

PM125

VANTAGE POSTER

7969-88

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Not Presently Registered For Use in California 1/5

VANTAGE[®] Postemergence Herbicide

Active ingredient

2-[1-(ethoxyimino)butyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)

propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one13%

Inert ingredients.....87%

Total.....100%

*Equivalent to 1.0 pound sethoxydim per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 7969-88

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

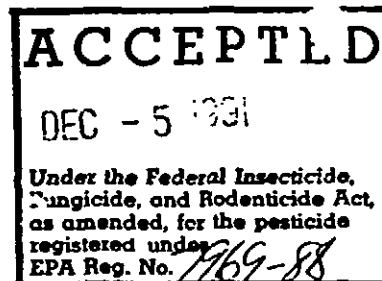
CAUTION

Causes moderate eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta haya sido explicada ampliamente.

DASF Corporation

P. O. Box 13528, Research Triangle Park NC 27709-3528



Speciman Label

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Statement of Practical Treatment

If swallowed: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution or, if these are not available, large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol.

If inhaled: Move to fresh air. Aid in breathing, if necessary, and get medical attention.

If in eyes: Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician if irritation persists.

If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before reusing. If irritation develops, get medical attention.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, bogs, marshes or potholes). Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Endangered Species Concerns

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of Federal law.

Reentry Statement: Do not allow people or pets to come into contact with treated areas until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

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

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

Triple rinse container (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

In Case of Emergency

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:
CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
BASF Corporation (800) 832-HELP

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

1. Your local doctor for immediate treatment.
2. Your local poison control center (hospital).
3. BASF Corporation (800) 832-HELP.

General Information

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

VANTAGE™ herbicide is a selective broad spectrum postemergence herbicide for the control of annual and perennial grassy weeds in turf, ornamentals, nonfood and noncrop sites listed below. VANTAGE does not control sedges (annual or perennial), nutgrass, annual bluegrass or broadleaf weeds. Since many grasses such as sorghum, corn, small grains and rice, as well as many other ornamental turf grasses except fine fescue and centipedegrass, are susceptible to VANTAGE, avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desirable grass species. Avoid any spray drift.

VANTAGE may be used in or around the following sites. Consult the appropriate section of this label for Directions for use and Restrictions and Limitations before using this product.

Centipede and fine fescue turf	Trees, Christmas trees
Fine fescue seed production	Shrubs
Bedding plants	Ground covers
Drug and medicinal crops	Rights-of-ways
Fences and hedgerows	Roadsides
Public buildings	Other paved areas
Recreation areas	Industrial sites
Storage yards	Airports
Electrical transformer stations	Pipeline pumping stations
Sewage disposal areas	Potting and top soils
Uncultivated agricultural areas	General indoor/outdoor sites
Perennial peanuts (nonfood)	Wildflowers

Control Symptoms: VANTAGE rapidly enters grass plants through the foliage and translocates throughout the plant. Control symptoms exhibited by the grass plant progress from a slowing or stopping of growth (generally within two days), to reddening of the foliage and to leaf tip burn. Subsequently, burn back of the foliage occurs. This will generally be observed within three weeks depending on environmental conditions.

Notice To User

Due to variability within species and in application techniques neither the Manufacturer or the Seller has determined whether or not VANTAGE can safely be used on all varieties and species of nonbearing food crops, trees, shrubs, ornamentals, bedding plants, ground covers, nursery, wildflowers Christmas trees, turf and other non-food crops under all conditions. It is therefore recommended that the professional User should determine if VANTAGE can be used safely prior to broad use.

This determination can be made in the following manner:

On a small test area apply a recommended use rate of VANTAGE on a non-labeled species or variety under the conditions expected to be encountered. Any adverse effects should be visible within seven days.

Apply VANTAGE herbicide to actively growing grasses when they are at the proper growth stage as specified in this labeling. In irrigated areas it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with VANTAGE to ensure weeds are growing actively. Grass weeds that have been mown or have regrown from mowed stubble may result in poor control. Repeat application if new germination or regrowth occurs.

Ground Equipment: Thorough spray coverage of grass foliage is essential. For broadcast application use standard high pressure pesticide hollow cone or flat fan nozzles. Do not use flood or whirl chamber nozzles. Application of VANTAGE with control drop applicator (CDA) nozzles is not recommended due to erratic coverage which causes inconsistent weed control. Use a minimum volume of 5 gallons per acre (1 pint/1000 sq. ft.) and a maximum volume of 50 gallons per acre (10 pints/1000 sq. ft.) of spray solution. Adjust pressure to a minimum of 30 psi and a maximum of 60 psi at the nozzle.

Always adjust spray pressure, spray volume and height of spray boom to ensure thorough coverage of grasses to be controlled.

-) Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers or wiper applicators.

Air Equipment: Thorough spray coverage of grass foliage is essential. Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. Increase water volume to 10 gallons per acre if grass foliage is dense or a heavy plant canopy exists.

Mixing/Spraying

Fill tank of a thoroughly clean sprayer one-half to two-thirds full with clean water. Start agitation and add VANTAGE and remaining volume of water. Maintain constant agitation during application.

Cultivation Information

-) If cultivation is an option, do not cultivate within 5 days prior to VANTAGE application or within 7 days following application. A timely cultivation 14 to 21 days after application may aid in providing control of perennial grasses.

General Restrictions And Limitations

Do not apply if rainfall is expected within one hour following application as grass control will probably be unsatisfactory.

Do not apply VANTAGE through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply to grass weeds under stress, such as stress due to lack of moisture, excess moisture, mechanical injury, herbicide injury, diseases or cold temperatures, as unsatisfactory grass control may result.

Do not use treated vegetation as pasture, hay, feed, or forage.

VANTAGE™ Herbicide For Use On Centipedegrass and Fine Fescue In Turf, Lawns And Rights-Of-Way.

Directions for Use

VANTAGE™ herbicide is a selective broad spectrum postemergence herbicide for the control of grassy weeds. VANTAGE may be used in seedling (first year) and established centipedegrass (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*) and fine fescues which include creeping red fescue and Chewings fescue (*Festuca rubra*), sheep fescue (*Festuca ovina*) and hard fescue (*Festuca longifolia*). VANTAGE does not control yellow and purple nutsedge (nutgrass), annual bluegrass or broadleaf weeds.

Timing of Application

Apply VANTAGE postemergence to actively growing grassy weeds as specified in the Recommendations for Grass Control. Apply VANTAGE no earlier than three weeks after spring green-up of centipedegrass turf. Apply VANTAGE before annual grasses become extensively tillered. Delay all treatment with VANTAGE until newly planted centipedegrass has three inches of new stolon growth.

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Mowing

Adequate coverage of the leaf surface is necessary for absorption of this herbicide. Therefore, centipedegrass and fine fescue areas should not be mowed within 7 days before or 7 days after application of VANTAGE. For control of bahiagrass, increased activity has been observed when mowing is delayed until 14 days after application.

Restrictions and Limitations

Read and abide by all General Restrictions and Limitations listed on page 5.

On seedling centipedegrass do not apply more than 1 1/2 pints per acre of VANTAGE per application or a total of 3 pints per acre per season.

On established centipedegrass do not apply more than 2 1/4 pints of VANTAGE per acre per application or more than a total of 4.5 pints per acre per season.

Do not use on tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*) as injury may occur.

Do not apply VANTAGE to any desirable turfgrass other than centipedegrass and fine fescue varieties classified as creeping red, chewings, sheep or hard fescue, because other turf species may be seriously injured.

Recommendations for Annual Grass
Control in
Seedling Centipedegrass
And Fine Fescue

		VANTAGE [™] herbicide	
Grass	Time of Application**	Rate/Acre	Rate/1000 sq. ft.
Large Crabgrass Smooth Crabgrass Goose-grass	Up to 4".	1 1/2 pint	1/2 fl. oz.*
* 1 Tablespoon = 1/2 fl. oz.			

** If the grass weeds have been mown numerous times and are extensively tillered, control may be reduced.

Recommendation for Annual Grass
Control in
Established Centipedegrass
and Fine Fescue

		VANTAGE™ herbicide	
Grass	Time of Application	Rate/Acre	Rate/1000 sq. ft.
Large Crabgrass Smooth Crabgrass Goose-grass	Up to 4". Apply before grass weeds become well established through tiller development	2 1/4 pints	3/4 fl. oz.*
* 1 Tablespoon = 1/2 fl. oz.			

Recommendations for Perennial Grass
Control in
Established centipedegrass
And Fine Fescue

		VANTAGE™ herbicide	
Grass	Time of Application	Rate/Acre	Rate/1000 sq. ft.
Bahiagrass* First Application	Up to 4"	2 1/4 pints	3/4 fl. oz.**
Second Application	When regrowth is less than 4", generally 10-14 days later.	2 1/4 pints	3/4 fl. oz.**
*Do not mow within 7 days before application or within 14 days after application for best control.			
** 1 Tablespoon = 1/2 fl. oz.			

**Bahiagrass Control and Seedhead Suppression
in Established Centipedegrass**

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Established bahiagrass is very difficult to control because of its extensive rhizome system. One application of VANTAGE herbicide will burn down the bahiagrass, but many plants will regrow. However, this regrowth is weak and seedheads will generally be suppressed for 40 days after the first application.

A second application of VANTAGE will be necessary for bahiagrass control. Under optimum growing conditions this second application should be made as soon as 10 to 14 days after the first application. The second application should be made when the bahiagrass regrowth is young, actively growing and before it has reached a height of 4 inches.

Depending upon environmental conditions and cultural practices, season-long control may not always be obtained. However, competition of the bahiagrass with the centipedegrass turf will be reduced. In addition, any remaining bahiagrass will be less objectionable because of the long term seedhead suppression provided by the second application of VANTAGE.

VANTAGE + BASAGRAN® T/O Herbicide Tank Mix For Use in Established Turf, Lawns and Right of Ways

A tank mix of VANTAGE and BASAGRAN T/O Herbicides may be applied for the control of yellow nutsedge (nutgrass), grass and broadleaf weeds in centipede and fine fescue areas. Applied as directed by each respective label, this tank mix will provide control of susceptible weeds listed on each respective label. Read each product label for directions, restrictions and limitations prior to use. The most restrictive labeling applies to all tank mixes.

Timing and Application Information

This tank mix may be applied to established turf grass. Applications should not be made to newly seeded turf sites until the turf has become fully established.

Tank mix 2 1/4 pints of VANTAGE with 2-4 pints of BASAGRAN T/O according to the directions on the BASAGRAN T/O label. The use of oil concentrate in this tank mix is not recommended.

VANTAGE™ HERBICIDE FOR USE IN FINE FESCUE (CREEPING RED, CHEWINGS, HARD AND SHEEP) GROWN FOR TURF SEED 10/63

Directions for Use

VANTAGE™ herbicide may be used for control of annual and perennial grass weeds in fine fescue. For control of annual ryegrass, downy brome, German velvetgrass and Colonial and Highland bentgrasses in the Pacific Northwest, apply VANTAGE when the fine fescue is semi-dormant, which is generally from November 1 through March 15 (see Application Rate Table for Pacific Northwest Only). Application of VANTAGE at other times of the year will generally result in reduced control of these problem grass weeds. For grass control in other Northern climates, see Application Rate Table for Annual Grass Control or Application Rate Table for Perennial Grass Control.

Since most grass crops such as sorghum, corn, small grains, and rice, as well as many ornamental turf grasses (except the fine fescues and centipede), are extremely susceptible to VANTAGE, avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desired grass plant. However, VANTAGE does not control annual bluegrass or rattail fescue.

Application Rate Table For VANTAGE (Pacific Northwest Only)

GRASS SPECIES	APPLICATION TIME (Weed Size)	VANTAGE* (Rate per Acre)
ANNUAL GRASSES		
Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>)	4-8"	2 1/4 pts.
Downy Brome (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>) also called cheatgrass)	2-6"	3 3/4 pts.
PERENNIAL GRASSES		
German Velvetgrass (<i>Holcus mollis</i>)	2-4"	3 - 3 3/4 pts.
Colonial and Highland Bentgrasses (<i>Agrostis tenuis</i>)	2-4"	2 1/4 - 3 3/4 pts.
The higher rate of VANTAGE is recommended for use on well established grass weeds.		
*If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge, make a second application at the same rate and time.		

Application Rate Table for Annual Grass Control.
(Other Than Pacific Northwest)

GRASS SPECIES	VANTAGE APPLICATION RATE	
	GRASS UP TO 6" HEIGHT	GRASS UP TO 12" HEIGHT
Barnyardgrass		
Broadleaf Signalgrass		
Crabgrass		
Large		
Smooth		
Foxtails		
Giant		
Green		
Yellow		
Goosegrass		
Johnsongrass, Seedling	2 1/4 Pints/ Acre	3 3/4 Pints/ Acre
Junglerice	-or-	-or-
Lovegrass	0.8 Fl. Oz./ 1000 Sq. Ft.	1.4 Fl. Oz./ 1000 Sq. Ft.
Orchardgrass, Seedling		
Panicum		
Browntop		
Fall		
Texas		
Red Sprangletop*		
Ryegrass, Annual		
Sandbur, Field		
Shattercane/Wild cane		
Tall Fescue, Seedling		
Volunteer Barley		
Oats		
Rye		
Wheat		
Wild Oats		
Wild Proso Millet		
Witchgrass		
Woolly Cupgrass		
* Not recommended in CA, AZ, or Western NM.		

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**Application Rate Table for Perennial Grass Control.
(Other Than Pacific Northwest)**

GRASS	APPLICATION TIME (WEED SIZE)	VANTAGE	
		RATE PER ACRE	RATE PER 1000 SQ. FT.
Bermudagrass	Up to 6" Runners	3 3/4 Pints	1.4 Fluid Ounces
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	15-20" Height		
Quackgrass	6-8" Height		
Wirestem Muhly	Up to 6" Height	2 1/4 Pints	0.8 Fluid Ounces

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Read and abide by all General Restrictions and Limitations listed on page 5

DO not apply VANTAGE to tall fescue because injury may occur.

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VANTAGE™ Herbicide For Use In Nonbearing Food Crops, Ornamental and Nursery Plantings, Rights of Way, NonFood Crop Areas, Non Crop Areas and Fallow Land.

Directions For Use

Postemergence applications of VANTAGE may be made to nonbearing food crops, nursery liners, trees, shrubs, ornamentals, bedding plants, cut flowers and ground covers, including those listed in the Appendix. If species in the application site are not listed in the Appendix, VANTAGE may be applied as a directed spray and away from the foliage of desired plants.

VANTAGE may also be applied to sites such as rights of ways, fallow land, non crop areas and nonfood crop areas such as airports, industrial sites, roadside, storage yards and other areas listed on page 4.

Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated in the tables for Annual Grass Control With VANTAGE and Perennial Grass Control With VANTAGE. In irrigated areas it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with VANTAGE to ensure weeds are growing actively. Do not mow within 20 days prior to application or within 7 days after application. Grasses that have been mown or have regrown from mowed stubble may result in poor control. Repeat application if new germination or regrowth occurs.

Restrictions and Limitations

Read and abide by all General Restrictions and Limitations listed on page 5.

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ANNUAL GRASS CONTROL WITH VANTAGE

GRASS	VANTAGE (RATE)	
	GRASS UP TO 6" HEIGHT	GRASS UP TO 12" HEIGHT
Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Crabgrass, Large , Small Foxtail Giant , Green , Yellow Goosegrass Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Large Crabgrass Lovegrass Panicum, Browntop , Fall , Texas Orchardgrass, Seedling Red Sprangletop* Sandbur, Field Shattercane/Wildcane Tall Fescue, Seedling Volunteer Barley Oats Rye Wheat Wild Oats Wild Proso Millet Witchgrass Woolly Cupgrass	2 1/4 Pt/A -or- 0.8 Fl. Oz./ 1000 Sq. Ft.	3 3/4 Pt/A -or- 1.4 Fl. Oz./ 1000 Sq. Ft.

* Not recommended in CA**, AZ, or Western NM.

** Not presently registered in California

PERENNIAL GRASS CONTROL WITH VANTAGE

GRASS	MAXIMUM SIZE RANGE	VANTAGE (RATE PER ACRE)	VANTAGE (RATE PER ACRE 1000 SQ. FT.)
Bermudagrass	Up to 6" Runners	3 3/4 Pts	1.4 Fluid Ounces
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	15-20" Height		
Quackgrass	6-8" Height		
Wirestem Muhly	Up to 6" Height	2 1/4 Pts	0.8 Fluid Ounces

Spot Treatment Application with VANTAGE

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For control of grasses when using knapsack sprayers or equipment utilizing hand guns or other suitable nozzle arrangements, prepare a solution of VANTAGE in water according to the tables below. Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated below. Apply to the foliage of grasses on a spray-to-wet basis. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff.

Spot Treatment Application Table

ANNUAL GRASSES CONTROL WITH VANTAGE

Grass	Vantage	
	Concentration in Spray Solution	
	Grass Up to 6" Height	Grass Up to 12" Height
See Annual Grasses Listed in Broadcast Application Table Above.	1.5%	2.25%

PERENNIAL GRASS CONTROL WITH VANTAGE

Grass	Maximum Size Range	Concentration in Spray Solution
		VANTAGE
Bermudagrass	Up to 6" Runners	2.25%
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	15-20" Height	2.25%
Quackgrass	6-8" Height	2.25%
Wirestem Muhly	Up to 6" Height	1.5 %
*Refer to Solution Table below for preparation of desired spray solution volume.		

SOLUTION TABLE FOR SPOT TREATMENTS

Desired Spray Solution Volume	Amount of VANTAGE to be Added for Solution	
	1.5%	2.25%
1 Gallon	2 Fl. Oz.	3 Fl. Oz.
3 Gallons	5 3/4 Fl. Oz.	8 3/4 Fl. Oz.
5 Gallons	8 3/4 Fl. Oz.	14 1/2 Fl. Oz.
1 Tablespoon = 1/2 Fl. Oz.		

VANTAGE + BASAGRAN T/O Tan! Mix for Use in Ornamental Sites 7/52

A tank mix of VANTAGE + BASAGRAN T/O may be applied post directed for the control of yellow nutsedge, grass and broadleaf weeds in nonbearing food crops and ornamental sites, including trees, shrubs, bedding plants and ground covers. This tank mix should be applied as a directed spray and away from the foliage of desired plants. If any desirable plant foliage receives direct or indirect application, wash off immediately. The use of an oil concentrate as mentioned on the BASAGRAN T/O label is not necessary in this tank mix. Over the top applications of this tank mix may be made to certain ground covers. Consult the BASAGRAN T/O label for this listing. Read each product label for directions, restrictions and limitations prior to use. The most restrictive labeling applies in all tank mixes.

VANTAGE + Surflan® A.S. Herbicide Tank Mix for Use in Ornamental Sites

A tank mix of VANTAGE + Surflan A.S. may be applied for the control of weeds in ornamental sites, including trees, shrubs and ground covers. Applied as directed by each respective label, this tank mix will provide control of susceptible weeds listed on each respective label. Read each product label for directions, restrictions and limitations prior to use. The most restrictive labeling applies in all tank mixes.

VANTAGE Use in Christmas Trees and Deciduous Tree Farms.

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VANTAGE may be used to control annual and perennial grasses in Christmas trees and in deciduous tree farms. Consult the tree listing below or the listing in the Appendix for tolerant species for postemergence application. Apply post-directed to species not listed, avoiding direct or indirect application to the foliage. For the control of grasses, consult the tables ANNUAL GRASS CONTROL WITH VANTAGE and PERENNIAL GRASS CONTROL WITH VANTAGE.

VANTAGE may be applied to the following Christmas trees. If a Christmas tree or deciduous tree is not listed below or in the Appendix, the user may determine if VANTAGE can be used safely prior to broad use. On a small test area apply a recommended use rate of VANTAGE to the target plant under the conditions expected to be encountered. Any adverse effects should be visible within seven (7) days.

CHRISTMAS TREES	
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Fir, Douglas	Pseudotsuga mensiesii
, Frasier	Abies fraseri
, Grand	Abies grandis
, Noble	Abies procera (A. nobilis)
, Nordmann	Abies nordmanniana
, Red	Abies magnifica
, Shasta	Abies magnifica
, Turkish	
, White	Abies concolor
Hemlock, Canada	Tsuga canadensis
Pine, Austrian	Pinus nigra
, Ponderosa	Pinus ponderosa
, Scotch	Pinus sylvestris
, Southern (Longleaf)	Pinus palustris
, Virginia	Pinus virginiana
, White	Pinus strobus
Spruce, Black Hills	Picea glauca
, Colorado Blue	Picea pungens
, Norway	Picea abies
, White	Picea glauca

Read and abide by all General Restrictions and Limitations listed on page 5.

VANTAGE + Goal 1.6E Herbicide Tank Mix for Broad Spectrum Grass and Broadleaf Weed Control.

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A tank mix application of VANTAGE + Goal 1.6E will control a broad spectrum of grass and broadleaf weeds in conifers and Christmas trees. Consult the Goal 1.6E label for the list of broadleaf weed controlled. This tank mix may be used only on the following species.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Fir, Fraser	Abies fraseri
Hemlock, Canada	Tsuga canadensis*
Pine, Virginia	Pinus virginiana
Pine, White	Pinus Strobus
Spruce, Norway	Picea abies

* Canada Hemlock has a prolonged period of bud break and new growth, thus directed applications are recommended during this period.

VANTAGE and Goal Rates: A maximum of 60 fluid ounces per acre of VANTAGE may be tank mixed with Goal 1.6E. A maximum of 2 1/2 pints of Goal 1.6E may be tank mixed with VANTAGE. See prior pages for minimum recommended rates of VANTAGE and see Goal 1.6E label for minimum recommended rates of Goal 1.6E. Two or three applications may be needed for season-long control. In some cases reduced grass control with VANTAGE may be experienced when tank mixed with Goal 1.6E.

Timing: Applications should be made when weeds are actively growing and before conifer bud break or after conifer foliage have had an opportunity to harden-off. Broadleaf weeds must be within the height indicated on the Goal 1.6E label.

Spray Volume and Pressure: Apply at 20 gallons per acre and at 40 psi.

Restrictions and Limitations Specific for VANTAGE + Goal 1.6E Tank Mix.

Read and follow all conifer specific and General Use Restrictions and Limitations on the VANTAGE and Goal 1.6E labels. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixes.

Do not apply the tank mix when temperatures exceed 90°F.

Do not apply the tank mix to conifer seedlings less than ten months old.

Do not apply this tank mix by aircraft equipment.

Do not use spot treatments.

VANTAGE For Use in Tree Farms For Established Tall Fescue Growth Suppression.

19/63

VANTAGE may be used in tree farms to suppress the growth of tall fescue when grown as a desired ground cover. Tall fescue must be actively growing at the time of VANTAGE application or injury may occur. Follow the directions on rates and timing closely.

Timing: Apply VANTAGE herbicide to actively growing tall fescue after it has had 4 to 6 inches of new growth, before the emergence of seedheads and before conifer bud break. Application from July 1 to mid August may be less effective, especially if day temperatures reach 90°F. Tall fescue must be one year old before the first application of VANTAGE.

Adequate coverage of the leaf surface is necessary for absorption of this herbicide; thus, for optimum control, do not mow tall fescue turf for thirty days before or fourteen days after application of VANTAGE.

Rate: Apply VANTAGE at a rate of 24 to 30 fluid ounces per acre. For greater fescue suppression up to 60 fluid ounces per acre of VANTAGE can be used. Because of environmental differences at application and growth differences of tall fescue, suppression of tall fescue may exceed or fall short of that desired. Users of VANTAGE are advised to begin use of VANTAGE at a minimum recommended rate and adjust rates as local conditions and experience dictate. Additional applications may be made if extended growth suppression is desired.

Restrictions and Limitations

Read and abide by all General Restrictions and Limitations on page 5.

Do not apply to grasses under stress, such as stress due to lack of moisture, herbicide injury, or cold temperatures, since unsatisfactory suppression may result.

VANTAGE may be used for grass control in native wildflowers on roadsides and landscapes. VANTAGE will reduce the competition from grasses on wildflower species. Grass competition can cause flower stand thinning, stunting and reduced seed production, reducing the aesthetic value and the resetting potential of the wildflower stand. Many wildflower species are tolerant of VANTAGE applications, such as those listed in the Appendix. However, apply VANTAGE prior to blooming.

Application Timing

Apply VANTAGE to actively growing grass after wildflowers have emerged, but not during flowering. An application should take place 4-6 weeks after wildflowers have emerged but applications timing should always be based on grass size. Make broadcast applications according to the Annual Grass Control with VANTAGE and Perennial Grass Control with VANTAGE tables on page 14. VANTAGE controls emerged grass species and does not give residual control. A second application may be necessary if a new flush of grass occurs later in the growing season. In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with VANTAGE to ensure weeds are growing actively.

Spot Treatment

VANTAGE can be applied using tank type or knapsack sprayers or high volume equipment utilizing hand guns or other suitable nozzle arrangements. Prepare a solution of VANTAGE in water according to the Solution Table for Spot Treatments on page 15. Apply to the foliage of grasses on a spray-to-wet basis. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff.

VANTAGE For Use in Roadsides, Rights of Way and in Nonfood Crop Alleyways for Established Tall Fescue Seedhead Suppression

(Not intended for domestic use, except by professional applicators)

VANTAGE, when used under the conditions specified in this labeling, will suppress the initiation and development of the seedheads of established tall fescue. VANTAGE rapidly enters the grass plant through the foliage and translocates to areas of active growth. Growth of the grass plant is slowed. Discoloration of the fescue will occur in time after application. This discoloration of the leaf tissue may persist for two to eight weeks depending on environmental conditions.

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Avoid applications to any tall fescue area where discoloration is aesthetically not acceptable. Treated vegetation may not be used as feed, forage, hay or silage. VANTAGE will not injure clovers, vetch or other broadleaf plants that may be present.

Timing and Application Information

Timing: Generally, apply VANTAGE to actively growing tall fescue before the emergence of seedheads in the spring. Do not make applications after May 1 in the Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee; timing may vary in other areas. Tall fescue must be one year old before the first application of VANTAGE. Do not apply to grasses under stress, such as stress due to lack of moisture, mechanical injury, herbicide injury, or cold temperatures, since unsatisfactory seedhead suppression may result.

Adequate coverage of the leaf surface is necessary for absorption of this herbicide; thus, for optimum control, do not mow turf for thirty (30) days before or fourteen (14) days after application of VANTAGE.

Rate: Apply VANTAGE at the rate of 1 1/2 pint per acre. Do not make more than one application of VANTAGE to tall fescue per year.

Spray Volume: Thorough spray coverage of grass foliage is essential. Use a minimum spray volume of 30 gallons and maximum spray volume of 50 gallons per acre.

Total Vegetation Suppression

A reduction in grass competition may make certain broadleaf weeds appear more prominent or may allow for germination of new weeds. VANTAGE does not control or suppress broadleaf plants. A program for total vegetation suppression may necessitate the use of a broadleaf herbicide.

The user should test any combination treatment with VANTAGE, either tank mixed or sequential, to determine if seedhead growth suppression is maintained without increased injury or discoloration to tall fescue or other desired plant species.

Read and abide by all General Restrictions and Limitations listed on page 5.

22/63

PROCEDURE FOR CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

ATTENTION! Clean Sprayer Thoroughly Before and After Application of VANTAGE.

Clean sprayer thoroughly before application of VANTAGE, particularly if a herbicide was used which has the potential to injure the crop to be sprayed with VANTAGE.

Failure to clean sprayer thoroughly after the application of VANTAGE may result in injury to any grass crop subsequently sprayed. Fill the sprayer with clean water and add a commercial sprayer cleaner or a surfactant/adjuvant at the recommended rate on its label. Circulate through entire sprayer system. Spray approximately half the tank solution through the hoses, booms, and nozzles to clean these parts. Drain the tank and rinse the total system thoroughly several times with clean water.

) **Appendix**

Table of Nonbearing Food Crops, Nursery Liners, Trees, Shrubs, Ornamentals, Bedding Plants and Ground Covers

Nonbearing Food Crops and Nursery Liners

Almonds	Crabapples	Macadamia	Pistachios
Apples	Cranberries	Nectarines	Plums
Apricots	Dates	Olives	Pomegranates
Asparagus	Figs	Oranges	Prunes
Avocados	Grapes	Peaches	Raspberries
Blackberries	Grapefruit	*Peanuts, Perennial	Tangelos
Blueberries	Lemons	Pears	Tangerines
Cherries	Limes	Pecans	Walnuts

) Do not apply to nonbearing food crops within 1 year of harvest.

*Not approved in California.

TREES

23/63

LISTED BY COMMON NAME	LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME
Acacia, Knife Leaf (<i>Acacia cultriformis</i>)	
Arborvitae, Eastern (var: Teehny) (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>)	
Ash, Green (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanicum</i>)	
Ash, Mountain (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	
Ash, Mountain (<i>Sorbus americana decora</i>)	
Ash, White (<i>Fraxinus americana</i>)	
Basswood, American (<i>Tilia americana</i>)	
Berkmans (<i>Thuja orientalis</i>)	
) Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	
Birch, Asian White (var: Japonica) (<i>Betula platyphylla</i>)	
Birch, European White (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	
Birch, paper (<i>Betula papyrifolia</i>)	
Birch, River, Black or Red (<i>Betula nigra</i>)	
Bottle-brush (<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>)	
Bottle Tree (<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>)	
Brisbane Box Tree (<i>Tristania conferta</i>)	
) Cajeput Tree (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>)	
Carob Tree (<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>)	
Carrot Wood (<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>)	
Catalpa, Southern (<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>)	
Cherry, Black (<i>Prunus serotina</i>)	
Cherry, Carolina (<i>Prunus caroliniana "compacta"</i>)	

24/63

LISTED BY COMMON NAME	LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME
Crabapple, Flowering (var: Dalgo, Radiant, Red Splendor, Royalty, Vanguard, Sylvestris, Domestic) (Malus sp.)	
Cypress, Leyland (Cupressocyparis leylandii)	
Cypress, Italian (Cupressus sempervirens)	
Dogwood, Flowering (Cornus florida)	
Dogwood, Silky (Cornus amomum)	
Dogwood, Pagoda (Cornus alternifolia)	
Elm, Chinese Evergreen (Ulmus parvifolia)	
Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus robusta) (Eucalyptus lehmannii) (Eucalyptus nicholi) (Eucalyptus granis)	
Fig, Exotica Weeping (Ficus benjamina)	
Fir (Abies sp.)	
Fir, Douglas (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	
Fir, Fraser (Abies fraseri)	
Fir, White (Abies concolor)	
Goldenrain Tree (Koelreuteria paniculata)	
Guava (Psidium littorale)	
Guava, Pineapple (Feijoa sellowiana)	
Gum, Blue (Eucalyptus globulus)	
Gum, Lemon-scented (Eucalyptus citriodora)	
Gum, Red Box (Eucalyptus polyanthemus)	

LISTED BY COMMON NAME	LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME
Hackberry, Common (<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>)	
Hemlock (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>)	
Holly, Chinese (var: <i>Bufordii</i> , Rotunda) (<i>Ilex cornuta</i>)	
Holly, Hybrid (var: Nellie Stevens) (<i>Ilex spares</i>)	
Holly, Japanese (var: <i>Convexa</i> , <i>Compacta</i> , <i>Helleri</i> , <i>Hoogendorn</i>) (<i>Ilex crenata</i>)	
Holly, Yaupon (<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>)	
Ironbark, Red (<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>)	
Jacaranda (<i>Jacaranda acutifolia</i>)	
Kentucky Coffee Tree (<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>)	
Larch, European (<i>Larix europa</i>)	
Laurel, Indian (<i>Ficus microcarpa nitida</i>)	
Linden, Littleleaf (<i>Tilia cordata</i>)	
Locust, Honey (<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>)	
Loquat (<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>)	
Magnolia, Southern (<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>)	
Maple, Red (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	
Maple, Japanese (<i>Acer palmatum</i>)	
Maple, Silver (<i>Acer saccharinum</i>)	
Mimosa Tree (<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>)	
Myoporum (<i>Myoporum laetum</i>)	
New Zealand Christmas Tree (<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>)	
Oak (<i>Quercus</i>)	

26/63

LISTED BY COMMON NAME	LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME
Oak, Water (<i>Quercus nigra</i>)	
Oak, Willow (<i>Quercus phellos</i>)	
Olive Tree (<i>Olea europaea</i>)	
Olive, Russian (<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>)	
Orchid Tree, Purple (<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>)	
Osage Orange (<i>Maclura pomifera</i>)	
Palm, Mediterranean fan (<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>)	
Palm, Pygmy Date (<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>)	
Palm, Queen (<i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i>)	
Palm, Sago (<i>Cycas revoluta</i>)	
Palm, Windmill (<i>Tracheocarpus fortunei</i>)	
Palo Verde, Greer (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	
Paulownia, Royal (<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>)	
Pear, Common (<i>Pyrus communis</i>)	
Pear, Evergreen (<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>)	
Pear, Ussurian (<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>)	
Pepper, Brazilian (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>)	
Pine, Aleppo (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>)	
Pine, Austrian (<i>Pinus nigra</i>)	
Pine, Canary Island (<i>Pinus canariensis</i>)	
Pine, Caribbean Slash (<i>Pinus caribean</i>)	
Pine, Italian Stone (<i>Pinus pinea</i>)	
Pine, Jack (<i>Pinus banksiana</i>)	
Pine, Japanese Black (<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>)	

TREES (CONTINUED)

27/63

LISTED BY COMMON NAME	LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME
Pine, Loblolly (<i>Pinus taeda</i>)	
Pine, Mugho (<i>Pinus mugho</i>)	
Pine, Ponderosa, Western yellow (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>)	
Pine, Red (<i>Pinus resinosa</i>)	
Pine, Scotch (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	
Pine, Shore (<i>Pinus contra</i>)	
Pine, Slash (<i>Pinus ellottii</i>)	
Pine, Southern (<i>Pinus palustris</i>)	
Pine, Virginia (<i>Pinus virginiana</i>)	
Pine, White (<i>Pinus strobus</i>)	
Pine, White, Japanese (<i>Pinus parviflora</i>)	
Pine, Yew (<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>)	
Plum, Wild (<i>Prunus americana</i>)	
Poplar, Hybrid (<i>Populus alba</i>)	
Popular, Yellow (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	
Purpleleaf, Bailey Acacia (<i>Acacia baileyana</i>)	
Redwood, Coast (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	
Sandcherry, Western (<i>Prunus besseyi</i>)	
Sensitive Plant (<i>Mimosa pudica</i>)	
Silk Tree (<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>)	
Spruce, Black Hills (var: <i>Densata</i>) (<i>Picea glauca</i>)	
Spruce, Colorado Blue (<i>Picea pungens</i>)	
Spruce, Norway (<i>Picea abies</i>)	
Spruce, White (<i>Picea glauca</i>)	
Strawberry Tree (<i>Arbutus unedo</i>)	
Sumac, Standard, African (<i>Rhus lancea</i>)	
Sweet Gum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)	

28/63

LISTED BY COMMON NAME	LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME
Sycamore (<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>)	
Tea Tree, Australian (<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>)	
Tipu Tree (<i>Tipuana tipu</i>)	
Walnut, Black (<i>Juglans nigra</i>)	
Yew, English (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)	
Willow (<i>Salix matsudana tortuosa</i>)	
Willow, Australian (<i>Geijera parviflora</i>)	
Willow, Desert (<i>Pittosporum phillyraeoides</i>)	
Willow, Peppermint (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>)	
- (<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>)	
- (<i>Prunus myro</i>)	

TREES

29/63

LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTED BY COMMON NAME
Abies concolor (Fir, White)	
Abies fraseri (Fir, Frasier)	
Abies sp. (Fir)	
Acacia baileyana (purpurea) (Purpleleaf)	
Acacia cultriformis (Knife leaf acacia)	
Acer palmatum (Japanese maple)	
Acer rubrum (Maple, Red)	
Acer saccharinum (Maple, Silver)	
Agonis flexuosa (Peppermint willow)	
Albizia julibrissin (Mimosa tree, silk tree)	
Arbutus unedo (Strawberry Tree)	
Arecastrum romanzoffianum (Queen palm)	
Betula nigra (Birch, River, Black or Red)	
Betula papyrifolia (Birch, paper)	
Betula pendula (Birch, European White)	
Betula platyphylla (Birch, Asian White) (var: Japonica)	
Betula sp. (Birch)	
Brachychiton populneus (Bottle tree)	
Callistemon lanceolatus (Bottle-brush)	
Catalpa bignonioides (Catalpa, Southern)	
Celtis occidentalis (Hackberry, Common)	
Ceratonia siliqua (Carob tree)	

TREES (CONTINUED)

30/63

LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTED BY COMMON NAME
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	
(Mediterranean fan palm)	
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	
(Dogwood, Pagoda)	
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	
(Dogwood, Silky)	
<i>Cornus florida</i>	
(Dogwood, Flowering)	
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	
(Carrot Wood)	
<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	
(Leyland Cypress)	
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	
(Italian Cypress)	
) <i>Cycas revoluta</i>	
(Sago Palm)	
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	
(Olive, Russian)	
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	
(Loquat)	
<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	
(Gum, Lemon-scented)	
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	
(Gum, Blue)	
<i>Eucalyptus granis</i>	
(Eucalyptus)	
<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>	
(Bushy Yate)	
<i>Eucalyptus nicholi</i>	
(Nichol's Willow	
Leafed Peppermint)	
) <i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i>	
(Red Box Gum, Silver	
Dollar Gum)	
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	
(Eucalyptus)	
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	
(Red Ironbark)	

LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTED BY COMMON NAME
Feijoa sellowiana	
(Pineapple Guava)	
Ficus benjamina	
(Exotica Weeping Fig, Weeping Banyan)	
Ficus microcarpa nitida	
(Indian Laurel Fig)	
Fraxinus americana	
(Ash, White)	
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	
(Ash, Green)	
Geijera parviflora	
(Australian Willow)	
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis	
(Locust, Honey)	
) Gymnocladus dioicus	
(Kentucky Coffee Tree)	
Ilex cornuta	
(Holly, Chinese)	
(var: Bufordii, Rotunda)	
Ilex crenata	
(Holly, Japanese)	
(var: Compacta, Convexa, Helleri, Hoogendorn)	
Ilex spares	
(Holly, Hybrid)	
(var: Nellie Stevens)	
Ilex vomitoria	
(Holly, Yaupon)	
Jacaranda mimosifolia	
(Jacaranda)	
) Juglans nigra	
(Walnut, Black)	
Koelreuteria paniculata	
(Goldenrain Tree)	
Larix europa	
(Larch, European)	
Leptospermum laevigatum	
(Australian tea tree)	
Liquidambar styraciflus	
(Sweet Gum)	
Liriodendron tulipifera	
(Popular, Yellow, Tulip Tree)	
Maclura pomifera	
(Osage Orange)	
Magnolia grandiflora	
(Magnolia, Southern)	

TREES (CONTINUED)

32/63

LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTED BY COMMON NAME
<i>Malus</i> sp.	
(Crabapple, Flowering)	
(var: Dalgo, Domestic,	
Sylvestris, Radiant,	
Vanguard, Royalty,	
Red Splendor)	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	
(Cajeput Tree)	
<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>	
(New Zealand Christmas Tree)	
<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	
(Sensitive Plant)	
<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	
(Myoporum)	
<i>Olea europaea</i>	
(Olive Tree)	
/ <i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	
(Green Palo Verde)	
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	
(Paulownia, Royal,	
Empress Tree)	
<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	
(Palm, Pygmy Date)	
<i>Picea abies</i>	
(Spruce, Norway)	
<i>Picea glauca</i>	
(Spruce, White)	
<i>Picea glauca</i>	
(Spruce, Black Hills)	
(var: Densata)	
<i>Picea pungens</i>	
(Spruce, Colorado Blue)	
) <i>Pinus banksiana</i>	
(Pine, Jack)	
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	
(Canary Island Pine)	
<i>Pinus caribean</i>	
(Pine, Caribbean slash)	
<i>Pinus contra</i>	
(Shore pine)	
<i>Pinus ellottii</i>	
(Pine, Slash)	
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	
(Aleppo pine)	
<i>Pinus mugo mugo</i>	
(Pine, Mughho)	
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	
(Pine, Austrian Black)	

TREES (CONTINUED)

33/63

LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTED BY COMMON NAME
Pinus pinea (Italian Stone Pine)	
Pinus palustris (Pine, Southern, Long Leaf)	
Pinus parviflora (Japanese White Pine)	
Pinus ponderosa (Pine, Ponderosa, Yellow)	
Pinus resinosa (Red Pine)	
Pinus strobus (Pine, White)	
Pinus sylvestris (Pine, Scotch)	
Pinus taeda (Pine, Loblolly)	
Pinus thunbergiana (Pine, Japanese Black)	
Pinus virginiana (Pine, Virginia)	
Pittsorum phillyraeoides (Desert Willow)	
Platanus occidentalis (Sycamore)	
Podocarpus macrophyllus (Yew Pine)	
Populus alba (Poplar, White)	
Prunus americana (Wild Plum)	
Prunus besseyi (Western Sandcherry)	
Prunus caroliniana "compacta" (Carolina Cherry)	
Prunus mahaleb	
-	
Prunus myro	
-	
Prunus serotina (Cherry, Black)	
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Fir, Douglas)	
Psidium littorale (Guava)	
Pyrus communis (Pear, Common)	
Pyrus kawakamii (Evergreen Pear)	
Pyrus ussuriensis (Pear, Ussurian)	

TREES (CONTINUED)

34/63

LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTED BY COMMON NAME
Quercus	
(Oak)	
Quercus rubra	
(Oak, Water)	
Quercus phellos	
(Oak, Willow)	
Rhus lancea	
(African Sumac)	
Salix matsudana tortuosa	
(Corkscrew Willow)	
Schinus molle	
(California Pepper Tree)	
Schinus terebinthifolius	
(Brazilian Pepper)	
Sequoia sempervirens	
(Coast Redwood)	
Sorbus aucuparia	
(Ash, European Mountain)	
Sorbus americana decora	
(Ash, Mountain)	
Taxus baccata	
(English Yew)	
Thuja occidentalis	
(Arborvitae, American)	
(var: Teehny)	
Thuja orientalis	
(Berkmans, Oriental	
Arborvitae)	
Tilia americana	
(Linden, American	
Basswood)	
Tilia cordata	
(Linden, Little-leaf)	
Tipuana tipu	
(Tipu Tree)	
Tracheocarpus fortunei	
(Windmill Palm)	
Tristania conferta	
(Brisbane Box Tree)	
Tsuga canadensis	
(Hemlock, Canadian)	
Ulmus parvifolia	
(Chinese Evergreen Elm)	

SHRUBS

35/63

LISTED COMMON NAME	LISTED SCIENTIFIC NAME
Abelia, Glossy (Abelia grandiflora)	
Acacia, Bailey (Acacia baileyana)	
Acacia, Knife (Acacia cultriformis)	
Acacia, Prostrate (Acacia redolens)	
Acacia, Sydney Golden Wattle (Acacia longifolia)	
Alpine Current (Ribes alpinum)	
American Cranberry Bush (Viburnum trilobum)	
Arborvitae, Oriental (Platycladus orientalis)	
Arrowwood, Southern (Viburnum dentatum)	
Azalea, Mollis hybrid (R. x kosterianum)	
Azalea, Northern Lights Hybrid (R. x kosterianum x R. prinophyllum)	
Bamboo, Heavenly (Nandina domestica)	
Barberry, Japanese (Berberis thunbergii)	
Barberry, Korean (Berberis koreana)	
Barberry, Redleaf (Berberis virginian)	
Bird of Paradise Bush (Caesalpinia gillesii)	
Boxwood, Common (Buxus sempervirens)	
Boxwood, African (Myrsine africana)	
Boxwood, Japanese (var: Japonica) (Buxus microphylla)	
Brazilian Sky Flower (Duranta stenostachya)	
Buckthorn, Glossy, Alder (Rhamnus frangula)	
Camellia (Camellia japonica)	
Camellia, Sasanqua (Camellia sasanqua)	
Cape Plumbago (Plumbago capensis)	

LISTED COMMON NAME	LISTED SCIENTIFIC NAME
Cedar, Eastern Red (var: Pyramidiformis, caneari) (Juniperus virginiana)	
Cherry, Brush (Eugenia myrtifolia)	
Cherry, Manchu, Nanking (Prunus tomentosa)	
Chokecherry sp. (Aronia meloelata)	
Copper Plant, Caribbean (Euphoria cotinifolia)	
Cotoneaster, Cranberry (Cotoneaster apiculata)	
Cotoneaster, Peking (Cotoneaster acutifolia)	
Cotoneaster, Bearberry (Cotoneaster dammerii)	
Coyote Bush (Baccharis pilularis)	
Cranberry Bush, Golden (Viburnum opulus aureum)	
Crape Myrtle (Lagerstromia indica)	
Dogwood, Red Osier (Cornus stolonifera)	
Elaeagnus (Elaeagnus umbellata)	
Escallonia (Escallonia fradesii) (Escallonia rubia)	
Euonymus, Evergreen (Var: Golden, Silver King) (Euonymus japonica)	
Euonymus, Winged (Euonymus alata)	
Fig, Creeping (Ficus repens)	
Firethorn (Pyracantha graberi)	
Forsythia, Greenstem (Forsythia viridissima bronxensis)	
Flax, New Zealand (Phormium tenax)	
Fuchsia, Australian (Correa pucholla)	
Gardenia (var: Mystery, Radicans) (Gardenia augusta) (Gardenia jasminoides)	
Gardenia, Dwarf (var: Veitchii) (Gardenia jasminoides)	
Guinea Gold Vine (Hibbertia scandens)	

SHRUBS (CONTINUED)

37/63

LISTED COMMON NAME	LISTED SCIENTIFIC NAME
Hakea	
(Hakea proteacea)	
Hawthorn, Indian	
(Phaphiolepis indica)	
Hibiscus, Blue	
(Aloyogyne huegelli)	
Hibiscus, Chinese	
(Hibiscus rosa-sinensis)	
Holly, Dwarf Burford	
(var: Burfordii Nana)	
(Ilex cornuta)	
Honeysuckle, Bush	
(Diervilla lonicera)	
Honeysuckle, Cape	
(Tecomaria capensis)	
Hydrangea	
(Hydrangea sp.)	
Jasmine, Orange	
(Murraya paniculata)	
Jasmine, Asiatic	
(Trachelospermum asiaticum)	
Jasmine, Star	
(Trachelospermum jasminoides)	
Jasmine, Winter	
(Jasmine nudiflorum)	
Jessamine, Carolina	
(Gelsemium sempervirens)	
Jojoba	
(Simmondsia chinensis)	
Juniper, Chinese	
(var: Maneyi, Old Gold, Pfitzerana,	
Sea Green, Hetzii, Nana, Torulosa,	
Pfitzerana Aurea, Pfitzer, Golden	
Pfitzer)	
(Juniperus chinensis)	
Juniper, Creeping	
(var: Bluechip,	
Hughes, Plumosa,	
Prince of Wales,	
Webberi, Wiltonii,	
Bar Harbor, Andorra, Variegata,	
Youngstown, Blue Rug)	
(Juniperus horizontalis)	
Juniper, Ozark	
(Juniperus sp.)	

SHRUBS (CONTINUED)

38/63

LISTED COMMON NAME	LISTED SCIENTIFIC NAME
Juniper, Rocky Mountain (var: Blue Heaven, Welchii, Wichita Blue, Medova, Moffet, Pyramidal Green, Springtime, Admiral) (<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>)	
Juniper, Savin (var: Skandia, Arcadia, Broadmoor, Buffalo, Pepin) (<i>Juniperus sabina</i>)	
Juniper, Shore (var: Compacta) (<i>Juniperus conferta</i>)	
Juniper, Tam (var: Tamariscifolia) (<i>Juniperus sabina</i>)	
Lantana, Purple Trailing (<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>)	
Laurustinus (<i>Viburnum tinus</i>)	
Lemonade Berry (<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>)	
Lilac, Common Purple (<i>Syringa vulgaris purpurea</i>)	
Liriope, Green (<i>Liriope muscari</i>)	
Liriope, Variegated (<i>Liriope muscari</i>)	
Mickey Mouse Bush (<i>Ochna serrulata</i>)	
Mirror Plant (<i>Coprosma repens</i>)	
Mock Orange (<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>)	
Mountain Lilac, Carmel Creeper (<i>Ceanothus griseus</i>)	
Myrtle, Dwarf (<i>Myrtus communis compacta</i>)	
Nandina, Heavenly Bamboo (<i>Nandina domestica</i>)	
Nannyberry (<i>Viburnum lantago</i>)	
Ninebark (<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>)	
Ninebark (var: Aureus) (<i>Physocarpus opulifolius nanus</i>)	
Oleander (<i>Nerium oleander</i>)	
Orchid rockrose (<i>Cistus purpureus</i>)	

SHRUBS (CONTINUED)

39/63

LISTED COMMON NAME	LISTED SCIENTIFIC NAME
Osmanthus, Sweet Olive (<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>)	
Palm, Natal (Var: Green Carpet, Tuttle) (<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>)	
Pampas Grass (<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>)	
Photinia (<i>Photinia</i> sp.)	
Photinia, Fraser (<i>Photinia fraser</i>)	
Pink Lady (<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>)	
Pink Powder Puff (<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>)	
Pittosporum, Variegated Japanese (<i>Pittosporum tobira variegata</i>)	
Podocarpus, Yew (<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>)	
Princess Flower (<i>Tibouchina urvilleana</i>)	
Privet (<i>Ligustrum indica</i>)	
Privet, Glossy (var: Lake tresca) (<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>)	
Privet, Japanese, Waxleaf (<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>)	
Privet, Texas (<i>Ligustrum texanum</i>)	
Purple Hop Bush (<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>)	
Pyracantha (<i>Pyracantha graberi</i>)	
Rhododendron - Azalea (var: Hinocrimson, Hershey Red, Coral Blue, Hinodigiri, Christmas Cheer, Pink Ruffle, Formosa Flame, Delaware Valley White, New White) (<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.)	
Sandcherry, Purpleleaf (<i>Prunus cistenap.</i>)	
Serviceberry, Allegheny (<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>)	
Serviceberry, Saskatoon (var: Regent) (<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>)	
Silver King (<i>Euonymus japonica</i>)	

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SHRUBS (CONTINUED)

LISTED COMMON NAME	LISTED SCIENTIFIC NAME
Snowball Bush (<i>Viburnum opulus sterilis</i>)	
Spindle Tree (<i>Euonymus kiautschovica</i>)	
Spirea (<i>Spirea vanhouttei</i>)	
Spirea (var: Anthony Waterer, Froebellii, Goldflame) (<i>Spirea bumalda</i>)	
Spirea (var: Fairy Queen) (<i>Spirea trilobata</i>)	
Spirea (var: Snowbound) (<i>Spirea nipponica</i>)	
Star Plant, Lavender (<i>Grewia occidentalis</i>)	
Tea Tree, Australian (<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>)	
Tea Tree, New Zealand (Var: Red Glow) (<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>)	
Texas Ranger (<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>)	
Toyon, California Holly (<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>)	
Veronica (<i>Hebe 'Coed'</i>)	
Viburnum, Japanese (<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>)	
Viburnum, Sandankwa (<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>)	
Wayfaring Tree (<i>Viburnum lantanoides</i>)	
Weeping Fig, Exotica (<i>Ficus benjamina</i>)	
Wheeler's Dwarf, Variegated (var: Wheeler) (<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>)	
Yellow Bells (<i>Tecoma stans</i>)	
Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow (<i>Brunfelsia calycina</i>)	
Yew (<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>)	

SHRUBS (CONTINUED)

41/63

LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTED BY COMMON NAME
Abelia grandiflora (Glossy Abelia)	
Acacia baileyana (Bailey Acacia)	
Acacia cultriformis (Knife Acacia)	
Acacia longifolia (Sydney Golden Wattle)	
Acacia redolens (Prostrate Acacia)	
Alyogyne huegelli (Blue Hibiscus)	
Amelanchier alnifolia (Serviceberry, Saskatoon) (var: Regent)	
) Amelanchier laevis (Serviceberry, Allegheny)	
Aronia meloelata (Chokecherry sp.)	
Baccharis pilularis (Coyote Bush)	
Berberis koreana (Barberry, Korean)	
Berberis thunbergii (Barberry, Japanese) (var: Crimson pygmy)	
Berberis virginian (Barberry, Redleaf)	
Brunfelsia calycina (Yesterday-today-and-tomorrow)	
Buxus microphylla (Japanese boxwood) (var: Japonica)	
) Buxus sempervirens (Common Boxwood)	
Caesalpinia gillesii (Bird of Paradise Bush)	
Calliandra haematocephala (Pink Powder Puff)	
Camellia japonica (Camellia)	
Camellia sasanqua (Sasanqua Camellia)	
Carissa grandiflora (Natal Palm) (Var: Green Carpet, Tuttle)	

SHRUBS (CONTINUED)

42/63

LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTED BY COMMON NAME
Ceanothus griseus (Mountain lilac, Carmel Creeper)	
Cistus purpureus (Orchid rockrose)	
Coprosma 'coppershine'	
Coprosma repens (Mirror Plant)	
Cornus stolonifera (Dogwood, Red Osier)	
Correa pulchella (Australian fuchsia)	
Cortaderia selloana (Pampas grass)	
Cotoneaster acutifolius (Cotoneaster, Peking)	
Cotoneaster apiculata (Cotoneaster, Cranberry)	
Cotoneaster dammerii (Cotoneaster, Bearberry) (var: Coral Beauty)	
Cotoneaster 'lowfast'	
Diervilla lonicera (Honeysuckle, Bush)	
Dodonaea viscosa (Purple Hop Bush) (var: Purpurea)	
Duranta stenostachya (Brazilian Sky Flower)	
Elaeagnus pungens (Silverberry)	
Elaeagnus umbellata (Elaeagnus)	
Escallonia exoniensis (Escallonia)	
Escallonia 'fradesii' (Escallonia)	
Escallonia rubra (Escallonia)	
Eugenia myrtifolia (Brush Cherry)	
Euonymus alata (Euonymus, Winged)	
Euonymus japonica (Evergreen Euonymus) (Var: Golden, Silver King)	
Euonymus kiautschovica (Spindle tree)	
Euphorbia cotinifolia (Caribbean Copper Plant)	

SHRUBS (CONTINUED)

43/63

LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTED BY COMMON NAME
<i>Ficus repens</i> (Creeping fig)	
<i>Forsythia viridissima bronxeniss</i> (Greenstem Forsythia)	
<i>Gardenia augusta</i> (Gardenia) (var: Mystery)	
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> (Gardenia) (var: Mystery, Radicans) (Gardenia, Dwarf) (var: Veitchii)	
<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i> (Carolina jessamine)	
<i>Grewia occidentalis</i> (Lavender Star Plant)	
<i>Hakea proteacea</i> (Hakea)	
) <i>Hebe 'coed'</i> (Veronica) (var: Coed)	
<i>Hetermeles arbutifolia</i> (Toyon, California Holly)	
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i> (Guinea Gold Vine)	
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> (Chinese Hibiscus)	
<i>Hydrangea</i> sp. (Hydrangea)	
<i>Ilex cornuta</i> (Dwarf Burford Holly) (var: Burfordii Nana)	
<i>Jasmine nudiflorum</i> (Winter Jasmine)	
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> (Juniper, Chinese) (var: Maneyi, Old Gold, Pfitzerana, Sea Green, Hetzii, Torulosa, Nana, Gold Coast, Pfitzerana aurea, Pfitzer, Golden Pfitzer, San Jose, San Jose Variegated, Blue Gold)	
<i>Juniperus conferta</i> (Shore Juniper) (var: Compacta)	
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> (Juniper, Creeping) (var: Bluechip, Hughes, Plumosa, Prince of Wales, Webberi, Wiltonii, Bar Harbor, Andorra, Blue Rug, Youngstown, Variegata)	

SHRUBS (CONTINUED)

44/63

LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTED BY COMMON NAME
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> (Juniper, Rocky Mountain) (var: Blue Heaven, Welchii, Wichita Blue, Medova, Moffetii, Pyamidal Green, Springtime, Admiral)	
<i>Juniperus sabina</i> (Juniper, Savin) (var: Skandia, Arcadia, Broadmoor, Buffalo, Pepin, Tamariscifolia)	
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> (Cedar, Eastern Red) (var: Pyramidiformus, Canearti)	
<i>Juniperus sp.</i> (Juniper, Ozark)	
<i>Lagestromia indica</i> (Crape Myrtle)	
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i> (Purple Lantana, Trailing)	
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> (Tea Tree, Australian)	
<i>Leptosperyum scoparium</i> (New Zealand Tea Tree) (Var: Rudy Glow)	
<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i> (Texas Ranger)	
<i>Ligustrum indica</i> (Privet)	
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> (Wayleaf Privet, Japanese Privet)	
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> (Privet, Glossy) (var: Lake Tresca)	
<i>Ligustrum texanum</i> (Texas privet)	
<i>Liriope muscari</i> (Green Liriope)	
<i>Liriope muscari</i> (Variegated Liriope) (var: Variegata)	
<i>Lycianthes rantonnetii</i>	
<i>Murraya paniculata</i> (Orange Jasmine)	

SHRUBS (CONTINUED)

45/63

LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTED BY COMMON NAME
Myrsine africana (Boxwood, African)	
Myrtus communis compacta (Dwarf Myrtle)	
Nandina domestica (Nandina, Heavenly Bamboo)	
Nerium oleander (Oleander)	
Ochna serrulata (Mickey Mouse Plant, Bird's-Eye Bush)	
Osmanthus fragrans (Osmanthus, Sweet Olive)	
) Osmanthus heterophyllum (Holly-leaf Osmanthus) (Var: Variegatus)	
Pandorea rosea (Pink Trumpet Vine)	
Phormium tenax (New Zealand Flax)	
Photinia fraser; (Photinia, Fraser)	
Photinia sp. (Photinia)	
Physocarpus opulifolius nanus (Ninebark) (var: Aureus)	
Physocarpus opulifolius (Ninebark)	
Pittosporum tobira (Wheelers Dwarf, variegated) (var: Wheller)	
Pittosporum tobira variegata (Pittosporum, Variegated Japanese)	
Platycladus orientalis (Oriental arborvitae)	
Plumbago capensis (Cape Plumbago)	
Podocarpus macrophyllum (Yew Podocarpus, Yew Pine)	
Prunus cistena (Sandcherry, Purpleleaf)	
Prunus tomentosa (Manchu Cherry, Nanking Cherry)	
Pyracantha fortuneana (Pyracantha, Firethorn)	

SHRUBS (CONTINUED)

46/63

LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTED BY COMMON NAME
Rhamnus frangula (Glossy Buckthorn, Alder Buckthorn)	
Rhaphiolepis indica (Pink Lady, Indian Hawthorn)	
Rhododendron sp. (Rhododendron - Azalea) (var: Hinocrimson, Hershey Red, Coral Blue, Hinodigiri, Christmas Cheer, Pink Ruffle, Formosa Flame, Delaware Valley White, New White)	
R. x kosterianum (Azalea, Mollis hybrid)	
R. x kosterianum x R. priniphyllum (Azalea, Northern lights hybrid)	
Rhus integrifolia (Lemonade Berry)	
Ribes alpinum (Alpine current)	
Rose banksiae (Lady Banks' Rose)	
Sarcococca ruscifolia	
Simmondsia chinensis (Jojoba)	
Spirea bumalda (Spirea (var: Anthony Waterer, Froebellii, Goldflame))	
Spirea nipponica tosaensis (Spirea (var: Snowbound))	
Spirea trilobata (Spirea (var: Fairy Queen))	
Spirea vanhouttei (Spirea)	
Syringa vulgaris purpurea (Common Purple Lilac)	
Taxus cuspidata (Japanese Yew)	
Tecoma stans (Yellow Bells, Yellow Trumpet Flower)	
Teconaria capensis (Cape Honeysuckle)	
Ternstroemia gymnanthera (Ternstroemia)	
Thevetia peruviana (Yellow Oleander)	

LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTED BY COMMON NAME
Tibouchina urvilleana	
(Princess Flower)	
Trachelospermum asiaticum	
(Asiatic Jasmine)	
Trachelospermum jasminoides	
(Star Jasmine)	
Viburnum dentatum	
(Southern Arrowwood)	
Viburnum japonicum	
(Japanese Viburnum)	
Viburnum lentago	
(Nannyberry)	
Viburnum lantanoides	
(Wayfaring Tree)	
Viburnum opulus aureum	
(Gold Cranberry Bush)	
Viburnum opulus sterilis	
(Snowball Bush)	
Viburnum suspensum	
(Sandankwa Viburnum)	
Viburnum tinus	
(Laurustinus)	
Viburnum trilobum	
(American Cranberry Bush)	

ORNAMENTALS, BEDDING PLANTS

48/63

LISTED BY COMMON NAME	LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME
Allysum	
(Alyssum sp.)	
Asparagus, Myers (var: Meyeri)	
(Asparagus densiflorus)	
Asparagus, Sprenger (var: Sprengeri)	
(Asparagus densiflorus)	
Aster, New York	
(Aster novi-belgii)	
Begonia	
(Begonia semperflorens)	
Bittersweet, American	
(Calastrus scandens)	
Bleeding Heart	
(Dicentra spectabilis)	
Butterfly Weed	
(Asclepias tuberosa)	
Bower Vine	
(Pandorea jasminoides)	
Cactus, Barrel	
(Echinocactus sp.)	
Candytuft	
(Iberis sempervirens)	
(Iberis amara)	
Canna	
(Canna sp.)	
Cassia, Feathery	
(Cassia artemisioides)	
Chrysanthemum, Marguarite	
(Chrysanthemum frutescens)	
Chrysanthemum	
(Chrysanthemum indicum)	
Cockscomb	
(Celosia argentea)	
Coleus	
(Coleus blumei)	
Coralbells	
(Heuchera sanguinea)	
Cup of Gold Vine	
(Solandra maxima)	
Dahlia	
(Dahlia pinnata)	
Daisy Bush	
(Euryops pectinatus)	
Daisy Bush, Blue	
(Felicia amellioides)	
Daisy, Shasta	
(Chrysanthemum maximum)	

ORNAMENTALS, BEDDING PLANTS (CONTINUED)

49/63

LISTED BY COMMON NAME	LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME
Daylily	
(<i>Heemerocallis</i> hybrids)	
Dianthus	
(<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>)	
Dusty Miller	
(<i>Centaurea cineraria</i>)	
False Dragonhead	
(<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>)	
Fern, Sprenger Asparagus	
(<i>Asparagus densiflorus Sprengerii</i>)	
Fescue, Blue	
(<i>Festuca ovina</i>)	
Flowering tobacco	
(<i>Nicotiana</i> sp.)	
Fuchsia, Australian	
(<i>Correa pulchella</i>)	
Grape Ivy	
(Var: <i>Ellen Danica</i>)	
(<i>Cissus rhombifolia</i>)	
Gazania	
(<i>Gazania ringens leucolaena</i>)	
Gazania	
(<i>Gazania</i> sp.)	
Geranium	
(<i>Geranium</i> sp.)	
Geranium, Martha Washington	
(<i>Pelargonium domesticum</i>)	
Gerbera Daisy	
(<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>)	
Gladiolus	
(<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.)	
Heather, False	
(<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>)	
Honeysuckle, Amar	
(<i>Lonicera maachii</i>)	
Honeysuckle, Fly	
(var: Emerald Mound,	
Clavey's Dwarf)	
(<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>)	
Honeysuckle, Japanese	
(<i>Lonicera japonica</i>)	
Honeysuckle, Morrow	
(<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>)	
Honeysuckle, Tatarian (var: <i>Zabeli</i>)	
(<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>)	
Hopseed Bush, Purple	
(Var: <i>Purpurea</i>)	
(<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>)	

ORNAMENTALS, BEDDING PLANTS (CONTINUED)

50/63

LISTED BY COMMON NAME	LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME
Impatiens	
(Impatiens sp.)	
Iris	
(Iris sp.)	
Iris, African	
(Dietes bicolor)	
Jack-in-the-Pulpit	
(Arisaemia pusillum)	
Jade Plant	
(Crassula argentea)	
Jasmine, Madagascar	
(Stephanotis floribunda)	
Lavender, English	
(Lavandula vera)	
Lavender, French	
(Lavandula dentata)	
Lavender Cotton	
(Santolina chamaecyparissus)	
Lilac, Chinese	
(Syringa chinensis)	
Lilac, Common Purple	
(var: Charles Joly, Ludwig Spaeth,	
Jay Tree)	
(Syringa vulgaris purpurpa)	
Lilac, Meyer (var: Palibin)	
(Syringa sp.)	
Lilac, Korean	
(var: Miss Kim)	
(Syringa patula)	
Lilac, Mountain	
(Ceanothus griseus)	
Lily-of-the-Nile, Peter Pan	
(Agapanthus africanus)	
Lily-of-the-Valley	
(Convallaria majalis)	
Lobelia	
(Lobelia erinus)	
Marigold	
(Tagetes sp.)	
Mirror Plant	
(Coprosma baureri)	
Mirror Plant, Variegated	
(Coprosma repens)	
Moneywort, Creeping Jenny	
(Lysimachia nummularia)	
Moss, Rose	
(Portulaca grandiflora)	

ORNAMENTALS, BEDDING PLANTS (CONTINUED)

51
/63

LISTED BY COMMON NAME	LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME
Moss Sandwort (<i>Arenaria verna</i>)	
Pansy, Johnny-Jump-Up (<i>Viola tricolor</i>)	
Pepper, Ornamental (<i>Capsicum</i> sp.)	
Periwinkle, Madagascar (<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>)	
Periwinkle (<i>Vinca minor</i>)	
Petunia (<i>Petunia</i> sp.)	
Phlox, Perennial (<i>Phlox paniculata</i>)	
Plantain Lily (<i>Hosta</i> sp.)	
Purple Loosestrife (Var: Morden's Dream) (<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>)	
Raspberry Ice (<i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.)	
Red Fountain Grass (<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>)	
Sage (<i>Salvia greggii</i>)	
Sea Pinks, Thrift (<i>Armeria maritima</i>)	
Sedum, Stonecrop (<i>Sedum</i> x <i>rubrotinctum</i>)	
Shrimp Plant (<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>)	
Sky Flower, Brazilian (<i>Duranta stenostachya</i>)	
Snail Vine (<i>Vigna caracalla</i>)	
Snapdragon (<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>)	
Speedwell, Spike (<i>Veronica spicata</i>)	
Statice, Perennial (<i>Limonium perezii</i>)	
Stock (<i>Mattiola incana</i>)	
Sweet Grass (<i>Acorus gramineus</i>)	
Sweet William (<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>)	
Transvaal Daisy (<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>)	

ORNAMENTALS, BEDDING PLANTS (CONTINUED)

52/63

LISTED BY COMMON NAME	LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME
Trumpet Vine, Blood red (<i>Bignonia cherere</i>)	
Trumpet Vine, Lavender (<i>Bignonia violacea</i>)	
Trumpet Vine, Pink (<i>Pandorea rosea</i>)	
Verbena (<i>Verbena sp.</i>)	
Wandering Jew (<i>Tradescantia sp.</i>)	
Wisteria (<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>)	
Yellow Trumpet (<i>Bignonia tweediana</i>)	
Zinnia (<i>Zinnia elegans</i>)	

LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTED BY COMMON NAME
<i>Acorus gramineus</i> (Sweet Grass)	
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i> (Peter Pan Lily of the Nile)	
<i>Allium tuberosum</i> (Chinese Chives, Oriental Garlic)	
<i>Alyssum sp.</i> (Allysum)	
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (Snapdragon)	
<i>Arenaria verna</i> (Moss Sandwort)	
<i>Arisaema pusillum</i> (Jack-in-the-Pulpit)	
<i>Armeria maritima</i> (Sea Pinks, Thrift)	
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> (Butterfly Weed)	
<i>Asparagus densiflorus Sprengeri</i> (Sprenger Asparagus)	
<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i> (Myers Asparagus) (var: meyeri)	
<i>Aster novi-belgii</i> (New York Aster)	
<i>Begonia semperflorens</i> (Begonia)	

ORNAMENTALS, BEDDING PLANTS (CONTINUED)

53/63

LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTED BY COMMON NAME
Bougainvillea sp. (Raspberry Ice)	
Canna sp. (Canna)	
Capsicum sp. (Pepper, Ornamental)	
Calceolaria scandens (Bittersweet, American)	
Cassia artemisioides (Feathery Cassia)	
Catharanthus roseus (Madagascar periwinkle)	
Celosia argentea (Cockscomb)	
Centaurea cineraria (Dusty Miller)	
Ceanothus griseus (Mountain Lilac)	
Chrysanthemum frutescens (Chrysanthemum, Marguerite)	
Chrysanthemum indicum (Chrysanthemum)	
Chrysanthemum maximum (Shasta Daisy)	
Cissus rhombifolia (Grape Ivy) (Var: Ellen Danica)	
Clytostoma callistegioides (Lavender Trumpet Vine)	
Coleus blumei (Coleus)	
Convallaria majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley)	
Coprosma baurei (Mirror Plant)	
Coprosma repens (Variegated Mirror Plant)	
Crassula argentea (Jade Plant)	
Cuphea hyssopifolia (False Heather)	
Dahlia pinnata (Dahlia)	
Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William)	
Dianthus deltoides (Dianthus)	

ORNAMENTALS, BEDDING PLANTS (CONTINUED)

54/63

LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTED BY COMMON NAME
<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i> (Bleeding Heart)	
<i>Dietes bicolor</i> (African Iris)	
<i>Distictis buccinatoria</i> (Blood Red Trumpet Vine)	
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> (Hopseed Bush) (Var: <i>Purpurea</i>)	
<i>Echinocactus</i> sp. (Barrel Cactus)	
<i>Euryops pectinatus</i> (Daisy Bush)	
<i>Felicia amellioides</i> (Blue Daisy Bush)	
<i>Festuca ovina glauca</i> (Blue Fescue)	
<i>Gazania</i> sp. (Gazania)	
<i>Gazania ringens leucolaena</i> (Gazania)	
<i>Geranium</i> sp. (Geranium)	
<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i> (Gerbera Daisy, Transvaal Daisy)	
<i>Gladiolus</i> sp. (Gladiolus)	
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	
<i>Hemerocallis</i> Hybrids (Daylily)	
<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i> (Coralbells)	
<i>Hosta</i> sp. (Plantain Lily)	
<i>Iberis amara</i> (Candytuft)	
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i> (Candytuft)	
<i>Impatiens</i> sp. (Impatiens)	
<i>Iris</i> sp. (Iris)	
<i>Justicia brandegeana</i> (Shrimp Plant)	
<i>Lavandula dentata</i> (French Lavender)	
<i>Lavandula vera</i> (English Lavender)	

ORNAMENTALS, BEDDING PLANTS (CONTINUED)

55/63

LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTED BY COMMON NAME
<i>Limonium perezii</i> (Perennial Statice)	
<i>Lobelia erinus</i> (Lobelia)	
<i>Lonicera japonica</i> (Honeysuckle, Japanese)	
<i>Lonicera maachii</i> (Honeysuckle, Amar)	
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i> (Honeysuckle, Morrow)	
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i> (Honeysuckle, Tatarian (var: Zabeli)	
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i> (Honeysuckle Fly) (var: Emerald Mound, Clavey's Dwarf)	
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i> (Moneywort, Creeping Jenny)	
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i> (Purple Loosestrife) (Var: Morden's Gleam)	
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i> (Yellow Trumpet)	
<i>Mattiola incana</i> (Stock)	
<i>Nicotina</i> sp. (Flowering Tobacco)	
<i>Pandorea jasminoides</i> (Eower Vine)	
<i>Pandorea rosea</i> (Pink Trumpet Vine)	
<i>Pelargonium domesticum</i> (Geranium, Martha Washington)	
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> (Red Fountain Grass)	
<i>Petunia</i> sp. (Petunia)	
<i>Phlox paniculata</i> (Perennial Phlox)	
<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i> (Moss Rose)	
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i> (Fa'se Dragonhead)	
<i>Salvia greggii</i> (Sage)	
<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i> (Lavender cotton)	

LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTED BY COMMON NAME
<i>Sedum rubrotinctum</i>	
(Sedum, Stonecrop)	
<i>Solandra maxima</i>	
(Cup of Gold Vine)	
<i>Stephanotis floribunda</i>	
(Madagascar Jasmine)	
<i>Syringa chinensis</i>	
(Lilac, Chinese)	
<i>Syringa patula</i>	
(Korean Lilac)	
(var: Miss Kim)	
<i>Syringa</i> sp.	
(Lilac, Meyer) (var: Palibin)	
<i>Syringa vulgaris purpurpa</i>	
(Lilac, Common Purple)	
(var: Charles Joly,	
Ludwig Spaeth, Jay Tree)	
<i>Tagetes</i> sp.	
(Marigold)	
<i>Tradescantia</i> sp.	
(Wandering Jew)	
<i>Verbena</i> sp.	
(Verbena)	
<i>Veronica spicata</i>	
(Spike Speedwell)	
<i>Vinca caracalla</i>	
(Snail Vine)	
<i>Vinca minor</i>	
(Periwinkle)	
<i>Viola tricolor</i>	
(Pansy, Johnny-Jump-Up)	
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	
(Wisteria)	
<i>Xylosma senticosa</i>	
(Xylosma)	
<i>Zinnia elegans</i>	
(Zinnia)	

GROUND COVERS

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LISTED BY COMMON NAME	LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME
Aaron's Beard	
(<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>)	
Aptenia (var: Red Apple)	
(<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>)	
Bergenia, Winter-blooming	
(<i>Bergenia crassifolia</i>)	
Bugleweed	
(<i>Ajuga reptans</i>)	
Capeweed	
(<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>)	
Cinquefoil, Spring	
(<i>Potentilla tabernaemontanii</i>)	
Coyote brush (var: Twin Peaks)	
(<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>)	
Crownvetch	
(<i>Coronilla varia</i>)	
Cushion Bush	
(<i>Calocephalus brownii</i>)	
Daisy, Trailing African, Freeway	
(<i>Osteospermum</i>	
Daisy, White African	
(<i>Osteospermum fruticosum alba</i>)	
Harebell, Carpathian	
(<i>Campanula carpatica</i>)	
Herniaria Green Carpet, Rupture Wort	
(<i>Herniaria glabra</i>)	
Gazania, Trailing	
(<i>Gazania regens leucolaena</i>)	
Ivy, Algerian	
(<i>Hedera canaiensis</i>)	
Ivy, Boston	
(<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>)	
Ivy, English	
(<i>Hedera helix</i>) (Var: California)	
Ivy, Grape	
(Var: <i>Ellen Danica</i>)	
(<i>Cissus r. umbifolia</i>)	
Ivy, Hahn's (var: Hahnii)	
(<i>Hedera helix</i>)	
Lantana, Lavender	
(<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>)	
Lily-turf, Big Blue	
(<i>Liriope muscari</i>)	
Lippia	
(<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>)	
Mondo Grass	
(<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>)	

GROUND COVERS

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LISTED BY COMMON NAME	LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME
Myoporum (var: Prostratum)	
(Myoporum parvifolium)	
Pachysandra	
(Pachysandra terminalis)	
Periwinkle	
(Vinca major)	
Plumbago, Dwarf	
(Ceratostigma plumbaginoides)	
Pork & Beans	
(Sedum rubrotinctum)	
Rosea Ice Plant	
(Drosanthemum floribundum)	
Rosemary, Dwarf (var: Prostratus)	
(Rosmarinus officinalis)	
St. Johnswort, Creeping	
(Hypericum calycinum)	
Stonecrop, Sedum	
(Sedum rubrotinctum)	
Verbena	
(Verbena officinalis)	
Verbena, Blue	
(Verbena peruviana)	

LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTED BY COMMON NAME
Ajuga reptans	
(Bugleweed)	
Aptenia cordifolia	
(Aptenia) (var: Red Apple)	
Arctotheca calendula	
(Capeweed)	
Baccharis pilularis	
(Coyote Brush) (var: Twin Peaks)	
Bergenia crassifolia	
(Bergenia, Winter-blooming)	
Calocephalus brownii	
(Cushion bush)	
Campanula carpatia	
(Harebell, Carpathian)	
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides	
(Dwarf plumbago)	
Cissus rhombifolia	
(Grape Ivy) (Var: Ellen Danica)	

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LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTED BY COMMON NAME
Coronilla varia (Crownvetch)	
Diosanthemum floribundum (Rosea Ice Plant)	
Gazania regens leucolaena (Trailing Gazania)	
Hedera helix (Ivy, English) Var: California) (Hahn's Ivy) (Var: Hahnii)	
Herniaria glabra (Green Carpet, Rupturewort)	
Hypericum calycinum (Creeping St. Johnswort, Aaron's Beard)	
Juniperus scopulorum	
Lantana montevidensis (Lavender Lantana)	
Liriope muscari (Lily-turf, Big Blue,	
) Myoporum parvifolium (Myoporum) (var: Prostratum)	
Ophiopogon japonicus (Mondo Grass)	
Osteospermum fruticosum (Trailing African Daisy, Freeway Daisy)	
Osteospermum fruticosum alba (White African Daisy)	
Pachysandra terminalis (Pachysandra)	
Parthenocissus tricuspidata (Ivy, Boston)	
Phyla nodiflora (Lippia)	
Potentilla cinerea	
Potentilla tabernaemontanii (Spring Cinquefoil)	
Rosmarinus officinalis (Dwarf Rosemary) (var: Prostratus)	
Sedum rubrotinctum (Stonecrop, Sedum, Pork & Beans)	
Verbena officinalis (Verbena)	
Verbena peruviana (Blue Verbena)	
Vinca major (Periwinkle, Myrtle)	

VENTAGE 11/1/63
In limited testing with the following plants, some unacceptable phytotoxicity has been found. This has usually occurred at application rates above those recommended on the product label.

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OTHER

LISTED BY COMMON NAME	LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME
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TREES

Red Oak
(*Quercus rubra*)
White Oak
(*Quercus alba*)

Quercus alba
(White Oak)
Quercus rubra
(Red Oak)

SHRUBS

Azalea (var: Snow)
(*Rhododendron* sp.)
Potentilla
(*Potentilla fruticosa*)
(var: Jackmanni, K. VanDyke)
(*Potentilla verna*)
Privet, Japanese
(*Ligustrum japonica*)

Ligustrum japonica
(Privet, Japanese)
Potentilla fruticosa
(*Potentilla*) (var: Jackmanni,
K. VanDyke)
Potentilla verna
Rhododendron sp.
(Azalea) (var: Snow)

ORNAMENTAL

Snow-in-summer
(*Cerastium tomentosum*)

Cerastium tomentosum
(Snow-in-Summer)

WILDFLOWERS

6/1/63

LISTED BY COMMON NAME	LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME
Corn poppy	Papaver rhoeas
Drummond phlox	Phlox drummondii
Indian blanket	Gaillardia pulchella
Indian paintbrush	Castilleja coccinea
Lemon mint	Monarda citriodora
Moss verbena	Verbena tenuisecta
Plains coreopsis	Coreopsis tinctoria
Showy primrose	Oenothera speciosa
Texas bluebonnet	Lupinus texensis
Tickseed	Coreopsis lanceolate

WILDFLOWERS

LISTED BY SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTED BY COMMON NAME
Castilleja coccinea	Indian paintbrush
Coreopsis lanceolate	Tickseed
Coreopsis tinctoria	Plains coreopsis
Gaillardia pulchella	Indian blanket
Lupinus texensis	Texas bluebonnet
Monarda citriodora	Lemon mint
Oenothera speciosa	Showy primrose
Papaver rhoeas	Corn poppy
Phlox drummondii	Drummond phlox
Verbena tenuisecta	Moss verbena

The following are scientific names for the grasses listed in this label.

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GRASSES

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Bahiagrass	Paspalum notatum
Barnyardgrass	Echinochloa crus-galli
Bentgrass, Highland/Colonial	Agrostis tenuis
Bermudagrass	Cynodon dactylon
Bluegrass, Annual	Poa annua
Broadleaf Signalgrass	Brachiaria platyphylla
Brome, Downy	Bromus tectorum
Centipedegrass	Eremochloa ophiuroides
Crabgrass, Large	Digitaria sanguinalis
, Smooth	Digitaria ischaemum
Cupgrass, Woolly	Eriochloa villosa
Fescue, fine	Festuca sp.
, Chewings	Festuca rubra
, Hard	Festuca longifolia
, Creeping Red	Festuca rubra
, Rattail	Festuca myuros
, Sheep	Festuca ovina
, Tall	Festuca arundinacea
Foxtails, Giant	Setaria faberi
, Green	Setaria viridis
, Yellow	Setaria glauca
Goosegrass	Eleusine indica
Johnsongrass	Sorghum halepense
Junglerice	Echinochloa colonum
Lovegrass	Eragrostis cilianensis
Orchardgrass	Dactylis glomerata
Pigeon grass (See Foxtails)	
Panicum, Browntop	Panicum fasciculatum
, Fall	Panicum dichotomiflorum
, Texas	Panicum texanum
Quackgrass	Agropyron repens
Red Sprangletop	Leptochloa filiformis
Ryegrass, Annual	Lolium multiflorum
Sandbur, Field	Cenchrus incertus
Shattercane/wild cane	Sorghum bicolor
Torpedograss	Panicum repens
Velvetgrass; German	Holcus mollis
Volunteer Barley	Hordeum vulgare
Oats	Avena sativa
Rye	Secale cereale
Wheat	Triticum aestivum
Watergrass (See Barnyardgrass)	
Wild Oats	Avena fatua
Wild Proso Millet	Panicum miliaceum
Wiregrass (See Bermudagrass)	
Wirestem Muhly	Muhlenbergia frondosa
Witchgrass	Panicum capillare

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CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

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