. Mandatory Spray Drift Management

Ground Boom Applications

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.I) .
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site
- Do not apply during temperature inversions

Spray Drift Advisories

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

Importance of Droplet Size

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

Volume: Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.

Pressure: Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.

Spray Nozzle: Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Boom Height - Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Shielded Sprayers: Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversions: Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

Wind: Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift."

Handheld Technology Applications: Take precautions to minimize spray drift

[4.] Annual and Perennial Grass Control in Ornamentals, Trees, Shrubs, and Groundcovers

Not for use in vegetable gardens or on fruit-bearing trees and shrubs.

Spray to obtain thorough coverage of grass foliage, but not to the point of runoff. Do not apply [EH 951 Grass Herbicide] if rainfall is expected within 1 hour. Apply [EH 951 Grass Herbicide] to actively growing grasses before they exceed growth stages specified in Tables 5 and 6. Apply [EH 951 Grass Herbicide] when the first grass species in a mixed grass weed population reaches the specified growth stage for treatment.

Do not apply [EH 951 Grass Herbicide] to grasses which are stressed due to moisture, temperature, low soil fertility, mechanical or chemical injury. Do not apply to grasses which have exceeded the specified growth stages (See Tables 5 and 6).

BROADCAST TREATMENTS: For annual grass species, use 6 to 9 fl.oz. of [EH 951 Grass Herbicide] per 1,000 square feet. For perennial grass species, use 9 fl.oz. of [EH 951 Grass Herbicide] per 1,000 square feet per application.

For applications made by mechanically-pressurized handgun, a minimum volume of 55 gallons spray solution must be used per acre [(1.25 gallons spray solution per 1000 sq. ft.)].

SPOT TREATMENTS: Mix [EH 951 Grass Herbicide] with water according to the amounts shown in the following chart. Spray to obtain thorough coverage, but do not spray to the point of runoff.

Table 1: Spot Treatments in Ornamentals, Trees, Shrubs and Groundcovers	
To Make This Spray Volume	Add This Amount of [EH 951 Grass Herbicide]
24 fl.oz.	3.5 tablespoons
32 fl.oz.	2.5 fl.oz. (5 tablespoons)
1 gallon	10 fl.oz. (18 tablespoons)
10 gallons	104 fl.oz.
25 gallons	2 gallons
50 gallons	4 gallons
Equal measures: 1 fluid ounce (fl.oz.) = 2 tablespoons (Tbs) = 6 teaspoons (tsp) and 8 fl.oz. = 1 cup	
For applications made by mechanically-pressurized handgun do not exceed a maximum concentration of 0.01 pounds active ingredient per gallon of application solution [, as described in Table 1].	

[5.] Bermudagrass Control in Zoysiagrass and Tall Fescue Turf*

Use [EH 951 Grass Herbicide] to suppress and eventually control some undesirable grasses in turf areas. To control common bermudagrass and hybrid bermudagrass, follow the directions below:

Note: The application of this product may show slight discoloration to the desirable turfgrass. Symptoms are temporary and discoloration will subside. Do not apply to tall fescue turf unless injury can be tolerated. Weather and cultural treatments can also affect applications.

*Not applicable in California

[5.1] Bermudagrass Control in Zoysiagrass*

For spot treatments of zoysiagrass with hand-operated sprayers: Begin applications in late spring (near June 1) as bermudagrass begins growth. Repeat applications at 30-day intervals throughout the summer until fall to continue the growth suppression of bermudagrass. Complete control may take 1 to 2 growing seasons.

Avoid applications to zoysiagrass under stress due to drought, temperature extremes, or chemical injury. Use hand-operated sprayers (backpack sprayers, compression or pump-up sprayers, or tank type sprayers). Add 1.3 fl.oz. of product per 1 gallon of water to treat 1,000 square feet of turf. Additional spray preparations for zoysiagrass are presented in the following table:

Table 2: Spot Treatments for Bermudagrass Control in Zoysiagrass (at rate of one gallon per 1000 sq.ft. of turf)	
To Make This Spray Volume	Add This Amount Of [EH 951 Grass Herbicide]
1 gallon	1.3 fl.oz. (8 tsp)
2 gallons	2.6 fl.oz. (16 tsp)

5 gallons	6.5 fl.oz. (40 tsp)
Equal measures: 1 fluid ounce (fl.oz.) = 2 tablespoons (Tbs) = 6 teaspoons (tsp) and 8 fl.oz. = 1 cup	

Allow time (up to 24 hours) for this product to be absorbed and translocated before mowing the treated area.

*Not applicable in California

[5.2] Bermudagrass Control in Tall Fescue*

For spot treatments of tall fescue with hand-operated sprayers: Make applications in the spring and fall. Start applications after green up. Take care with applications to tall fescue during the summer months (July and August). Repeat in 14 to 21 day intervals if regrowth occurs. Complete control may take 1 to 2 growing seasons.

Avoid applications to tall fescue under stress due to drought, temperature extremes, or chemical injury. Use hand-operated sprayers (backpack sprayers, compression or pump-up sprayers, or tank type sprayers). Add 2 fl.oz. of product per 1 gallon of water to treat each 1,000 square feet of turf. Additional spray preparations for tall fescue are presented in the following table:

Table 3: Spot Treatments for Bermudagrass Control in Tall Fescue (at rate of one gallon per 1000 sq.ft. of turf)	
To Make This Spray Volume	Add This Amount Of [EH 951 Grass Herbicide]
1 gallon	2 fl.oz. (12 tsp)
2 gallons	4 fl.oz. (24 tsp)
5 gallons	10 fl.oz. (64 tsp)
Equal measures: 1 fluid ounce (fl.oz.) = 2 tablespoons (Tbs) = 6 teaspoons (tsp) and 8 fl.oz. = 1 cup	

Allow time (up to 24 hours) for this product to be absorbed and translocated before mowing the treated area. Wait 14 days before re-seeding treated areas of tall fescue.

Note: The application of this product may show slight discoloration to the desirable turfgrass. Symptoms are temporary and discoloration will subside. Do not apply to tall fescue turf unless injury can be tolerated. Weather and cultural treatments can also affect applications.

*Not applicable in California

[6.] Dallisgrass* Control in Tall Fescue

For spot treatments of tall fescue: Make a single application in the spring. Add 2 fl.oz. of [EH 951 Grass Herbicide] per one gallon of water to treat 1,000 sq.ft. to control dallisgrass in tall fescue turf.

Note: The application of this product to tall fescue turf may show slight discoloration. Symptoms are temporary and discoloration will subside. Do not apply to tall fescue turf unless injury can be tolerated. Weather and cultural treatments can also affect applications. Use a minimum spray volume of 30 gallons of water per acre.

Application timing is critical and is determined by Growing Degree Days (GDD). GDD units are determined by the following calculation:

$$\frac{\text{Max daily temp (in } ^\circ\text{F)} + \text{Minimum daily temp (in } ^\circ\text{F)} - 50^\circ\text{F}}{2} = \text{GDD}$$

If the calculation is zero or a negative number, it is ignored. Add each day's GDD units beginning on January 1st. When your total reaches 270 to 360 GDD, apply the [EH 951 Grass Herbicide]. Effective dallisgrass control will only be obtained in this GDD range.

Table 4: Example of GDD Tracking						
Date	Max Temp	Min Temp	Average	Subtract 50	Daily GDD	Total GDD
Day 1	75	45	60	10	10	10
Day 2	65	45	55	5	5	15
Day 3	55	45	50	0	0	15
Day 4	65	45	55	5	5	20
Day 5	50	45	47.5	-2.5	-2.5	20

*Not applicable in California

[7.] Grass Species Controlled

Table 5: Annual Grasses	
Grass Species	Growth Stage
Barnyardgrass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Broadleaf signalgrass (<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Crabgrass, large (<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Crabgrass, smooth (<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Crabgrass, southern (<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Crabgrass, tropical (<i>Digitaria bicornis</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Downy brome (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Fall panicum (<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Field sandbur (<i>Cenchrus pauciflorus</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Foxtail, giant (<i>Setaria faberi</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Foxtail, green (<i>Setaria viridis</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Foxtail, yellow (<i>Setaria lutescens</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Goosegrass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Italian Ryegrass (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Itchgrass (<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Johnsongrass, seedling (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Junglerice (<i>Echinochloa contracta</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Kikuyugrass* (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>)	4 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Prairie cupgrass (<i>Eriochloa contracta</i>)	4 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Rabbitfootgrass (<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Red rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Shattercane/Wildcane/Volunteer milo (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Sorghum alnum (<i>Sorghum alnum</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Southern sandbur (<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Southwestern cupgrass (<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Texas panicum (<i>Panicum texanum</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Volunteer barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Volunteer corn (<i>Zea mays</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Volunteer oats (<i>Avena fatua</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Volunteer rye (<i>Secale cereale</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Volunteer wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Wild oats (<i>Avena fatua</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Wild proso millet (<i>Panicum milliaceum</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Witchgrass (<i>Panicum capillare</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Woolly cupgrass (<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.

*Not for use in California

Table 6: Perennial Grasses	
Grass Species	Growth Stage
Bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)	4 to 8 inch runners

Dallisgrass (<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>)**	270 to 360 GDD
Guineagrass (<i>Panicum maximum</i>)	6 to 12 inches tall before seedhead initiation
Quackgrass (<i>Agropyron repens</i>)	6 to 10 inches
Rhizome johnsongrass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)	8 to 18 inches tall and before boot stage
Torpedograss*	3 to 10 inches tall (first application)
Torpedograss*	2 to 3 inches tall (subsequent application)
Wirestem muhly (<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>)	4 to 12 inches tall before seedhead initiation
* For control of Torpedograss, use 9 fluid ounces/1000sq.ft./application. 3 applications will be needed.	
** See Section 4. Dallisgrass Control in Tall Fescue for detailed instructions.	

[8.] Ornamentals

Table 7. Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant)	
Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Abelia, Glossy	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>
Acacia, Jim wheat	<i>Acacia schafnerii</i>
Acacia, Ongerops	<i>Acacia redolens</i>
Acacia, Shoe-string	<i>Acacia stenophylla</i>
Acacia, Willow	<i>Acacia saligna</i>
Acacia, Willow-leafed	<i>Acacia salicina</i>
Ageratum, sp.	<i>Ageratum sp.</i>
Almond, Flowering	<i>Prunus trialoba</i>
Aloe vera	<i>Aloe vera</i>
Aloe zanzibarica	<i>Aloe zanzibarica</i>
Aloe, Barbados	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i>
Alyssum sp.	<i>Alyssum sp.</i>
Ash, American Mountain*	<i>Sorbus americana*</i>
Ash, Arizona	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>
Ash, Green*	<i>Fraxinus pensylvanica*</i>
Ash, White*	<i>Fraxinus Americana*</i>
Asparagus, Myres; Asparagus, Sprenger, Sprenger	<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>
Aucuba	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Aucuba japonica variegata	<i>Aucuba japonica variegata</i>
Aurea	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>
Australian bush cherry	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>
Australian tea tree	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>
Banana, Ethiopia	<i>Musa aurelii</i>
Banksia	<i>Rosa banksiae</i>
Barberry, Mentor	<i>Berberis mentorensis</i>
Barberry, Redleaf Japanese; Pygmy, Crimson*	<i>Berberis thunbergii*</i>
Bearberry, Red	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
Begonia, Scarletta*	<i>Begonia Semperflorens cultorem*</i>
Bellflower	<i>Campanula carpatia</i>
Berkman's	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>
Birch, Eastern white*	<i>Betula pendula*</i>
Bird of Paradise	<i>Caesalpinia gilliesii</i>
Bird of Paradise	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>
Bird of Paradise, Giant	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>
Bittle bush	<i>Encelia farinose</i>

Table 7. Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant)

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Blaauw's pink, Boule de neige, Delaware Valley white, Delaware Valley white, Fashio, Gerard's Rose, Gibraltar, Gloria, Greeting, Gumpo pink, Gumpo white, H.H. Hume, Hahm red, Herbert, Hino red, Kaempo, Kluis sensation, Masasoit, Mother's day, Pericat, Pink pearl, President Lincoln, Prize, Purple gem, Red ruffle, Red wing, Road runner, Rosebud, Royalty, Rutherfordiana Constances, Salmon spray, Snow, Stewartstonian, Sweetheart, Tabor, Tradition, White cascade	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>
Blue point, Blue vase juniper, Gold coast juniper, Gold tip, Hetzi, Hollywood, Juniper, Keteleeri, Nicks compact juniper, Parsoni, Sargent juniper, Torulosa	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Blue Star Creeper	<i>Isotoma sp.</i>
Bottle-brush	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>
Bougainvillea sp.	<i>Bougainvillea sp.</i>
Boxwood, Common; Welleri	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla var. japonica</i>
Boxwood, Korean	<i>Buxus microphylla var. koreana</i>
Brown bean	<i>Sedum guatemalense</i>
Brush cherry	<i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i>
Buckthorn, Tallhedge	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>
Burningbush, Compact	<i>Kochia scoparia f. trychophylla</i>
Cactus, Barrel	<i>Ferocactus sp.</i>
Cactus, Cholla	<i>Opuntia Cholla</i>
Cactus, Hedgehog	<i>Echinocactus sp.</i>
Cactus, Saguaro	<i>Carnegiea gigantea</i>
California pepper tree	<i>Schinus molle</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Camellia, Sasanqua	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>
Candelabra plant	<i>Euphorbia lacteal</i>
Cape weed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
Caricature plant	<i>Graptophyllum pictum</i>
Carissa tuttlei	<i>Carissa tuttlei</i>
Carolina cherry	<i>Prunus caroliniana compacta</i>
Cascalote	<i>Caesalpinia cacalaco</i>
Cassia, African	<i>Cassia didymobotrya</i>
Cassia, Feathery	<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>
Centaurea, Dusty miller	<i>Centaurea cineraria</i>
Century plant	<i>Agave americana</i>
Cerastium, Snow in Summer	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>
Ceratonia, Carob tree	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>
Cercis, Red bud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Chionoides, Elizabeth Gable, Less dark purple, Purple elegans, Purple spendor, Rose Greeley, Roseum elegans, Roseum superbum, White catawba	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>
Chives	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>
Cleyera	<i>Cleyera spp.</i>
Cleyera	<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>
Clover, Pink	<i>Polygonum capitatum</i>
Coffee	<i>Coffea Arabica</i>
Coleus, Jade wizard*	<i>Coleus x hybridus*</i>

Table 7. Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant)	
Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Coolibah, Gum-barked	<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i>
Coreopsis, Threadleaf	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster repens</i>
Cotoneaster apiculata	<i>Cotoneaster apiculata</i>
Cotoneaster, Coral beauty; Royal beauty	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>
Cotoneaster, Spreading	<i>Cotoneaster divaricatus</i>
Cotoneaster, Willowleaf	<i>Cotoneaster salicifolius franch</i>
Crabapple, Showy	<i>Malus floribunda</i>
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>
Creeping Charlie	<i>Pilea nummularifolia</i>
Crossandra	<i>Crossandra nilotica</i>
Croton	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>
Crown Vetch	<i>Vicia sp.</i>
Cypress, Allum lawson	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
Cypress, Cripps hinoki false	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>
Cypress, Italian	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
Daisy, Shasta	<i>Chrysanthemum x superbum</i>
Daisy, White africans	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum alba</i>
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis hybrids</i>
Deutzia, Slender	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>
Dianthus, Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Dogwood, Cornelia cherry	<i>Cornus mas</i>
Dogwood, Flaviramea; Red twig	<i>Cornus sericea</i>
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Dumbcane, Giant	<i>Dieffenbachia amoena</i>
Emerald green, Globosa, Pyramidalis, Techny, Techny American arborvitae, white cedar, Woodwardii	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Emerald mound	<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>
Eranthemum, Purple false	<i>Pseuderanthemum atropurpureum</i>
Erythrina, Fastadiata; Swamp immortella	<i>Erythrina fusca</i>
Escallonia fradessii	<i>Escallonia fradessii</i>
Escallonia rubra	<i>Escallonia rubra</i>
Euonymus fortunei	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Euonymus, Siebold	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
Euonymus, Silver King	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>
Euonymus, Spreading	<i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i>
Euryops	<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>
Evergreen, Fransher; Silver queen; Treubii ribbon	<i>Aglaonema commutatum</i>
Evergreen, Painted	<i>Aglaonema crispum</i>
Fatshedera	<i>Fatshedera lizei</i>
Fern, Desert tree	<i>Lysiloma thornberii</i>
Fern, Leatherleaf	<i>Runohra adiantiformis</i>
Fern, Shield	<i>Polystichum capense</i>
Fern, Sword	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>
Fig, Creeping	<i>Ficus repens</i>
Fig, Exotica weeping	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>
Fig, Trailing hottentot*	<i>Carpobrotus chilensis*</i>
Fir, Balsam*	<i>Abies balsamea*</i>

Table 7. Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant)	
Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Fir, Concolor	<i>Abies concolor</i>
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Fir, Noble	<i>Abies procera</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha graberi</i>
Firethorn, Mojave	<i>Pyracantha koidzumii x coccinea</i>
Firethorn, Scarlet; Lalandei	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Firethorn, Variegated	<i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i>
Firewheel tree	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>
Forsythia intermedia	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>
Forsythia sp.	<i>Forsythia sp.</i>
Forsythia, Weeping	<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>
Gable Hybrid	<i>Rhododendron "Gable Hybrid"</i>
Gardenia, Dwarf	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Gardenia, Tahitian	<i>Gardenia taitensis</i>
Gay feather	<i>Liatris spicata</i>
Gazania gold rush	<i>Gazania splendens</i>
Gazania uniflora leucoleana	<i>Gazania uniflora leucolaena</i>
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium domesticum</i>
Geranium, Ivy	<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>
Geranium, Smash hit red*	<i>Pelargonium x hortorum*</i>
Gimlet, Narrow-leaf	<i>Eucalyptus spathulata</i>
Gladiolus, Debbie; Jennie; Mahogany; Stargazer	<i>Gladiolus x hortulanus</i>
Gold drop, Primrose beauty	<i>Potentilla fructose</i>
Golden-rain tree; Varnish tree*	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata*</i>
Grapefruit	<i>Citrus paradise</i>
Green stone crop	<i>Sedum brevifolium</i>
Gum, Desert	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>
Gum, Red	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i>
Gum, Red box	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i>
Hackberry*	<i>Celtis occidentalis*</i>
Hahnii/Mother-in-law's tongue	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>
Hawthorn, Yedda/Indian	<i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i>
Heather, Scotch	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Hemlock, Eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Hen and chickens	<i>Sempervivum tectorum</i>
Hesperaloe parviflora	<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>
Hibiscus, Althea	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>
Hibiscus, Chinese	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
Holly, American	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Holly, Dwarf buford	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
Holly, Fosteri	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i>
Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
Holly, Meserve	<i>Ilex x meserveae</i>
Hollyhock	<i>Alcea rosea</i>
Honey locust/Shade master	<i>Gleditsia triancanthos var. inermis</i>
Honeysuckle, Bush	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>
Honeysuckle, Cape	<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>
Honeysuckle, Marrow	<i>Lonicera x morrowii</i>
Hosta, Variegated	<i>Hosta lancifolia</i>

Table 7. Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant)

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Hydrangea, Oakleaf	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>
Hydrangea, Panicle	<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>
Iberis, Candytuff	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>
Ice plant, Purple trailing	<i>Mesembryanthemum drosanhemum productus</i>
Ice plant, Red spike	<i>Mesembryanthemum lampranthus spectabilis</i>
Ice plant, Rose	<i>Mesembryanthemum drosanhemum hispidum</i>
Indigo, Firecracker, Mexican	<i>Justicia spicigera</i>
Inkberry, Compact	<i>Ilex glabra</i>
Iris	<i>Iris sp.</i>
Ironwood	<i>Oleia tesota</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>
Ivy, Ellen Danica, grape	<i>Cissus rhombifolia</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy, Hahn's	<i>Hedera helix hahnii</i>
Ixora	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>
Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda acutifolia</i>
Jasmine, Asiatic	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>
Jasmine, Star	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>
Jessamine, Carolina	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
Jojoba	<i>Simmondsia chinensis</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>
Juniper, Admiral*	<i>Juniperus horizontalis*</i>
Juniper, Cologreen	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Juniper, Red cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Korean azalea/Poukhanense	<i>Rhododendron yedoense</i>
Lantana, Bush	<i>Lantana camara</i>
Lantana, Purple (trailing)	<i>Lantana sellowiana</i>
Lantana, Twistwood; Wayfaring tree*	<i>Viburnum lantana*</i>
Laurel, Indian	<i>Ficus macrocarpa nitida</i>
Laurel, Indian	<i>Ficus nitida</i>
Lavender cotton	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>
Legume, O'Connors	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>
Lentago, Nannyberry*	<i>Viburnum lentago*</i>
Ligustrum, Amur River	<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>
Ligustrum, Privel/California	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
Ligustrum, Texas privet	<i>Ligustrum texanum</i>
Ligustrum, Vicari	<i>Ligustrum x Vicari</i>
Ligustrum, Wax	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Lilac, James McFarlane	<i>Syringa villosa</i>
Lilac, Korean	<i>Syringa patula</i>
Lily of the Nile, Peter Pan	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
Lily, Kaffir	<i>Clivia miniata</i>
Lily-of-the-Valley Bush	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Linden, Little-leaf*	<i>Tilia cordata*</i>
Liriope	<i>Liriope spicata</i>
Liriope, Green/Variegated	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Magnolia, Star	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>
Mahonia	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>

Table 7. Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant)

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Mahonia, King's Ransom*	<i>Mahonia wagoneri</i> *
Manila ripple	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>
Maple, Flame amur*	<i>Acer ginnala</i> *
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Maple, Silver*	<i>Acer saccharinum</i> *
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Marigold	<i>Calendula sp.</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagetes sp.</i>
Mesquite, Chilean	<i>Prosopis chilensis</i>
Mirror plant	<i>Coprosma baueri</i>
Mirror plant, Variegated	<i>Coprosma repens</i>
Moon glow	<i>Sansevieria sp.</i>
Morningglory, Bush	<i>Convolvulus oneorum</i>
Myoporum, Prostrate	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>
Myrtle, Crepe	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Myrtle, Wax	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
New Zealand Christmas tree	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>
Oak, Line	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
Oak, Pin*	<i>Quercus palustris</i> *
Oak, Silk	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>
Ocotillo	<i>Fouquieria splendens</i>
Odocanthus sp.	<i>Odocanthus sp.</i>
Oleander, Pink/ Variegated/ Petite	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Olive tree	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olive, Russian	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Orange, Sour	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>
Osmanthus, tea olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Pachysandra, Japanese	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Pagoda flower	<i>Clerodendrum speciosum</i>
Pagoda tree*	<i>Sophora japonica</i> *
Palibin	<i>Syringa meyeri</i>
Palm, Canary Island date	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>
Palm, Chinese fan	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>
Palm, Golden fruited (small)	<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>
Palm, Mediterranean fan	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>
Palm, Mexican fan	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>
Palm, Pygmy date	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>
Palm, Queen	<i>Acrecastrum romanzoffianum</i>
Palm, Queen	<i>Cocos plumose</i>
Palm, Sago	<i>Cycus revolute</i>
Palm, Windmill	<i>Chamaerops excelsa</i>
Palo Verde, green	<i>Parkinsonia aculeate</i>
Panax, Parsley	<i>Polyscias fruticosa</i>
Passion vine	<i>Passiflora pfordtii</i>
Pear, Bradford	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>
Pepin, Skandia, Buffalo, Juniper	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>
Pepper, Brazilian	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>

Table 7. Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant)

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Periwinkle, Myrtle/ dwarf	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Petunia	<i>Petunia sp.</i>
Philodendron selloum	<i>Philodendron selloum</i>
Philodendron, "Micans" velvetleaf	<i>Philodendron oxycardium</i>
Photinia	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>
Phyllostachys, Golden bamboo	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>
Physocarpus, Abbotswood/ Gold drop/ Jackmanni	<i>Physocarpus fruticosus</i>
Physocarpus, Dwarf ninebark/ Nanus	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>
Pine, African Fern	<i>Podocarpus gracilior</i>
Pine, Australian/ Black	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Canary Island	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>
Pine, Dwarf Swiss mountain	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
Pine, Eastern white	<i>Pinus strobes</i>
Pine, Loblolly*	<i>Pinus taeda*</i>
Pine, Longleaf*	<i>Pinus palustris*</i>
Pine, Mexican border	<i>Pinus strobiformis</i>
Pine, Norfolk Island	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>
Pine, Pitch*	<i>Pinus rigids*</i>
Pine, Pond*	<i>Pinus serotina*</i>
Pine, Ponderosa/ Western	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
Pine, Red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Pine, Sand*	<i>Pinus clause*</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pine, Shortleaf*	<i>Pinus echinata*</i>
Pine, Slash*	<i>Pinus elliotii*</i>
Pine, Spruce*	<i>Pinus glabra*</i>
Pine, Table-Mountain*	<i>Pinus pungens*</i>
Pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
Pine, Yew	<i>Podocarpus macrophylla</i>
Pink lady	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
Plum, Natal	<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>
Plumbago, Cane	<i>Plumbago capensis</i>
Plumosa	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Portulaca, Sunglo*	<i>Portulaca grandiflora*</i>
Potentilla verna*	<i>Potentilla verna*</i>
Protea*	<i>Protea compacta*</i>
Protea*	<i>Protea eximia*</i>
Protea*	<i>Protea repens*</i>
Protea, Giant/ King	<i>Protea cynaroides</i>
Protea, Oleander-leaved*	<i>Protea nerifolia*</i>
Purple Hopseed Bush	<i>Dodonea viscosa purpurea</i>
Pyracanth, Lodense	<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>
Quince, Flowering*	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa*</i>
Radiator plant	<i>Peperomia scandens</i>
Red fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron formosa</i>
Rhondodendron, Amoenum/ Coral Bells	<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>
Rhuellia californica	<i>Rheullia californica</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>

Table 7. Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant)	
Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Rose, Hybrid tea	<i>Rosa hybrida</i>
Rose, Rock	<i>Cistus hybridus</i>
Rosemary dwarf	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis prostrates</i>
Rubber tree	<i>Ficus elastica decora</i>
Sage, Autumn's	<i>Salvia greggi</i>
Sage, Texas	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>
Sally, Moneywort/ Wandering	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>
Saltbush	<i>Atriplex sp.</i>
Sandwort	<i>Arenaria verna</i>
Sedum	<i>Sedum spectabile</i>
Sedum	<i>Sedum x rubrotinctum</i>
Senna	<i>Cassia sturtii</i>
Shore juniper	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>
Snapdragon, Yellow floral carpet*	<i>Antirrhinum majus*</i>
Spider flower	<i>Grevillea rosmarinifolia</i>
Spirea, Anthony Waterer/ Crispa/ Froebelii/ Gold Flame	<i>Spiraea x bumalda</i>
Spirea, Billard	<i>Spiraea x billardii</i>
Spirea, Coccinea*	<i>Spiraea japonica*</i>
Spirea, False	<i>Astilbe x arendsii</i>
Spirea, Snowmound	<i>Spiraea nipponica</i>
Spirea, Thunberg	<i>Spiraea thenbergii</i>
Spruce Dwarf Alberta / Black Hills/ Densata	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Spruce, Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, Serbian	<i>Picea omorika</i>
Statice, Annual	<i>Statice sinuate</i>
Strawberry, Ornamental	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>
Sumac, African standard	<i>Rhus lancea</i>
Sumac, Fragrant	<i>Rhus aromatic</i>
Sweetgum, American	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Sycamore*	<i>Platanus sp.*</i>
Ti plant	<i>Cordyline terminalis</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissium</i>
Viburnum, Arrowwood	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>
Viburnum, Compact cranberrybush	<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>
Viburnum, Doublefile / tomentosum	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>
Viburnum, Japanese snowball	<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>
Viburnum, Judd	<i>Viburnum x juddii</i>
Viburnum, Nanum	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Viburnum, Spandankwa	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>
Viburnum, Willowwood	<i>Viburnum x rhytidophylloides</i>
Waffle plant/Metallic plant	<i>Hemigraphis sp.</i>
Water willow	<i>Jacobinia ghiesbreghtiana</i>
Weigelia, Newport red / Pink	<i>Weigela florida</i>
Willow, Australia	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>
Willow, Basket / Purple*	<i>Salix purpurea*</i>
Willow, Desert	<i>Pittosporum phillyraeoides</i>
Willow, Tortuosa corkscrew	<i>Salix matsudana</i>
Willow, weeping*	<i>Salix babylonica*</i>

Table 7. Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant)	
Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Willow, Wheelers dwarf, variegated	<i>Pittosporum Tobira</i>
Willow, white	<i>Salix alba</i>
Xylosma	<i>Xylosma senticosa</i>
Yarrow, Common	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Yarrow, Coronation Gold/ Fernleaf	<i>Achillea filipendulina</i>
Yaupon, Dwarf yaupon / Tall	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Yellow bells	<i>Tecoma stans angustate</i>
Yellow oleander tree	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>
Yes, Japanese	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>
Yew, Dense / Hicks / Thayeri	<i>Taxus x media</i>
Yucca	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>
Yucca, Spanish dagger	<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>
Yucca, Weeping dagger	<i>Yucca pendula</i>
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia sp.</i>

*Not applicable in California

Table 8. Directed applications minimize the foliar injury of the ornamentals shown in the list below. When possible and plant growth habit allows, applications should be made as a directed spray to the plants listed below. Limited testing of the same plants has shown phytotoxicity of up to 20% when [EH 951 Grass Herbicide] is applied over-the-top at label rates.	
Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Bamboo, Heavenly	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Bottle-brush, Weeping	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>
Bugle weed	<i>Ajuga variegata</i>
Cactus, Prickly pear	<i>Opuntia sp.</i>
Carmel Ceanothus, Carmel creeper, Yankee Point	<i>Ceanothus griseus</i>
Cats claw, Yellow trumpet	<i>Begonia tweediana</i>
Cinquefoil, Spring*	<i>Potentilla verna*</i>
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia hybrid</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Daisy, African bush	<i>Gamolepsis chrysanthemoides</i>
Daisy, African; Treasure flowers	<i>Gazania ringens</i>
Dracaena, Massangeana	<i>Dracaena fragans</i>
Dracaena, Tricolor	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>
Eureka; Kurume; Sunglow	<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>
Fetterbush	<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Gallery	<i>Gladiolus x hortulanus</i>
Grass, Fountain	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Grass, Mondo	<i>Ophiopogon japonicum</i>
Green carpet	<i>Herniaria glabra</i>
Guava, Pineapple	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>
Gum, Lemon-scented	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>
Honeysuckle, Japanese	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Indica	<i>Rhododendron indicum</i>
Juniper, Arcadia; Broadmoor; Scandia; Tamariseifolia	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>
Juniper, Blue Pacific	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>
Juniper, Blue Rug; Hughes; Variegata; Webberi; Wiltonii; Youngtown Compacta	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Juniper, Grey Owl; Skyrocket	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>

Table 8. Directed applications minimize the foliar injury of the ornamentals shown in the list below. When possible and plant growth habit allows, applications should be made as a directed spray to the plants listed below. Limited testing of the same plants has shown phytotoxicity of up to 20% when [EH 951 Grass Herbicide] is applied over-the-top at label rates.

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Juniper, Maney; Nana; Old Gold; Pfitzeriana; Prostrata; Robdsta; Spearmint	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Juniper, Pathfinder; Welchii	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Juniper, San Jose	<i>Juniperus japonica</i>
Lantana, White	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>
Lilac	<i>Syringa chinensis</i>
Maki	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander standard</i>
Oyster plant	<i>Rhoeo spathacea</i>
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron sp.</i>
PJM	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>
Plumeria, Temple tree	<i>Plumeria acuminata</i>
Privet, Japanese	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Protea*	<i>Banksia prinotes*</i>
Protea*	<i>Banksia victoria*</i>
Protea*	<i>Banksia speciosa*</i>
Protea, Pincushion*	<i>Leucospermum cordifolium*</i>
Ruellia	<i>Ruellia ciliosa</i>
Snowball, Chinese	<i>Viburnum macrocephalum</i>
Spiraea, Vanhoutte	<i>Spiraea x vanhoutteii</i>
Star plant, Lavender	<i>Grewia caffra</i>
Strawberry tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Variegated ajuga	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Willow	<i>Salix caroliniana</i>

*Not applicable in California

Table 9. Directed applications minimize the foliar injury of the ornamentals shown in the list below. When possible and plant growth habit allows, applications should be made as a directed spray to the plants listed below. Limited testing of the same plants has shown phytotoxicity of up to 50% when [EH 951 Grass Herbicide] is applied over-the-top at label rates.

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Acacia	<i>Acacia latifolia</i>
Acacia, sweet	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>
Bleeding heart	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
Blueberry, Tifblue	<i>Vaccinium achei</i>
Bottle tree	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>
Cardinal guard; Firespike; Scarlet flame	<i>Odontonema strictum</i>
Carrot wood	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>
Cassia	<i>Cassia condolioma</i>
Cherry mazzard*	<i>Avium prunum*</i>
Cordyline	<i>Cordyline stricta</i>
Coromandel	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>
Croton, Chinese crenate	<i>Exococaria cochichinensis</i>
Desert broom	<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i>
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>
Fiddlewood	<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>
Formosa	<i>Rhododendron indicum</i>

Table 9. Directed applications minimize the foliar injury of the ornamentals shown in the list below. When possible and plant growth habit allows, applications should be made as a directed spray to the plants listed below. Limited testing of the same plants has shown phytotoxicity of up to 50% when [EH 951 Grass Herbicide] is applied over-the-top at label rates.

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Fragrant sumac	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>
Hearts and flowers	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>
Hersey red, Hino pink, Hinodegeri	<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus lepenk</i>
Ice Plant, White (trailing)	<i>Mesembryanthemum delosperma alba</i>
Ivy, Swedish	<i>Plectranthus australis</i>
Jade plant	<i>Crassula argentea</i>
Janet Craig/Warneckii	<i>Dracaena deremensis</i>
Juniper, Armstrongii	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Juniper, Burkii	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Juniper, Excelsa Strieta; Spiny Greek	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Karen	<i>Rhododendron poukhanense</i>
Kings crown	<i>Justicia carnea</i>
Knotweed, pinkhead	<i>Polygonum capitatum</i>
Magnolia, southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Pothos; Marble Queen	<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>
Primrose, Mexican evening	<i>Oenothera berlandieri</i>
Rubber plant, baby	<i>Peperomia obtusifolia</i>
Shrimp plant	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>
Shrimp plant, white	<i>Justicia betonia</i>
Shrimp plant, yellow	<i>Pachystachys lutea</i>
Slipper flower	<i>Pedilanthus tithymaloides</i>
Sonoran palo verde	<i>Cercidium praecox</i>
Thunbergia, laurel-leaved	<i>Thunbergia laurifolia</i>
Umbrella plant	<i>Cyperus alternifolius</i>

*Not applicable in California

Table 10. Directed applications minimize the foliar injury of the ornamentals shown in the list below. When possible and plant growth habit allows, applications should be made as a directed spray to the plants listed below. Limited testing of the same plants has shown phytotoxicity greater than 50% when [EH 951 Grass Herbicide] is applied over-the-top at label rates.

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Birch, river	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Chandelier plant	<i>Kalanchoe tubiflora</i>
Compacta	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
Falsecypress, boulevard	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Fern, Australia tree	<i>Cyathea australis</i>
Grass, Pampas	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Hinocrimson	<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>
Juniper, bar harbor; Prince of Wales	<i>Juniperus spp.</i>
Juniper, blue chip	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Juniper, blue heaven	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Juniper, Sea green	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Katherine Dykes	<i>Physocarpus fruticosa</i>
Lavender-scallops	<i>Kalanchoe fedtschenkoi</i>
Periwinkle, Madagascar	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Purple heart	<i>Setcreasea purpurea</i>
Spider plant	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

[For Plastic Containers – Nonrefillable with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons:]

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse [or pressure rinse] container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

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 1/4 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.

[Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.]

[For Plastic Containers – Nonrefillable with capacities greater than 5 gallons:]

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse [or pressure rinse] container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

[Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.]

[For Refillable Containers:]

CONTAINER HANDLING: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Container cleaning: Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

IMPORTANT: Read this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER before buying or using this product. By opening and using this product, buyer and all users agree to accept the terms of this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER in their entirety and without exception. If the terms are not acceptable, return this product unopened immediately to the point of purchase, and the purchase price will be refunded in full.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Damage to the treated article, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences can result from use of the product under abnormal conditions including weather, presence of other materials, or the manner or use of application, etc. Such factors and conditions are beyond the control of the manufacturer, and **BY PURCHASING AND USING THIS PRODUCT THE BUYER AND ALL USERS OF THIS PRODUCT AGREE TO ACCEPT ALL SUCH RISKS.** Buyer and all users further agree to assume all risks of loss or damage from the use of the product in any manner that is not explicitly set forth in or that is inconsistent with label instructions, warnings and cautions.


The manufacturer warrants only that this product conforms to the chemical description given on the label, and that the product is reasonably suited for the labeled use when applied according to the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described below. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE MANUFACTURER NEITHER MAKES NOR INTENDS ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED.**

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The terms of this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements at the point of sale or elsewhere. No employee or agent of the manufacturer or seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER in any manner.

APPENDIX

1. Previously approved advertising claims that may be used on the container labeling of supplemental registrations.

- Kills bermudagrass in flower and shrub beds...without harming most desirable plants.
- 16 ounces of product makes 1.6 gallons of spray.
- Kills down to the root.
- Control Grass In Ornamentals, Nurseries & Landscaping
- See Label Directions for Species Not to be Sprayed Over-The-Top
- Kills unwanted grasses in and around ornamentals [or ornamental plants].
- Spray ornamentals “over-the-top”
- Control Dallisgrass* in tall fescue turf in the spring. *Not applicable in California
-  [ATTENTION:][NOTICE:] This product can expose you to fluazifop butyl, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/product.

DOCUMENT CONTROL INFORMATION

1. Unique Label Identifier: 002217-00751.20251121.amend-proposed-clean

2. Reason for Issue: Fluazifop-p-butyl registration review

Internal Usage Notes
Associated Container Label: Ornamec 170 Grass Herbicide