



U S ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7504P)
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave , NW
Washington, D C 20460

EPA Registration Number	Date of Issuance
2935-557	SEP 20 2012

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE
 Registration
 Reregistration
 (under FIFRA as amended)

Term of Issuance	Unconditional
Name of Pesticide Product	Open Range G

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code)

Wilbur-Ellis Company
 PO Box 1286
 Fresno CA 93725

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

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

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec 3(c)(5) provided that you

- 1) Submit and/or cite all data required for registration review/reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data
- 2) Make the following label revisions
 - a Add the EPA Registration Number 2935-557 to the label
 - b Add an appropriate EPA Establishment Number to the label
 - c Revise Supplemental label to label on page 2 in the Directions For Use section
 - d On page 6 revise recommendations to directions"
- 3) Submit one (1) copy of final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment

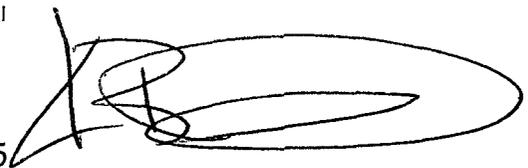
If these requirements are not complied with the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A copy of your label stamped 'Accepted with comments' is enclosed for your records.

The basic formulation CSF [dated August 24 2012] of the product referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act is acceptable. The basic CSF will be added to your file.

If you have any questions regarding this Notice please contact Hope Johnson at (703) 305-5410 or at johnson.hope@epa.gov

Signature of Approving Official

Kable Bo Davis
 Product Manager 25
 Herbicide Branch
 Registration Division (7505P)



Date

SEP 20 2012

2/23

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

SEP 20 2012

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



WILBUR-ELLIS®

2935-557

OPEN RANGE™ G

For Weed Control, Native Grass Establishment and Turf Growth Suppression on Noncrop Areas and Conifer Plantation Site Preparation

Active Ingredient

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

0 885%

Other Ingredients

99 115%

100 00%

EPA Reg No 2935-XXX

EPA Est No XXX-XX-XXX

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

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

FIRST AID

Have product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment Poison Control Center 1-800-222-1222

If swallowed	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 by a poison control center or doctor Do not give anything to an unconscious person
If in eyes	Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes Remove contact lenses if present after the first 5 minutes then continue rinsing • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice
If Inhaled	Move person to fresh air If person is not breathing call 911 or an ambulance then give artificial respiration preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS and DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

Caution Harmful if swallowed Avoid contact with eyes skin or clothing Do not inhale dust

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear

Long sleeved shirt and long pants

Shoes plus socks

Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should

Wash hands with plenty of soap and water before eating drinking chewing gum using tobacco or using the toilet

Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing

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

For terrestrial use only **DO NOT** apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark

DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate

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

This product may contaminate water through drift of particles in wind This product has a high potential for runoff for several months or more after application Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow watertables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product 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 for contamination of water from rainfall-runoff Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling This label for this product must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application Follow all applicable directions restrictions and precautions on this Supplemental label

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

Observe all cautions and limitations on this label and on the labels of products used in combination with OPEN RANGE G **DO NOT** use OPEN RANGE G other than in accordance with the instructions set forth on this label The use of OPEN RANGE G not consistent with this label may result in injury to desired vegetation Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination

When making new plantings of prairiegrass or wildflowers carryover from persistent herbicides such as sulfonyl-urea imidazolinone triazine substituted urea dinitroaniline and other herbicides applied the previous year may result in compounded injury or death of desirable vegetation when treated with OPEN RANGE G

When making applications around desirable trees or ornamental plants small areas should be tested to determine the tolerance of a particular species to soil and/or foliar applications of OPEN RANGE G See TOLERANCE OF TREES AND BRUSH TO OPEN RANGE G section of this label

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), restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers. 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
- Shoes plus Socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Noncrop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. See the PRODUCT INFORMATION section of this label for a description of noncrop sites. **DO NOT** enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

RESTRICTIONS

DO NOT use OPEN RANGE G on pasture or rangeland.

DO NOT use in forests.

DO NOT use OPEN RANGE G on food or feed crops.

DO NOT use organophosphate insecticides on newly seeded areas treated with OPEN RANGE G unless severe injury or loss of stand can be tolerated.

DO NOT exceed 21 lbs. of OPEN RANGE G per acre in one year.

DO NOT treat the inside of irrigation ditches.

DO NOT rinse equipment on or near desirable trees or ornamental plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

DO NOT use on residential lawns.

OPEN RANGE G may be applied to non-irrigation ditches and low lying areas when water has drained, but may be isolated in pockets due to uneven or unlevel conditions.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

OPEN RANGE G is a herbicide applied as a dry granule to provide weed control and/or turf height suppression on the following non-crop areas: **railroad, utility, pipeline, highway rights-of-way, railroad crossings, utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, non agricultural fence rows, storage areas, nonirrigation ditchbanks, prairie sites, airports, industrial turf, golf courses, recreational and non-residential turf.** OPEN RANGE G may be used on noncropland areas for the release of bermudagrass, bahiagrass, smooth brome grass, wheatgrass, wildtype common Kentucky bluegrass, native prairiegrass, wildflowers, crown vetch, other grasses, and certain legumes. OPEN RANGE G can also be used on noncropland areas for weed control during the establishment of native prairiegrasses and other grasses (see **REVEGETATION WITH PRAIRIEGRASSES AND OTHER GRASSES** section).

OPEN RANGE G may also be used for conifer plantation site preparation.

OPEN RANGE G is readily absorbed through leaves, stems, and roots and is translocated rapidly throughout the plant, with accumulation in the meristematic regions. Treated plants stop growing soon after application. Chlorosis appears first in the newest leaves, and necrosis spreads from this point. In perennials, the herbicide is translocated into and kills underground storage organs, which prevents regrowth. Chlorosis and tissue necrosis may not be apparent in some plant species for several weeks after application. Complete kill of plants may not occur for several weeks after application. Adequate soil moisture is important for optimum OPEN RANGE G activity. When adequate soil moisture is present, OPEN RANGE G will provide residual control of susceptible germinating weeds. Activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and rooting depth.

PRODUCT INFORMATION (cont)

OPEN RANGE G will control annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds and vine species. OPEN RANGE G will provide residual control of labeled weeds which germinate in the treated area. Certain brush species and ornamentals may be injured by direct application of OPEN RANGE G to their foliage. This product should be applied preemergence to the weeds. OPEN RANGE G may be applied in the dormant or growing season for weed control.

Tolerance of desirable grass species to OPEN RANGE G may be reduced when grasses are stressed due to insect damage, disease, environmental conditions, shade, poorly drained soils, or other causes.

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

OPEN RANGE G should not be applied to newly seeded or sprigged grass stands, unless otherwise stated in this label (see REVEGETATION WITH PRAIRIEGRASSES AND OTHER GRASSES section).

MANAGING OFF-TARGET MOVEMENT

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

Drift from applying this product may result in damage to sensitive plants adjacent to the treatment area. Only apply this product when the potential for drift to these and other adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or non-target crops) is minimal. **DO NOT** apply when the following conditions exist that increase the likelihood of drift from intended targets: high or gusty winds. To minimize drift, the applicator should be familiar with and take into account the following drift reduction advisory information. Additional information may be available from state enforcement agencies or the Cooperative Extension on the application of this product.

Application Height Making applications at the lowest possible height (aircraft, ground driven spray boom) that is safe, practical, and efficacious.

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

Wind Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including granule size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

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

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment Provide accurate and uniform distribution of granule over the treated area.

Managing particle drift from aerial applications Applicators must follow these requirements to avoid off-target drift movement: application height - without compromising aircraft safety, applications should be made at a height of 20 feet above the crop canopy or tallest plants. Applicators must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling, as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

DO NOT apply during windy or gusty conditions.

GROUND APPLICATIONS Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment. Avoid overlaps when applying.

AERIAL APPLICATION All precautions should be taken to minimize or eliminate product drift. Fixed wing aircraft and helicopters can be used to apply OPEN RANGE G, however, when making applications by fixed wing aircraft, maintain appropriate buffer zones to prevent product drift out of the target area.

FOR FOLIAR AND SEEDHEAD SUPPRESSION OF BAHIAGRASS, COOL SEASON GRASSES AND SUPPRESSION OF SOME ANNUAL WEEDS IN NONCROPLAND AREAS

BAHIAGRASS OPEN RANGE G may be used at the rate of 3.5 to 10.5 lbs per acre to suppress growth and seedhead development of bahiagrass in unimproved areas. In North and South Carolina apply OPEN RANGE G at the rate of 3.5 lbs or 5 lbs per acre respectively as higher rates may cause turf thinning. Depending on the rate specified for OPEN RANGE G used and environmental conditions temporary turf discoloration may occur. For optimum performance application should be made after green-up. Applications may be made before or after mowing. If applied prior to mowing raise mowing height to leave adequate existing foliage as new growth will be suppressed. If applied after mowing allow adequate foliage to remain by increasing mower height or allowing time for foliar regrowth prior to application. **DO NOT** apply to turf under stress (drought, cold, insect, disease, etc.) or severe injury may occur.

OPEN RANGE G	PHYTOTOXICITY	LENGTH OF SUPPRESSION
3.5 lbs	None to low	Partial to season long
5 to 10.5 lbs	Low to moderate	Season long

For winter annual weed control apply 14 lbs per acre of OPEN RANGE G when bahiagrass is dormant but when weeds are actively growing. This can be followed by 5 to 7 lbs per acre of OPEN RANGE G in the spring after bahiagrass green-up for the suppression of seedheads and foliage.

COOL SEASON GRASSES

KY31 Tall Fescue and Wildtype Common Kentucky Bluegrass Apply OPEN RANGE G at 3.5 to 7 lbs per acre for foliar and seedhead suppression of certain cool season grasses such as KY31 tall fescue and wildtype common Kentucky bluegrass. Application to turf type tall fescue or Kentucky bluegrass may result in severe injury or loss of stand.

Wheatgrass Apply OPEN RANGE G at 10.5 to 17.5 lbs per acre for foliar and seedhead suppression of crested wheatgrass and 10.5 to 21 lbs per acre for foliar and seedhead suppression of intermediate wheatgrass. Other wheatgrass species may also be suppressed however apply OPEN RANGE G to a limited area to determine effectiveness. **DO NOT** apply to turf under stress or severe injury may occur.

FOR THE CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN BERMUDAGRASS NOT BEING GROWN FOR FORAGE OR HAY

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

Common Bermudagrass Common bermudagrass is the most tolerant bermudagrass to OPEN RANGE G. Some stolon internode shortening and seedhead suppression may occur for the first 8 weeks.

Established Coastal Bermudagrass OPEN RANGE G at 3.5 to 21 lbs per acre will provide control of labeled weeds as well as foliar and seedhead suppression of established coastal bermudagrass. **DO NOT** use on World Feeder varieties of bermudagrass. Depending on environmental conditions and weed pressure the longevity of suppression and weed control increases as the OPEN RANGE G rate increases.

Turf Type Bermudagrass Turf type bermudagrass varieties show a high degree of variation in tolerance to OPEN RANGE G. OPEN RANGE G at rates of 3.5 to 10.5 lbs per acre will provide some annual weed control and foliar and seedhead suppression. Rates above 10.5 lbs per acre may result in excessive injury or death of turf type bermudagrass.

SEE ABOVE SECTIONS FOR OPEN RANGE G RATES AND TIMINGS FOR SPECIFIC BERMUDAGRASS TYPES WITH REGARD TO WEED CONTROL AND TURF TOLERANCE

Winter Annual Weed Control Apply OPEN RANGE G at the rate of 7 to 21 lbs per acre prior to winter weed germination or while winter weeds are actively growing. Early spring applications may delay green-up of bermudagrass turf.

Summer Annual Weeds For best results apply Open Range G at the rate of 7 to 21 lbs per acre preemergence or early postemergence before weeds have reached 6 inches in height. Larger weeds may be controlled depending on susceptibility, growing conditions, tank-mix partner and adjuvant selection.

FOR THE CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN BERMUDAGRASS NOT BEING GROWN FOR FORAGE OR HAY(cont)

Perennial Weeds Apply OPEN RANGE G at the rate of 14 to 21 lbs per acre postemergence after weeds have produced adequate foliage for herbicide uptake For a particular weed see SPECIAL WEED CONTROL section below

Bahagrass Control Apply OPEN RANGE G at the rate of 14 to 21 lbs per acre postemergence See SPECIAL WEED CONTROL section below for recommendations

FOR THE CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN UNIMPROVED CENTIPEDE GRASS NOT BEING GROWN FOR FORAGE OR HAY

OPEN RANGE G may be applied at a rate of 7 to 14 lbs per acre to established centipede grass for the control of annual broadleaf and grass weeds Apply OPEN RANGE G after centipede grass has reached full green-up Spring applications made prior to full green-up may delay green-up **DO NOT** apply to grass under stress from drought disease insects or other causes Simultaneous mow/spray operations may suppress internode development After mowing allow adequate foliage regrowth prior to OPEN RANGE G application as some internode suppression may prevent centipede grass from quickly recovering from mowing

FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN SMOOTH BROMEGRASS, WILDTYPE COMMON KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS AND WHEATGRASSES NOT BEING GROWN FOR FORAGE OR HAY

OPEN RANGE G may be used on smooth brome grass wildtype common Kentucky bluegrass and wheatgrass OPEN RANGE G provides control of labeled grass and broadleaf weeds (see WEEDS CONTROLLED and SPECIAL WEED CONTROL sections) Treatment of smooth brome grass and wheatgrass with OPEN RANGE G may result in foliar height and seedhead suppression

Smooth Brome grass and "Wildtype" Common Kentucky Bluegrass Use OPEN RANGE G at 7 to 14 lbs per acre in the spring for weed control and growth suppression after smooth brome grass and wildtype common Kentucky bluegrass have reached 100% green-up Applications prior to 100% green-up may delay green-up Rates from 14 to 21 lbs per acre may be applied in the spring but may result in excessive growth suppression For fall applications (see SPECIAL WEED CONTROL section) OPEN RANGE G may be used at 14 to 21 lbs per acre for control of perennial weeds

Wheatgrass To control undesirable weeds in wheatgrasses apply OPEN RANGE G at 7 to 21 lbs per acre

FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN CROWN VETCH NOT BEING GROWN FOR FORAGE OR HAY

OPEN RANGE G may be applied at the rate of 7 lbs per acre to newly seeded crown vetch beds to aid in the establishment of vetch and reduce weed competition

OPEN RANGE G at 14 to 21 lbs per acre may be used on unimproved established crown vetch in noncropland areas OPEN RANGE G provides control of labeled grass and broadleaf weeds (refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED and SPECIAL WEED CONTROL sections for specific rates) Treatment of crown vetch beds with OPEN RANGE G may cause internode shortening and some minor tip chlorosis depending on timing of application

OPEN RANGE G should be applied during winter dormancy or early spring to reduce potential injury Applications made after May may result in increased injury or defoliation Fall applications during the period of active crown vetch growth may result in severe injury or loss of stand

REVEGETATION WITH PRAIRIEGRASSES AND OTHER GRASSES NOT BEING GROWN FOR FORAGE OR HAY

OPEN RANGE G may be applied at the rate of 3.5 to 21 lbs per acre to newly established or existing stands of labeled species (see below for details) in noncropland sites such as roadsides industrial sites prairie restoration sites drainage ditch banks and other similar areas Certain local ecotypes or varieties may be suppressed by OPEN RANGE G Many factors such as poor seedling vigor cool temperatures poor soil planting depth excessive moisture disease insects and dry weather after emergence can all result in poor stands Additional stress of herbicide residue poor soils and other factors contributing to poor seedling vigor can also increase injury and could result in mortality Wilbur-Ellis Company cannot be held responsible for such unforeseen factors It is suggested to try OPEN RANGE G on a small area if tolerance is not known OPEN RANGE G controls many annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds Weed competition is reduced allowing grass seedlings to establish OPEN RANGE G is also effective for control of noxious weeds in established grass stands and must be applied postemergence as a foliar treatment to perennial weeds

REVEGETATION WITH PRAIRIEGRASSES AND OTHER GRASSES NOT BEING GROWN FOR FORAGE OR HAY(cont)

Establishment For optimum results in establishing mixed grass stands with OPEN RANGE G make application at planting before grass seedlings emerge. Newly emerged grasses can be sensitive to OPEN RANGE G. If grasses have begun to emerge it is best to wait until they have reached the five leaf stage to make a OPEN RANGE G application. OPEN RANGE G will control annual weeds preemergence. See WEEDS CONTROLLED section for maximum height of weeds and see below for more details on best rate and timing for grass and wildflower species. When planting into a field which was row cropped the previous year, compounded injury may occur from herbicide carryover (see DIRECTIONS FOR USE section).

Rates and Control Apply OPEN RANGE G at 3.5 to 10 lbs per acre to fields cropped the previous year when annual weeds are the target and/or if grass/forb mixtures are used. OPEN RANGE G at 3.5 to 10 lbs per acre will provide control and/or suppression of many annual grass and broadleaf weeds. Use lower rates when in the northern most U.S. dry climates or for late season plantings into clean seedbeds. OPEN RANGE G rates as low as 3.5 lbs per acre may be used on soils with a pH > 7, a low CEC and a coarse texture containing a minimum of clay and organic matter. Apply OPEN RANGE G at 14 to 21 lbs per acre for giant ragweed or for perennial weed control/suppression.

OPEN RANGE G rates of 14 to 21 lbs per acre may result in stunting or stand thinning. The duration and intensity of suppression are directly related to weed pressure, chemical residue, soil type and environmental conditions. See below for details for particular grass tolerances and timings.

Established Stands For optimum results, apply OPEN RANGE G as a preemergence application to annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. For perennial weed control, see SPECIAL WEED CONTROL section. The use of high rates may result in foliar and/or seed head height suppression of established grass stands. This effect is more likely to occur under conditions of light soils, low weed pressure, low rainfall, and short growing seasons. Use the lower rates for light weed infestations or when applying to grass stands containing desirable wildflowers and legumes (see WILDFLOWER ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE section for rate tolerance). Use higher rates to broaden and lengthen weed control spectrum.

Big Bluestem, Little Bluestem and Indiangrass OPEN RANGE G may be applied at the rate of 3.5 to 21 lbs per acre at planting or any time thereafter including after seedling grasses have emerged or to perennial stands (dormant or actively growing). See WEEDS CONTROLLED section for desired rate. Use the lower rates in South Dakota and North Dakota and higher rates as rainfall and/or growing season increases.

Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*) OPEN RANGE G is not recommended for the establishment of pure switchgrass stands as severe injury or death may result. OPEN RANGE G may be applied at a rate of 3.5 to 7 lbs per acre if switchgrass is planted in mixed stands with tolerant species, but only if some stand thinning or loss of stand can be tolerated. Mature switchgrass planting can be reclaimed from certain perennial weeds such as tall fescue, leafy spurge, johnsongrass, etc. with OPEN RANGE G at rates of 17.5 to 21 lbs per acre. However, severe stunting and injury is imminent. **DO NOT** apply OPEN RANGE G to switchgrass if such severe injury cannot be tolerated.

Sideoats and Blue Grama Apply OPEN RANGE G to monoculture stands of sideoats and blue grama only if some stand thinning or loss of stand can be tolerated. OPEN RANGE G may be applied at the rate of 3.5 to 7 lbs per acre to aid in the establishment of sideoats and blue grama after new seedlings have emerged and reached the five (5) leaf stage. The lower rates may provide adequate weed suppression in early summer plantings in the states of South Dakota, North Dakota, and other states where growing degree days are short. Sideoats and blue grama have shown tolerance to OPEN RANGE G at 3.5 to 7 lbs per acre applied preemergence at planting, however, some stand thinning may occur. For weed control in established stands, use 7 to 17.5 lbs per acre of OPEN RANGE G. Up to 21 lbs per acre of OPEN RANGE G may be applied, but may result in foliar and/or seedhead suppression or in the injury of sideoats and blue grama, depending on soil type, variety, weed pressure and environmental conditions.

Buffalograss Apply OPEN RANGE G at the rate of 3.5 to 7 lbs per acre for control or suppression of labeled weeds and to aid in the establishment of newly sprigged buffalograss. Apply OPEN RANGE G immediately after planting prior to spring growth or seed germination. New growth and small seedlings can be severely injured or killed. For established stands, OPEN RANGE G may be applied at the rate of 3.5 to 14 lbs per acre for weed control. Higher specified rates may cause some turf discoloration and stunting. OPEN RANGE G may be applied to dormant buffalograss to control winter annual weeds. Turf type buffalograss may express different tolerance level to OPEN RANGE G than wild type buffalograss. Some turf types can tolerate low rates of OPEN RANGE G at seeding. Consult seed dealer for details.

REVEGETATION WITH PRAIRIEGRASSES AND OTHER GRASSES NOT BEING GROWN OF FORAGE OR HAY(cont)

Eastern Gamagrass OPEN RANGE G should only be used for the establishment or maintenance of eastern gamagrass if some stand thinning or loss can be tolerated Apply OPEN RANGE G at 3 5 to 10 5 lbs per acre at planting prior to gamagrass emergence Stand thinning and stunting is imminent Adverse conditions poor soils or added stress to the gamagrass could result in stand mortality Postemergence application to seedlings will cause mortality On established eastern gamagrass apply OPEN RANGE G at 3 5 to 14 lbs per acre prior to gamagrass breaking dormancy Some stunting will occur and increases as the OPEN RANGE G rate increases Applications made during or after green-up may result in foliar and seedhead suppression and possible mortality of weak plants

Tall Fescue Control Tall fescue can be controlled by using OPEN RANGE G at the rate of 21 lbs per acre in established stands of or to prepare a seed bed for big bluestem little bluestem and indiagrass Tall fescue must be actively growing for optimum control If tall fescue has reached the boot stage or has reached summer dormancy control may be poor

TOLERANT GRASS SPECIES¹

PRAIRIEGRASS		OPEN RANGE G RATE (LBS /A) ²	
New Common Name	Genus Species	Seeding	Established
Big Bluestem	Andropogon gerardii	3 5 to 21	3 5 to 21
Little Bluestem	Schizachyrium scoparium	3 5 to 21	3 5 to 21
Indiangrass	Sorghastrum nutans	3 5 to 21	3 5 to 21
Bushy Bluestem	Andropogon glomeratus	----*	3 5 to 21
King Ranch Bluestem	Bothriochloa ischaemum	----	3 5 to 21
Silver Beard Bluestem	Bothriochloa saccharoides	----	3 5 to 21
Broomsedge	Andropogon virginicus	----	3 5 to 21
Fingergrass Rhodes grass	Choris spp	----	3 5 to 21
Needlegrass	Stipa spp	----	3 5 to 21
Needleandthread	Stipa comata	----	3 5 to 21
Kearny (Plains) Threeawn	Aristida longespica	----	3 5 to 21
Prairie Threeawn	Aristida oligantha	----	3 5 to 21
Prairie Sandreed	Calamovilfa longifolia	----	3 5 to 21
Smooth Bromegrass	Bromus inermis	----	3 5 to 21
Kentucky Bluegrass	Poa pratensis	----	3 5 to 21 ⁴
Sandberg s Bluegrass	Poa sandbergii	----	3 5 to 21
Wheatgrasses	Agropyron spp	----	3 5 to 21
Bottlebrush Squirreltail	Sitanian hystrix	----	3 5 to 21
Russian Wild Ryegrass	Elymus junceus	3 5 to 10 5 ²	3 5 to 21
Sideoats Grama	Bouteloua curtipendula	3 5 to 14 ³	3 5 to 14
Blue Grama	Bouteloua gracilis	3 5 to 14	3 5 to 14
Buffalograss	Buchloe dactyloides	3 5 to 7	3 5 to 14
Eastern Gamagrass	Tripsacum dactyloides	3 5 to 10 5	3 5 to 14

¹ See individual grass sections for application timing

² Higher specified rates may result in stunting or growth suppression

³ OPEN RANGE G preemergence applications to newly seeded sideoats blue grama and Eastern gamagrass may result in thinning or loss of stand

⁴ Some bluegrass varieties are sensitive to OPEN RANGE G Drought can delay recovery and may result in overgrazing of treated area

* Tolerance unknown

TOLERANCE OF ESTABLISHED GRASSES TO 14 to 21 lbs /A OF OPEN RANGE G APPLIED IN THE FALL

Grass Species ¹	Tolerant	Suppressed ²	Not tolerant	Tolerance Unknown
Bermudagrass	X			
Bluegrass Kentucky		X		
Bluegrass Sandberg s	X			
Bluestem big	X			
Bluestem bushy	X			
Bluestem King Ranch	X			
Bluestem little	X			
Bluestem silver beard	X			
Bromegrass meadow		X	X	
Bromegrass smooth		X		
Broomsedge	X			
Buffalograss	X	X		
Cheatgrass			X	
Creeping foxtail Garrison				X
Downey brome			X	
Fescue Idaho	X			
Fescue tall			X	
Gamagrass Eastern		X		
Grama blue	X	X		
Grama sideoats	X	X		
Indiangrass	X			
Medusahead			X	
Needleandthread	X			
Needlegrass green	X			
Orchardgrass		X		
Prairie cordgrass		X		
Prairie dropseed				X
Praire sandreed	X			
Praire threeawn	X			
Quackgrass		X		
Redtop		X	X	
Reed canarygrass		X	X	
Rhodes grass/Fingergrass	X			
Ryegrass annual or Italian			X	
Ryegrass perennial		X	X	
Squirreltail bottlebrush	X			
Switchgrass		X	X	
Timothy			X	
Wheatgrass bluebunch	X	X		
Wheatgrass crested	X	X		
Wheatgrass intermediate	X	X		

TOLERANCE OF ESTABLISHED GRASSES TO 14 to 21 lbs /A OF OPEN RANGE G APPLIED IN THE FALL(cont)

Grass Species ¹	Tolerant	Suppressed ²	Not tolerant	Tolerance Unknown
Wheatgrass pubescent	X	X		
Wheatgrass Siberian	X			
Wheatgrass slender	X	X		
Wheatgrass stream bank	X	X		
Wheatgrass western	X	X		
Wild ryegrass Basin	X			
Wild ryegrass Canada		X		
Wild ryegrass Russian	X			
Wild ryegrass Virginia		X		

¹ Species with an X in more than one column means tolerance will vary depending on variety use rate and environmental conditions

² Suppression may be expressed as reduction in number of seedheads seedhead height suppression or foliage height reduction however full recovery of the grass can be expected

WILDFLOWER ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Due to high degree of variation in genotypes ecotypes and varieties of wildflowers tolerances to OPEN RANGE G can vary dramatically and may be reduced under certain soil types and environmental conditions Apply OPEN RANGE G only if some stand thinning or loss can be tolerated Preemergent applications of low use rates (3 5 lbs per acre) to tolerant species result in the least amount of injury but may not eliminate it Preemergent applications of OPEN RANGE G can result in injury or death of some genotypes and should be used only as a rescue treatment when weed competition threatens the stand Although most legumes listed in the tolerance table are tolerant to 7 lbs per acre of OPEN RANGE G used preemergence some stand thinning may occur Legumes are more tolerant to post applications but chlorosis or stunting is possible Directions listed in the tables below are designed for mixed grass/wildflower stands Less than satisfactory results may occur from applications to monoculture stands It is recommended to try on a small scale to determine degree of satisfaction on monoculture stands

For prairiegrass/wildflower mixtures Where some wildflower injury (phytotoxicity height suppression) can be tolerated apply OPEN RANGE G at the rate to achieve desired weed control but not to exceed tolerance rate listed in the table below Wildflower injury can be reduced or eliminated with preemergence applications To minimize injury apply OPEN RANGE G at 3 5 to 7 lbs per acre at planting to tolerant species listed below Use the 3 5 lbs per acre rate under cool dry conditions and in low rainfall areas If postemergent application is made to established prairiegrass/wildflower mixtures use the lowest rate of OPEN RANGE G necessary to achieve desired weed control (see WEEDS CONTROLLED section) Postemergent application can result in stand thinning or death due to vast variation in seed sources varieties and genotypes It is recommended that a small area be tested prior to full application for tolerance of desired species The rates listed below are for those species in which acceptable tolerance has been confirmed on the varieties/genotypes being treated

Seedling Wildflower and Legume Tolerance to OPEN RANGE G (7 lbs /A)¹ in Mixed Grass/Forb Stands

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE	POST
Alfalfa	Medicago sativa	No	Yes
Aster New England	Aster novae angliae	No	Yes
Aster Prairie	Aster tanacetifolius	No	Yes
Baby Blue Eyes	Nemophila menziesii	No	Yes
Beggar ticks	Bidens frondosa	No	Yes
Bird s Eyes	Gilia tricolor	No	Yes
Bishop s Flower	Anuni majus	No	Yes
Blackeyed Susan	Rudbeckia hirta	Yes	Yes
Blanketflower	Gaillardia aristata	No	Yes
Bundleflower Illinois	Desmanthus illinoensis	Yes	Yes

Seedling Wildflower and Legume Tolerance to OPEN RANGE G (7 lbs /A)¹ in Mixed Grass/Forb Stands (cont)

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE	POST
Catchfly	<i>Silene armeria</i>	No	Yes
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Yes	Yes
Clover Crimson	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	Yes	Yes
Clover White	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	No	Yes
Coneflower Purple	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Yes	Yes
Coneflower Upright Prairie	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Yes	Yes
Coreopsis Dwarf Red Plains	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i> var Gay feather	Yes	Yes
Coreopsis Lance Leaved	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Yes	Yes
Coreopsis Plains	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	Yes	Yes
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	No	Yes
Cosmos Garden	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Yes	Yes
Cosmos Yellow	<i>Cosmos sulphureus</i>	Yes	Yes
Daisy Ox-eye	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	Yes	Yes
Daisy Shasta	<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>	Yes	Yes
Five Spot	<i>Nemophila maculata</i>	No	Yes
Flax Blue	<i>Linum perenne</i>	No	Yes
Indian Blanket	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	No	Yes
Indigo Blue False	<i>Baptisia australis</i>	Yes	No
Johnny Jump-ups	<i>Viola cornuta</i>	Yes	Yes
Lemon Mint	<i>Monarda citrodora</i>	No	Yes
Lespedeza Bicolor	<i>Lespedeza</i>	Yes	Yes
Lespedeza Korean	<i>Lespedeza stipulacea</i>	No	Yes
Lespedeza Sericea	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	No	Yes
Lupine Perennial	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	Yes	Yes
Mexican Hat	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Yes	Yes
Partridgepea	<i>Cassia fasciculata</i>	Yes	Yes
Pea Calico	<i>Pisum viganasinensis</i>	Yes	Yes
Pea Flat	<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>	Yes	Yes
Pea Perennial	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Yes	Yes
Phlox Drummond	<i>Phlox drummondii</i>	Yes	No
Poppy California	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	Yes	No
Poppy Corn	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Yes	Yes
Poppy Red Corn	<i>Papaver spp</i>	Yes	Yes
Prairieclover Purple	<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	Yes	Yes
Prairieclover White	<i>Dalea candidum</i>	Yes	Yes
Tick-trefoil Showy	<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	No	Yes
Trefoil Birdsfoot	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	No	Yes
Vetch Crown	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	Yes	----
Vetch Hairy	<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Yes	---
Yarrow Gold	<i>Achillea filipendulina</i>	No	Yes

¹ For legumes at least three true leaves should be present before a postemergence application

Established Wildflower and Legume Tolerance to OPEN RANGE G (maximum rate¹ lbs /A) in Mixed Grass/Forb Stands

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE	POST ²
Flax Blue	<i>Linum perenne</i>	0	10 5
Indian Blanket	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	0	10 5
Blanketflower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	0	14
Chickory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	7	10 5
Daisy Shasta	<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>	7	14
Prairieclover Purple	<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	7	21
Coneflower Upright Prairie	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	10 5	10 5
Mexican Hat	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	10 5	10 5
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>	14	----
Lupine Perennial ⁴	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	14	21
Coneflower Purple	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	14	14
Daisy Ox-eye ³	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	14	14
Leadplant	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	14	14
Lespedeza Bicolor	<i>Lespedeza</i>	14	14
Milkweed Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	14	---
Pea Prairie Scurf	<i>Psoralea esculenta</i>	14	14
Yarrow Gold ³	<i>Achillea filipendulina</i>	14	14
Blackeyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	14	17 5
Johnny Jump-ups	<i>Viola cornuta</i>	14	21
Sweetclover	<i>Melilotus spp</i>	21	14
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	21	21
Bundleflower Illinois	<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i>	21	21
Lespedeza Sericea	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	21	21
Partridgepea	<i>Cassia fasciculata</i>	21	21
Sensitive vine	<i>Mimosa strigillosa</i>	21	21
Vetch Crown	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	21	21
Violet Wild	<i>Viola spp</i>	21	21

¹ Height suppression or stand reduction may occur at maximum use rate. For legumes, some yellowing and stunting can occur at higher specified use rates.

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

³ Will not flower.

⁴ Most native rangeland lupines are tolerant to OPEN RANGE G at 21 lbs /A postemergence.

Wildflower Establishment with OPEN RANGE G 7 lbs /A + PENDULUM herbicide 2 lbs a /A¹

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

¹ 2 lbs a /A = 2 qts of PENDULUM herbicide 3 3 EC or 3 lbs of PENDULUM herbicide WDG

² Preemergence at planting

³ Postemergence to seedlings

Yes = no injury

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

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

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

The suitability of OPEN RANGE G use on wildflower species not listed should be determined by treating a small number of such wild flowers at an appropriate rate not to exceed 21 lbs product per acre per year Treated wildflowers should be evaluated 1 to 2 months following application for possible injury TO THE EXTEND CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW THE USER ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY DAMAGE OR OTHER LIABILITY

SPECIAL WEED CONTROL IN NONCROPLAND AREAS ONLY

Johnsongrass & Itchgrass For best results apply OPEN RANGE G at the rate of 14 to 21 lbs product per acre after johnsongrass or itchgrass has reached 18 to 24 inches in height at the whorl Use higher herbicide rates as density increases Larger grass than specified above can be controlled

Dallisgrass, Bahiagrass, Vaseygrass, Paspalum spp , Smutgrass For dallisgrass bahiagrass and smutgrass control apply OPEN RANGE G postemergence at the rate of 17.5 to 21 lbs product per acre after grass has reached 100% green-up For dallisgrass and smutgrass activity may range from suppression to control depending upon grass growth stage and growing conditions at the time of application

Leafy Spurge For best results apply OPEN RANGE G at 14 to 21 lbs per acre in late summer or fall (August through October but timing may vary by state and/or altitude) Consecutive year applications will optimize long term control OPEN RANGE G at 21 lbs per acre applied spring or fall or 7 lbs per acre in the spring following an 14 lbs per acre fall treatment may result in excessive injury to cool season grasses in some areas Approximate dates for fall timing in North and South Dakota is late August through September for Nebraska and Iowa is mid-September through mid-October This application should be made after good soil moisture is present but prior to the leafy spurge losing its milky sap flow due to a killing frost To check and see if the milky sap flow has been affected by a frost simply break the main stem of the leafy spurge and if milky sap flows from the break then OPEN RANGE G can still be applied

Tall Fescue Control Tall fescue can be controlled by using OPEN RANGE G at the rate of 21 lbs product per acre Tall fescue must be actively growing for optimum control If tall fescue has reached summer dormancy control may be poor Fall applications of OPEN RANGE G at 14 to 21 lbs product per acre will result in best control of existing tall fescue and new germinating seedlings With spring applications of OPEN RANGE G at 10.5 to 21 lbs product per acre use higher specified rates for older mature fescue stands and lower OPEN RANGE G rates when planting forbs When using 14 lbs per acre of OPEN RANGE G in the fall it is recommended to apply 7 lbs per acre OPEN RANGE G in the spring at planting for annual weed and seedling fescue control Burning the fescue stand where permitted the following spring just prior to green-up will aid in control and provide a better seedbed for planting Mowing the fescue several times the summer before fall application will weaken the fescue root system making it more susceptible to herbicides

Russian Knapweed Apply 21 lbs per acre of OPEN RANGE G during Russian knapweed senescence in the fall Control improves as senescence progresses and may still be obtained with applications made after full senescence Applications made prior to the initiation of senescence will result in reduced control

Dalmatian Toadflax Apply 21 lbs per acre of OPEN RANGE G plus in the fall when the top 25% of the plant is necrotic usually after a hard frost (late October through November) The addition of ammonium sulfate at a rate of 2 to 3 pints per acre may improve control As long as there is some green stem and/or leaf tissue remaining good control can be achieved This timing usually corresponds to fall basal growth Applications made prior to this will result in poor control

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

CONIFER PLANTATION SITE PREPARATION

OPEN RANGE G may be applied as a site preparation treatment prior to establishing conifer plantations to provide residual weed control of herbaceous weeds Apply OPEN RANGE G at 21 lbs per acre

DO NOT apply more than 21 lbs product per acre per year

DO NOT use in forests Only for use on sites that are managed as conifer plantations

TOLERANCE OF TREES AND BRUSH TO OPEN RANGE G The following tolerance information is provided as a general guideline when it is desirable or necessary to make OPEN RANGE G applications in and around desirable tree and brush species **DO NOT** use OPEN RANGE G on nursery orchard ornamental plantings new plantings seedling trees or fiber farms It is suggested that OPEN RANGE G be tried on a limited basis to determine tolerance in your area OPEN RANGE G may be used at rates up to 21 lbs product per acre for weed control in and around established trees on roadsides and prairies used for wildlife cover erosion control wind breaks etc Tree and brush species known to have acceptable tolerance to OPEN RANGE G when applied under the canopy and/or to the foliage are listed below Tolerance is based upon trees with a minimum of 2 inch DBH Application to tree and brush species that are under stress due to drought disease insect damage or other factors may be more susceptible to injury from OPEN RANGE G and may result in severe injury or death Some species may exhibit tip chlorosis and minor necrosis Foliar contact may increase injury to include defoliation and terminal death Application methods that minimize foliar contact with desirable tree and brush species can improve tolerance

When making fall applications of OPEN RANGE G potential injury to tree and brush species from foliar contact may be minimized by making the application after the leaves have begun to senesce (fall color) or after leaf drop Conifer species are generally tolerant to fall applications OPEN RANGE G applications in and around tree and brush species should be made at the recommended timing for the target weed species

Brush and Tree Species Tolerance to OPEN RANGE G at 21 lbs per Acre¹

Common Name	Genus Species	Directed Below Foliage	Tolerance by Application Method ²
Apple (Var Winesap) ³	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Yes	NR
Ash Blue	<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>	Yes	NR
Ash Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	No	No
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp	No	No
Basswood	<i>Tilia hetrophylla</i>	No	No
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Yes	Injury ⁵
Buckeye Ohio	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	Yes	NR
Cedar-juniper Western	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Yes	Yes
Cherry Black ³	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	No	No
Cherry Choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	No	No
Cherry Sweet ³	<i>Prunus avium</i>	No	NR
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Yes	Injury ⁵
Cottonwood narrow leaf	<i>Populus</i> spp	Yes	Injury ⁵
Currant species	<i>Ribes</i> spp	Injury ⁵	No
Dogwood Flowering	<i>Cornus</i> spp	Yes	Yes
Dogwood Grey	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Yes	Injury ⁵
Dogwood Red Trig	<i>Cornus</i> spp	Yes	Yes
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Yes	Yes ⁴
Elm American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Yes	Yes
Elm Siberian	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Yes	No
Elm Slippery	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	Yes	Yes
Gooseberry	<i>Ribes</i> spp	Injury ⁵	Injury ⁵
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Yes	Yes
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp	Yes	Injury ⁵
Juniper Chinese	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Yes	Yes
Juniper Western	<i>Juniperus osteosperma</i>	Yes	Yes

Brush and Tree Species Tolerance to OPEN RANGE G at 21 lbs per Acre¹(cont)

Common Name	Genus Species	Directed Below Foliage	Tolerance by Application Method ²
Lilac	Syringa spp	No	No
Linden American	Tilia americana	No	No
Locust Black	Robinia pseudoacacia	Yes	Yes
Locust Honey	Gleditsia triacanthos	Yes	Yes
Maple Red	Acer rubrum	Yes	Yes
Maple Sugar	Acer saccharum	Yes	Yes
Mulberry Red	Morus rubra	Yes	NR
Mulberry White	Morus alba	Yes	NR
Oak Black	Quercus velutina	Yes	NR
Oak Live	Quercus virginiana	Yes	Yes
Oak Southern Red	Quercus falcata	Yes	NR
Oak White	Quercus alba	Yes	NR
Olive Russian	Elaeagnus angustifolia	Yes	No
Osage Orange	Maclura pomifera	Yes	NR
Peach (Var Elberta) ³	Prunus persica	Yes	NR
Photinia Red Tip	Photinia fraseri	Yes	Yes
Pine Lodgepole	Pinus contorta	Yes	Injury ⁴
Pine White ⁴	Pinus strobus	Yes	Yes
Pittosporum Japanese	Pittosporum tobira	Yes	Yes
Plum species	Prunus spp	Yes	No
Poplar Yellow (Tulip)	Liriodendron tulipifera	Yes	NR
Privet Common	Ligustrum vulgare	Yes	Yes
Rabbitbrush species	Chrysothamnus spp	Yes	Yes
Redbud	Cercis canadensis	Yes	Yes
Redcedar Eastern	Juniperus virginiana	Yes	Yes
Rose Multiflora	Rosa multiflora	Yes ⁵	No
Sage Big	Artemisia tridentata	Yes	Yes
Sage Fringe	Artemisia frigida	Yes	Yes
Sage Silver	Artemisia cana	Yes	Yes
Sagebrush Big	Artemisia tridentata	Yes	Yes
Sagebrush Fringed	Artemisia frigida	Yes	Yes
Saltcedar	Tamarix spp	Yes	No
Serviceberry	Amelanchier alnifolia	Yes	NR
Snowberry Western	Symphoricarpos occidentalis	Yes	Injury ⁵
Spruce species	Picea spp	Yes ⁴	Yes ⁴
Sugarberry	Celtis laevigata	Yes	Yes
Sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	Yes	Yes ⁶

Brush and Tree Species Tolerance to OPEN RANGE G at 21 lbs per Acre¹(cont)

Common Name	Genus Species	Directed Below Foliage	Tolerance by Application Method ²
Sycamore	Plantanus occidentalis	Yes	No
Tree of-Heaven	Ailanthus altissima	Yes	Yes
Walnut American Black	Juglans nigra	Yes	No
Willow	Salix spp	Yes	Injury ⁵

¹ Not intended for nursery orchard ornamental plantings new plantings or seedling trees

² Yes = Tolerant No = Not Tolerant Severe injury or death NR = Not Recommended due to insufficient tolerance data

³ Not for use on ornamental or fruit bearing trees

⁴ Applications made just before or during candling may cause candle injury or death

⁵ Possible defoliation and/or death Some species may exhibit tip chlorosis and minor necrosis If spray contacts foliage then defoliation and terminal death may occur Injury can be reduced or eliminated if applied in fall after color change or leaf drop

WEEDS CONTROLLED

OPEN RANGE G, 7 to 10 5 lbs per acre

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE ¹	POST ²	Annual/Biennial/Perennial ³
BROADLEAVES				
Bedstraw Catchweed	Galium aparine	C	4	WA
Beggarweed Florida	Desmodium tortuosum	C	2	SA
Buffalobur	Solanum rostratum	----	C	SA
Buttercup Bur	Ranunculus testiculatus	C	C	WA
Cocklebur Common	Xanthium strumarum	S	6	SA
Lambsquarters Common	Chenopodium album	C	2	SA
Halogeton	Halogeton glomeratus	C	C	SA
Morningglory Entireleaf	Ipomoea hederacea	S	3	SA
Ivyleaf	Ipomoea hederacea	S	3	SA
Tall	Ipomoea purpurea	S	3	SA
Mustard Garlic	Alliaria petiolata	C	C	SA
Mustard Wild	Brassica kaber	C	C	WA
Pigweed	Amaranthus spp	C	6	SA
Queen Anne s Lace	Daucus carota	----	4	B
Radish Wild	Raphanus raphanistrum	S	4	WA
Yellow Rocket	Barbarea vulgaris	C	4	WA
Sicklepod	Senna obtusifolia	C	4	SA
Sida Prickly	Sida spinosa	C	2	SA
Smartweed Ladysthumb	Polygonum persicaria	C	C	SA
Pennsylvania	Polygonum pensylvanicum	C	C	SA
Swamp	Polygonum coccineum	C	C	SA
Starbur Bristly	Acanthospermum hispidum	C	2	SA
Velvetleaf	Abutilon theophrasti	C	6	SA

OPEN RANGE G, 7 to 10 5 lbs per acre (cont)

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE ¹	POST ²	Annual/Biennial/Perennial ³
GRASS WEEDS				
Brome Downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	C	----	WA
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	C	----	WA
Crabgrass Large (Hairy) Smooth	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> <i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	C C	4 4	SA SA
Foxtail Giant Green Yellow	<i>Setaria faberi</i> <i>Setaria viridis</i> <i>Setaria glauca</i>	C C C	6 4 4	SA SA SA
Goatgrass Jointed	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	C	C	WA
Goosegrass	<i>Elusine indica</i>	S	2	SA
Johnsongrass (Seedling)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	C	12	SA
Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	C	2	WA
Panicum Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	S	6	SA
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus spp</i>	S	C	A/P
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	C	12	SA
Signalgrass Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	C	C	SA
Stiltgrass Japanese	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	C	4	A
Vaseygrass	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	----	8	P
SEDGES				
Nutsedge Yellow Purple Sedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i> <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> <i>Juncus spp</i>	S S S	4S 4S 4S	P P A/P

¹ C = control S = suppression in northern United States only

² Maximum plant height in inches at time of application

³ Growth habit A=Annual SA=Summer Annual WA=Winter Annual B=Biennial P=Perennial

OPEN RANGE G, 14 to 21 lbs per acre

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

OPEN RANGE G, 14 to 21 lbs per acre (cont)

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE ¹	POST ²	Annual/Biennial/Perennial ³
BROADLEAVES				
Purslane Common	Portulaca oleracea	C	4	SA
Pusley Florida	Richardia scapra	C	4	SA
Queen Anne s Lace	Daucus carota	C	C	B
Ragweed Common	Ambrosia artemisiifolia	C	3	SA
Giant	Ammrosia trifida	S	6	SA
Western	Ambrosia psilostachya	----	C	A/P
Rocket Yellow	Barbarea vulgaris	C	C	WA
Senna Coffee	Cassia occidentalis	C	4	SA
Sicklepod	Senna obtusifolia	C	6	SA
Sida Prickly	Sida spinosa	C	6	SA
Smartweed Ladysthumb	Polygonum persicaria	C	C	SA
Pennsylvania	Polygonum pennsylvanicum	C	C	SA
Swamp	Polygonum coccineum	C	C	SA
Spurge Leafy	Euphorbia esula	----	FALL*	P
Spotted	Euphorbia maculata	C	4	SA
Toothed	Euphorbia dentate	C	4	SA
Starbur Bristly	Acanthospermum hispidum	----	6	SA
Sunflower	Helianthus annuus	-- --	18	SA
Tansymustard	Descurainia pinnata	C	C	WA
Teasel Common	Dipsacus fullonum	----	C	B
Thistle Bull	Cirsium vulgare	S	C	WA/B
Musk	Carduus nutans	S	C	B
Platt	Cirsium canescens	S	C	P
Russian*	Salsola iberica	C	3	A
Toadflax Dalmatian	Linaria dalmatica	----	C*	P
Velvetleaf	Abutilon theophrasti	C	C	A
Vervain Blue	Verbena hastata	----	S	WA
Vervain prostrate	Verbena bracteata	----	C	P
Whitetop	Cardaria spp	----	C	P
Willowherb	Epilobium spp	----	C	P
Woodsorrel Yellow	Oxalis stricta	C	C	P
GRASS				
Bahiagrass	Paspalum nutatum	S	C*	P
Barley Little	Hordeum pusillum	C	4	WA
Barley Squirrel Tail	Hordeum jubatum	----	C	P
Barnyardgrass	Echinochloa crus-galli	C	6	SA
Canarygrass Reed	Phalaris arundinacea	----	C	P
Cheat	Bromus secalinus	C	----	WA
Crabgrass	Digitaria spp	C	6	SA
Crowfootgrass	Dactyloctenium aegyptium	C	C	SA

OPEN RANGE G, 14 to 21 lbs per acre (cont)

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE ¹	POST ²	Annual/Biennial/Perennial ³
GRASS				
Dallisgrass	Paspalum dilatatum	S	C*	P
Downy Brome	Bromus tectorum	C	----	WA
Dropseed Tall	Sporobolus cryptandrus	S	C	A/P
Fescue Tall	Festuca arundinacea	C	C*	P
Foxtail				
Giant	Setaria faberi	C	C	SA
Green	Setaria viridis	C	C	SA
Knotroot	Setaria geniculatus	S	6	SA
Purple Robust	Setaria viridis	S	S	SA
Yellow	Setaria glauca	C	4	SA
Garlic Wild	Allium vineale	C	C	P
Goosegrass	Elusine indica	C	3S	SA
Itchgrass	Rottboellia cochinchinensis	----	C*	SA
Johnsongrass				
Seedling	Sorghum halepense	C	C	SA
Rhizome	Sorghum halepense	----	C*	P
Medusahead	Taeniatherum caput-medusae	C	C	WA
Panicum				
Fall	Panicum dichotomiflorum	C	C	SA
Texas	Panicum texanum	C	C	SA
Ryegrass Annual (Italian)	Lolium multiflorum	C	C	WA
Ryegrass Perennial	Lolium perenne	----	C	P
Sandbur	Cenchrus spp	S	C	A/P
Shattercane	Sorghum bicolor	C	C	SA
Signalgrass Broadleaf	Bracharia platyphylla	C	C	SA
Smutgrass	Sporobolus indicus	----	C	P
Stiltgrass Japanese	Microstegium vimineum	C	C	A
Stinkgrass Annual	Eragrostis cilianensis	C	2	SA
Torpedograss	Panicum repens	----	C	P
Vaseygrass	Paspalum urvillei		C	P
Wild Oats	Avena fatua	----	C	WA
SEDGES/RUSHES				
Nutsedge				
Yellow	Cyperus esculentus	C	C	P
Purple	Cyperus rotundus	C	C	P
Rush	Juncus spp	S	4	A/P

¹ C = control S = suppression

² Maximum plant height in inches at time of application

³ Growth habit A=Annual SA=Summer Annual WA=Winter Annual B=Biennial P=Perennial

⁴ Some species are tolerant and resistant biotypes are possible

⁵ For annual control

⁶ For best control apply in the fall

*See SPECIAL WEED CONTROL section

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