

2935-557

9/30/2013

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Anne Downs  
Wilbur-Ellis Company  
PO Box 1286  
Fresno, CA 93725

SEP 30 2013

Subject: Label Amendment  
Product Name: Open Range G  
EPA Registration Number: 2935-557  
Application Dated: September 25, 2013

Dear Ms. Downs,

The supplemental labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act is, as amended, acceptable.

Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment. A stamped copy of your label is enclosed for your records. This label must be incorporated within the master label within eighteen (18) months from the date of this letter. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA §6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

If you have any questions, please contact Emily Hartman of my staff at (703) 347-0189 or [hartman.emily@epa.gov](mailto:hartman.emily@epa.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kable Bo Davis", enclosed in a large, loopy oval.

Kable Bo Davis, Product Manager 25  
Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division  
Office of Pesticide Programs



WILBUR-ELLIS®  
Ideas to Grow With®

# 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. 2935-557

EPA Est. No. 39578-TX-1

**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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
If Inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>

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

**Caution:** Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Do not inhale dust.

<b>ACCEPTED</b>
SEP 30 2013
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 2935-557

## 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 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 uppression 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.

**Bahiagrass Control:** Apply OPEN RANGE G at the rate of 14 to 21 lbs. per acre postemergence. See "SPECIAL WEED CONTROL" section below for directions.

**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 SPECIES<sup>1</sup>**

PRAIRIEGRASS		OPEN RANGE G RATE (LBS./A.) <sup>2</sup>	
New Common Name	Genus Species	Seeding	Established
Big Bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	3.5 to 21	3.5 to 21
Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	3.5 to 21	3.5 to 21
Indiagrass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	3.5 to 21	3.5 to 21
Bushy Bluestem	<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	-----*	3.5 to 21
King Ranch Bluestem	<i>Bothriochloa ischaemum</i>	-----	3.5 to 21
Silver Beard Bluestem	<i>Bothriochloa saccharoides</i>	-----	3.5 to 21
Broomsedge	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	-----	3.5 to 21
Fingergrass, Rhodes grass	<i>Choris</i> spp.	-----	3.5 to 21
Needlegrass	<i>Stipa</i> spp.	-----	3.5 to 21
Needleandthread	<i>Stipa comata</i>	-----	3.5 to 21
Kearny (Plains) Threawn	<i>Aristida longespica</i>	-----	3.5 to 21
Prairie Threawn	<i>Aristida oligantha</i>	-----	3.5 to 21
Prairie Sandreed	<i>Calamovilfa longifolia</i>	-----	3.5 to 21
Smooth Bromegrass	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	-----	3.5 to 21
Kentucky Bluegrass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	-----	3.5 to 21 <sup>4</sup>
Sandberg's Bluegrass	<i>Poa sandbergii</i>	-----	3.5 to 21
Wheatgrasses	<i>Agropyron</i> spp.	-----	3.5 to 21
Bottlebrush Squirreltail	<i>Sitanian hystrix</i>	-----	3.5 to 21
Russian Wild Ryegrass	<i>Elymus junceus</i>	3.5 to 10.5 <sup>2</sup>	3.5 to 21
Sideoats Grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	3.5 to 14 <sup>3</sup>	3.5 to 14
Blue Grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	3.5 to 14	3.5 to 14
Buffalograss	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>	3.5 to 7	3.5 to 14
Eastern Gamagrass	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	3.5 to 10.5	3.5 to 14

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

<sup>2</sup> Higher specified rates may result in stunting or growth suppression.

<sup>3</sup> OPEN RANGE G preemergence applications to newly seeded sideoats, blue grama and Eastern gamagrass may result in thinning or loss of stand.

<sup>4</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	Tolerant	Suppressed <sup>2</sup>	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 threawn	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 <sup>1</sup>	Tolerant	Suppressed <sup>2</sup>	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		

<sup>1</sup> Species with an X in more than one column means tolerance will vary depending on variety, use rate and environmental conditions.

<sup>2</sup> 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)<sup>1</sup> 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)<sup>1</sup> 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 citriodora</i>	No	Yes
Lespedeza, Bicolor	<i>Lespedeza</i>	Yes	Yes
Lespedeza, Korean	<i>Lespedeza stipulacea</i>	No	Yes
Lespedeza, Sericea	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	No	Yes
Lupine, Perennial	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	Yes	Yes
Mexican Hat	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Yes	Yes
Partridgepea	<i>Cassia fasciculata</i>	Yes	Yes
Pea, Calico	<i>Pisum viganasinensis</i>	Yes	Yes
Pea, Flat	<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>	Yes	Yes
Pea, Perennial	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Yes	Yes
Phlox, Drummond	<i>Phlox drummondii</i>	Yes	No
Poppy, California	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	Yes	No
Poppy, Corn	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Yes	Yes
Poppy, Red Corn	<i>Papaver</i> spp.	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

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

**Established Wildflower and Legume Tolerance to OPEN RANGE G (maximum rate<sup>1</sup> lbs./A) in Mixed Grass/Forb Stands.**

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE	POST <sup>2</sup>
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 <sup>4</sup>	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	14	21
Coneflower, Purple	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	14	14
Daisy, Ox-eye <sup>3</sup>	<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 <sup>3</sup>	<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</i> spp.	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</i> spp.	21	21

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.i./A.<sup>1</sup>**

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE <sup>2</sup>	POST <sup>3</sup>
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

<sup>1</sup> 2 lbs. a.i./A. = 2 qts. of PENDULUM herbicide 3.3 EC or 3 lbs. of PENDULUM herbicide WDG.

<sup>2</sup> Preemergence at planting.

<sup>3</sup> Postemergence to seedlings.

Yes = no injury

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

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

Due to the diversity of species and varieties 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 EXTENT 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 Acre<sup>1</sup>

Common Name	Genus Species	Directed Below Foliage	Tolerance by Application Method <sup>2</sup>
Apple (Var. Winesap) <sup>3</sup>	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Yes	NR
Ash, Blue	<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>	Yes	NR
Ash, Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	No	No
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	No	No
Basswood	<i>Tilia hetrophylla</i>	No	No
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Yes	Injury <sup>5</sup>
Buckeye, Ohio	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	Yes	NR
Cedar-juniper, Western	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Yes	Yes
Cherry, Black <sup>3</sup>	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	No	No
Cherry, Choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	No	No
Cherry, Sweet <sup>3</sup>	<i>Prunus avium</i>	No	NR
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Yes	Injury <sup>5</sup>
Cottonwood, narrow leaf	<i>Populus</i> spp.	Yes	Injury <sup>5</sup>
Currant species	<i>Ribes</i> spp.	Injury <sup>5</sup>	No
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus</i> spp.	Yes	Yes
Dogwood, Grey	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Yes	Injury <sup>5</sup>
Dogwood, Red Trig	<i>Cornus</i> spp.	Yes	Yes
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Yes	Yes <sup>4</sup>
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 <sup>5</sup>	Injury <sup>5</sup>
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Yes	Yes
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Yes	Injury <sup>5</sup>
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 Acre<sup>1</sup>(cont.)

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

Brush and Tree Species Tolerance to OPEN RANGE G at 21 lbs. per Acre<sup>1</sup>(cont.)

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

<sup>1</sup> Not intended for nursery, orchard, ornamental plantings, new plantings or seedling trees.

<sup>2</sup> Yes = Tolerant No = Not Tolerant, Severe injury or death NR = Not Recommended due to insufficient tolerance data.

<sup>3</sup> Not for use on ornamental or fruit bearing trees.

<sup>4</sup> Applications made just before or during candling may cause candle injury or death.

<sup>5</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	POST <sup>2</sup>	Annual/Biennial/Perennial <sup>3</sup>
<b>BROADLEAVES</b>				
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 strumarium	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 pennsylvanicum	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 <sup>1</sup>	POST <sup>2</sup>	Annual/Biennial/Perennial <sup>3</sup>
<b>GRASS WEEDS</b>				
Brome, Downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	C	----	WA
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	C	----	WA
Crabgrass Large (Hairy)	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	C	4	SA
Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	C	4	SA
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	C	6	SA
Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	C	4	SA
Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	C	4	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</i> spp.	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
<b>SEDGES</b>				
Nutsedge Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	S	4S	P
Purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	S	4S	P
Sedge	<i>Juncus</i> spp.	S	4S	A/P

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

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

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

OPEN RANGE G, 14 to 21 lbs. per acre

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE <sup>1</sup>	POST <sup>2</sup>	Annual/Biennial/Perennial <sup>3</sup>
<b>BROADLEAVES</b>				
Anoda, Spurred	Anoda cristata	C	6	SA
Baby's Breath <sup>5</sup>	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 <sup>6</sup>	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 <sup>4</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	POST <sup>2</sup>	Annual/Biennial/Perennial <sup>3</sup>
<b>BROADLEAVES</b>				
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	C	4	SA
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scapra</i>	C	4	SA
Queen Anne's Lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	C	C	B
Ragweed Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	C	3	SA
Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	S	6	SA
Western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	----	C	A/P
Rocket, Yellow	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	C	C	WA
Senna, Coffee	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	C	4	SA
Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	C	6	SA
Sida, Prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	C	6	SA
Smartweed Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	C	C	SA
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	C	C	SA
Swamp	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>	C	C	SA
Spurge Leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	----	FALL*	P
Spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	C	4	SA
Toothed	<i>Euphorbia dentata</i>	C	4	SA
Starbur, Bristly	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	----	6	SA
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	----	18	SA
Tansymustard	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	C	C	WA
Teasel, Common	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	----	C	B
Thistle Bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	S	C	WA/B
Musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	S	C	B
Platt	<i>Cirsium canescens</i>	S	C	P
Russian*	<i>Salsola iberica</i>	C	3	A
Toadflax, Dalmatian	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	----	C*	P
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	C	C	A
Vervain, Blue	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	----	S	WA
Vervain, prostrate	<i>Verbena bracteata</i>	----	C	P
Whitetop	<i>Cardaria</i> spp.	----	C	P
Willowherb	<i>Epilobium</i> spp.	----	C	P
Woodsorrel, Yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	C	C	P
<b>GRASS</b>				
Bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum nutatum</i>	S	C*	P
Barley, Little	<i>Hordeum pusillum</i>	C	4	WA
Barley, Squirrel Tail	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	----	C	P
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	C	6	SA
Canarygrass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	----	C	P
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	C	----	WA
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.	C	6	SA
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	C	C	SA

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

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE <sup>1</sup>	POST <sup>2</sup>	Annual/Biennial/Perennial <sup>3</sup>
<b>GRASS</b>				
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	Brachiaria 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
<b>SEDGES/RUSHES</b>				
Nutsedge				
Yellow	Cyperus esculentus	C	C	P
Purple	Cyperus rotundus	C	C	P
Rush	Juncus spp.	S	4	A/P

<sup>1</sup> C = control, S = suppression.

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> For annual control.

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

\*See "SPECIAL WEED CONTROL" section

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

**PRODUCT STORAGE:** Store in original container only and keep sealed. Store in a cool, dry and closed storage area. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions, such as humidity or pallet overhang, can affect package strength. Use caution when moving, opening, closing or pouring.

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