

7969-88

1/28/2004

1/16

Vantage®

herbicide

Active Ingredients:

Sethoxydim*: [2-[1-(ethoxyimino)butyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-8-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one]..... 13.0%

Inert Ingredients:..... 87.0%

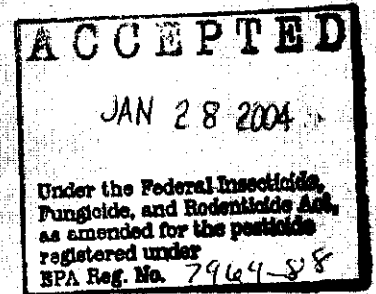
Total..... 100.0%

*Equivalent to 1.0 pound of sethoxydim per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 7969-88

EPA Est. No.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
CAUTION**



See the attached booklet for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Statements of Practical Treatment, Directions For Use, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty.**

Net contents:



www.vmanswers.com

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709



FIRST AID	
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.•Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.•Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.•Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Take off contaminated clothing.•Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.•Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.•Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.•Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Move person to fresh air.•If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.•Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).	

3/16

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Caution. Causes moderate eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category E on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not re-use them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/ maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls Statement

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing 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 uses, do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment 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.

Directions For Use

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

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

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), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. 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
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Nonagricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, nurseries, or greenhouses. 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 Storage: Do not store below 32° F or above 100° F. Store in a dry place away from heat or open flame. Avoid contamination of feed or foodstuffs.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal:

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

Storage and Disposal for Homeowners Use

Storage: Keep pesticide in original container. Do not put concentrate or dilute spray into food, feed or drink containers. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Store in a cool, dry place, preferably in a locked storage area. Do not store diluted spray.

Disposal:

If empty: Do not reuse this container. Place in trash or offer for recycling if available.

If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency or call 1-800-CLEANUP for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

Notice: Buyer assumes all liability, including personal injury and property damage, which may result from the use of this product in a manner inconsistent with labeling directions. If these terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

In Case of Emergency

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, avoid contact, isolate area, and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spill and call:

CHEMTREC 800-424-9300
BASF Corporation 800-832-HELP

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

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

I. General Information

Vantage® herbicide is a selective, broad spectrum, postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds in turf, ornamentals, nonfood, and noncrop sites listed on this label. **Vantage** does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds. Essentially, all grass crops, such as sorghum, corn, small grains, and rice, as well as ornamental grasses, such as turf, are susceptible to **Vantage**. A program for total vegetation suppression may necessitate the use of a broadleaf herbicide. Any combination treatment using **Vantage**, either tank mixed or sequential, should be tested to determine if seedhead growth suppression is maintained without increased injury or discoloration to tall fescue or other desired plant species. A reduction in grass competition may make certain broadleaf weeds appear more prominent or may allow new weeds to germinate.

4116
Vantage may be used in or around the following sites:

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

Mode of Action

Vantage rapidly enters the targeted grass weed through its foliage and translocates throughout the plant. The effects range from slowing or stopping growth (generally within 2 days), to foliage reddening and leaf tip burn. Subsequently, foliage burnback occurs. These symptoms will generally be observed within 3 weeks depending on environmental conditions.

Crop Tolerance

All labeled crops are tolerant to **Vantage** at all stages of growth. Leaf speckling may occur, but plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days. New growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced.

Notice to user: Due to variability within species, and in application techniques and equipment, and the number of tank mix combinations, neither the manufacturer nor 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 recommended, therefore, that the professional user determine if **Vantage** can be used safely before broad use by applying the recommended use rate of **Vantage** under the conditions expected to be encountered on a small test area. Any adverse effects should be visible within 7 days.

Herbicide Resistance

Repeated use of **Vantage** (or similar postemergence grass herbicides with the same mode of action) may lead to the selection of naturally occurring biotypes with resistance to these products. If poor performance cannot be attributed to adverse weather conditions or improper application methods, a resistant biotype may be present. Consult your local representative or agricultural advisor for assistance.

Irrigation

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth.

Coverage

Apply **Vantage® herbicide** to the foliage of grasses on a spray-to-wet basis uniformly and completely. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller grassy weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage. Do not spray to the point of runoff.

Cultivation/Mowing

If cultivation is an option, do not cultivate during the time between 5 days before and 7 days after applying **Vantage**. Cultivating 7-14 days after treatment may help provide season-long control of perennial grasses. Centipedegrass and fine fescue areas should not be mowed within 7 days before or after applying **Vantage**. Increased control has been observed when mowing is delayed until 14 days after application. Grass weeds that have been mowed or have regrown from mowed stubble may be controlled poorly. Repeat application if new germination or regrowth occurs.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean spray equipment thoroughly using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions before and after applying this product.

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Water Volume: Use 5-50 gallons of spray solution per acre (1-10 pints per 1,000 square feet).

Spray Pressure: Use 30-60 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line). When crop and grass weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 20 gallons (3.67 pints per 1,000 square feet) of water and 60 psi.

Application Equipment: Use standard high-pressure pesticide flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced up to 20 inches apart. Do not use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles as erratic coverage can cause inconsistent weed control. Refer to the nozzle manufacturer's directions for recommended height.

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

Spot or Small Area Application

Vantage can be applied using tank-type, knapsack sprayers, high-volume equipment with hand guns, or other suitable nozzle arrangements. Prepare a solution of **Vantage** in water according to **Table 2**.

Do not make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatment

II. Application Instructions

Applications can be made to actively growing grassy weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications at the rates and growth stages listed in **Tables 1** and **2**, unless instructed differently in section **VII. Crop-Specific Information**. The most effective control will result from making postemergent applications of **Vantage** early, when grassy weeds are small. Delaying application permits grassy weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent adequate control.

Do not apply when conditions favor drift from target area or when windspeed is greater than 10 mph.

5/16

6/16

Table 1. Application Rates for Grass Control

Grass	Vantage (Rate)	
	Grasses up to 6" height	Grasses up to 12" height
Bahiagrass ¹	2.25 pints per acre or 0.8 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet	3.75 pints per acre or 1.4 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet
Barnyardgrass		
Bentgrass, Colonial		
, Highland		
Broadleaf Signalgrass		
Crabgrass, Large ¹		
, Smooth ¹		
Downy Brome ⁴		
German Velvetgrass ¹		
Goosegrass ^{1,2}		
Johnsongrass, Rhizome		
, Seedling		
Junglerice		
Lovegrass		
Orchardgrass, Seedling		
Panicum, Browntop		
, Fall		
, Texas		
Quackgrass		
Ryegrass, Annual ³		
Sandbur, Field		
Shattercane/Wildcane		
Sprangletop, Red*		
Tall Fescue, Seedling		
Volunteer, Barley		
, Oats		
, Rye		
, Wheat		
Wild Oats		
Wild Proso Millet		
Wirestem Muhly		
Witchgrass		
Wooly Cupgrass		

¹ up to 4"
² In Seedling Centipedegrass and fine fescue, use 1.5 pints (0.5 fluid ounces).
³ up to 8"
⁴ up to 6"
 * Not recommended in CA, AZ, or Western NM.

Table 2. Spot Treatment Application Rates

Grass (see Appendix for the complete list of grasses controlled)	Concentration of Vantage in Spray Solution
Annual grasses up to 6" height	1.5%
Annual grasses up to 12" height	2.25%
Perennial grasses	2.25% ¹

¹ Use 1.5% for wirestem muhly.

Table 3. Spot Treatment Dilution

Spray Solution Volume	Amount of Vantage to be Added	
	1.5% v/v	2.25% v/v
1 gallon	2 fl. oz.	3 fl. oz.
3 gallons	6 fl. oz.	9 fl. oz.
5 gallons	9.5 fl. oz.	14.5 fl. oz.

¹ Use 1.5% for wirestem muhly.

III. Additives

No additives or adjuvants are recommended for use with **Vantage® herbicide**.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mix Components

Add components in the following sequence using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre.

- 1) **Water:** — For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.
- 2) **Products in PVA bags:** — Cut an opening in the water-soluble PVA bag just large enough to use a teaspoon for measuring purposes. Use the opened water-soluble PVA bag first when preparing spray solution. Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- 3) **Water-dispersible products:** — (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions) Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- 4) **Water-soluble products:** — Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- 5) **Emulsifiable concentrates:** — (**Vantage**) Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- 6) **Water-soluble additives:** — Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- 7) Let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
- 8) **Evaluate** the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the

IV. Mixing Order

bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. Do not use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

- 1) **Water:** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank half full of clean water.
- 2) **Products in PVA bags:** Rinse the tank thoroughly before adding any material in PVA bags as boron residue will prevent adequate mixing. Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
- 3) **Water-dispersible products:** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)
- 4) **Water-soluble products**
- 5) **Emulsifiable concentrates (Vantage)**
- 6) **Water-soluble additives**
- 7) **Remaining quantity water**

Maintain constant agitation during application.

V. Tank Mixing Application

Read and follow the applicable **Restrictions and Limitations** and **Directions For Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. Refer to section **VII. Crop-Specific Information** for more details.

The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes. Separate applications should be made if all target grassy weeds are not at the correct growth stage for treatment at the same time.

Tank mixing **Vantage** with some postemergence broadleaf herbicides has shown some reduction or failure to control some grassy weeds that would otherwise be controlled and therefore may require a higher rate of **Vantage**. However, do not exceed the maximum rate per application as listed in **Table 6**. If regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grasses emerges, reapply **Vantage** according to recommended rates in **Table 4**.

Tank Mix Partners

The following herbicides may be tank mixed with **Vantage** according to the instructions in the respective product labels.

- **Basagran®T/O**
- **Basagran®SG**
- **Fortune®**
- **Goal®**
- **Stinger®**
- **Surflan®AS**

*For use only in AZ, NV, OR, WA.

Physical incompatibility, reduced grass weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Vantage** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. BASF does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on BASF labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than BASF recommended tank mixes.

8/16

VIII. General Restrictions and Limitations — All Crops

- **Maximum seasonal use rate:** See section IX. **Crop-Specific Information** for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates.
- **Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 12 hours.**
- Avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desired grass crop unless otherwise recommended on the **Vantage® herbicide** label.
- Do not use treated vegetation as pasture, hay, feed, or forage.
- Do not apply **Vantage** with another pesticide whose label cautions against use with additives, surfactants, or oil adjuvants.
- Do not use **selective application equipment** such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or **shielded applicators**.
- **Stress:** Do not apply to grasses or crops under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control will probably result.
- Do not apply to crops that show **injury** (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- **Rainfast Period:** **Vantage** is rainfast 1 hour after application.
- Do not apply through any type of **irrigation** equipment.

IX. Crop-Specific Information

Christmas Tree and Deciduous Tree Farms

Vantage® herbicide may be used to control annual and perennial grasses in Christmas and deciduous tree farms. If a Christmas tree or deciduous tree is not listed in the **Appendix**, the user may determine if **Vantage** can be used safely prior to broad use by applying the recommended use rate of **Vantage** to the target plant on a small test area under the conditions expected to be encountered. Any adverse effects should be visible within 7 days.

Table 4. Christmas Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name
Fir, Balsam	<i>Abies balsamea</i>
, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga mensiesii</i>
, Frasier	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
, Grand	<i>Abies grandis</i>
, Noble	<i>Abies procera (A. nobilis)</i>
, Nordmann	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>
, Red	<i>Abies magnifica</i>
, Shasta	<i>Abies magnifica</i>
, Turkish	
, White	<i>Abies concolor</i>
Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Pine, Austrian	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
, Lodgepole	<i>Pinus contorta latifolia</i>
, Monterey	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
, Ponderosa	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
, Southern (Longleaf)	<i>Pinus palustris</i>
, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
, White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Spruce, Black Hills	<i>Picea glauca</i>
, Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>

Tank Mixes

Vantage + Goal® 1.6E herbicide

Vantage: up to 3.75 pints

Goal 1.6E: up to 2.5 pints

or

Vantage + Goal® T/O 2-XL herbicide

Vantage: up to 3.75 pints

Goal T/O 2-XL: 1.0-2.0 pints

(Not for use in California)

These tank mixes may be applied to control a broad spectrum of grass and broadleaf weeds in conifers and Christmas trees. Consult the **Goal 1.6E** and **Goal T/O 2-XL** labels for the list of grassy weeds and/or broadleaf weeds controlled. See previous pages for the minimum recommended rates of **Vantage** and see the **Goal 1.6E** and **Goal T/O 2-XL** label for minimum rates of **Goal 1.6E** and **Goal T/O 2-XL**. For season-long control, 2-3 applications may be needed. In some cases, reduced grass control may result when tank mixing **Vantage** with **Goal 1.6E** and **Goal T/O 2-XL**.

Apply a spray volume of 20 gallons per acre at 40 psi before conifer bud break or after conifer foliage has had an opportunity to harden off. Broadleaf weeds must be within the height indicated on the **Goal 1.6E** and **Goal T/O 2-XL** labels. Refer to **Goal** label for pre-emergence weed control application rates.

Specific Restrictions and Limitations

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

Do not apply this tank mix to conifer seedlings less than 10 months old.

Do not apply this tank mix by aircraft equipment.

Vantage + Stinger® herbicide

Vantage: 0.5-1.5 pints

Stinger: refer to manufacturer's label

A postemergence tank mix application of **Vantage + Stinger** will not only control a broad spectrum of grasses, but also certain broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle, clover, vetch, knapweed and suppress other broadleaf weeds. Consult the **Stinger** labeling for a list of broadleaf weeds controlled.

This tank mix may be applied only over-the-top of the following actively growing trees: fir (balsam, Douglas, frasier, grand, noble), pine (lodgepole, ponderosa, scotch, white), and spruce (blue).

Specific Restrictions and Limitations

In the Pacific Northwest, do not apply this tank mix in the first year of transplanting as injury (leaf curling) may occur.

Do not apply more than 0.5 pint of **Stinger** per acre on blue spruce.

Do not add a surfactant or oil concentrate to this tank mix as injury may occur.

Nonbearing Food Crops, Ornamental and Nursery Plantings, Rights of Way, Nonfood Crop Areas, Noncrop Areas, and Fallow Land

Apply **Vantage** 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 away from the foliage of desired plants.

Vantage may also be applied to sites such as rights-of-ways, fallow land, noncrop areas and nonfood crop areas such as airports, industrial sites, roadsides, storage yards, and other areas listed in section I.

General Information. Repeat application if new germination or regrowth occurs.

Ornamental Sites

Tank Mixes

Vantage + Basagran® T/O herbicide

Vantage: up to 3.75 pints

Basagran T/O: up to 4 pints

or

Vantage + Basagran® SG herbicide

Vantage: up to 3.75 pints

Basagran SG: up to 18 ounces

These tank mixes may be applied as a directed spray to control 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 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** and **Basagran SG** labels 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** and **Basagran SG** labels for this listing.

Vantage® herbicide + Surflan® AS herbicide

Vantage: up to 3.75 pints

Surflan AS: up to 4 pints

A tank mix of **Vantage + Surflan A.S.** may be applied to control weeds in ornamental sites including trees, shrubs and groundcovers.

Vantage + Fortune® herbicide

Vantage: up to 3.75 pints

Surflan AS: up to 4 pints

A tank mix of **Vantage + Fortune** may be applied to control weeds in these states: AZ, NV, OR, and WA).

Roadsides, Rights of Way, and Nonfood Crop Alleyways

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

Vantage will suppress the initiation and development of the seedheads of established tall fescue. Discoloration of the fescue will occur soon after application and may persist for 2-8 weeks depending on environmental conditions. Avoid applying to any tall fescue area where discoloration is aesthetically unacceptable.

Timing: Apply **Vantage** to tall fescue before the emergence of seedheads in the spring. Do not apply after May 1 in Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee; timing may vary in other areas. Tall fescue must be one year old before the first application of **Vantage**.

Rate: Apply 1.5 pints per acre (0.6 ounces per 1,000 square feet) of **Vantage**.

Spray volume: Use 30-50 gallons per acre (5.5-9.0 pints per 1,000 square feet).

Restrictions and Limitations

Do not make more than one application of **Vantage** to tall fescue per year.

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.

Tree Farms

ESTABLISHED TALL FESCUE GROWTH SUPPRESSION:

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** to tall fescue after it has had 4-6 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**.

Rate: Apply 3-3.75 pints of **Vantage** per acre (0.6-0.7 ounces per 1,000 square feet). For greater fescue suppression, up to 60 fluid ounces of **Vantage** can be used per acre (1.4 ounces per 1,000 square feet). Local environmental differences or growth differences at the time of application to tall fescue may cause results to be different from those desired. Users of **Vantage** are advised to begin using **Vantage** at the minimum recommended rate and adjust rates as local conditions and experience dictate. Additional applications may be made if extended growth suppression is desired.

Wildflowers

Vantage may be used to control grass in native wildflowers on roadsides and in 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 grass after wildflowers have emerged, but not during flowering. Apply **Vantage** 4-6 weeks after wildflowers have emerged, but always base the application timing on grass size. Make broadcast applications according to the **Annual Grass Control with Vantage** and **Perennial Grass Control with Vantage** tables. A second application may be necessary if a new flush of grass occurs later in the growing season.

Turf, Lawns, Rights of Way

FINE FESCUE GROWN FOR TURF SEED:

(Not for use in California)

Vantage may be used to control annual and perennial grass weeds in fine fescue. On seedling centipedegrass, do not apply more than 1.5 pints per acre per application, or 3 pints per acre per season. On established centipedegrass, do not apply more than 2.25 pints per acre per application or 4.5 pints per acre per season. Applications should be made in the Pacific Northwest from November 1 to March 15 at the rates indicated in **Table 5**. Applying **Vantage** at other times of the year will generally result in reduced control of these problem grass weeds. **Vantage** does not control annual bluegrass or rattail fescue.

Restrictions and Limitations

Do not apply **Vantage** to desirable tall fescue turf

Table 5. Application Rates for Pacific Northwest only

Grass Species	Weed Size	Rate per Acre*
Annual Grasses		
Annual Ryegrass	4-8"	2.25 pints
Downy Brome ¹	2-6"	3.75 pints
Perennial Grasses		
German Velvetgrass	2-4"	3-3.75 pints
Colonial and Highland Bentgrasses	2-4"	2.25-3.75 pints

¹also called cheatgrass

*If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge, make a second application at the same rate and weed size.

Tank Mixes

Vantage + Basagran® T/O herbicide

Vantage: 2.25 pints

Basagran T/O: 2-4 pints

(Not applicable in California)

A tank mix of **Vantage** and **Basagran T/O** may be applied to control yellow nutsedge (nutgrass), grass, and broadleaf weeds in centipedegrass and fine fescue areas. This tank mix may be applied to established turf grass. Do not apply to newly seeded turf sites until the turf has become fully established. The use of oil concentrate in this tank mix is not recommended.

Appendix
Tree Species Tolerant to Vantage® herbicide

Acacia, Knife Leaf(<i>Acacia cultriformis</i>)	Myoporum(<i>Myoporum laetum</i>)
Arborvitae, Eastern ...(<i>var: Teehny</i>) (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>)	New Zealand Christmas Tree ..(<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>)
, Berkmans, Oriental(<i>Thuja Orientalis</i>)	Oak(<i>Quercus</i>)
Ash, Green(<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanicum</i>)	, Water(<i>Quercus nigra</i>)
, Mountain(<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	, Willow(<i>Quercus phellos</i>)
, Mountain(<i>Sorbus americana decora</i>)	Olive Tree(<i>Olea europaea</i>)
, White(<i>Fraxinus americana</i>)	Olive, Russian(<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>)
Basswood, American(<i>Tilia americana</i>)	Orchid Tree, Purple(<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>)
Berkman's, Oriental(<i>Thuja orientalis</i>)	Osage Orange(<i>Maclura pomifera</i>)
Birch(<i>Betula sp.</i>)	Palm, Mediterranean fan(<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>)
, Asian White ...(<i>var. Japonica</i>)(<i>Betula platyphylla</i>)	, Pygmy Date(<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>)
, European White(<i>Betula pendula</i>)	, Queen(<i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i>)
, paper(<i>Betula papyrifolia</i>)	, Sago(<i>Cycas revoluta</i>)
, River, Black or Red(<i>Betula nigra</i>)	, Windmill(<i>Tracheocarpus fortunei</i>)
Black Locust(<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)	Palo Verde, Green(<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)
Bottle-brush(<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>)	Paulownia Royal(<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>)
Bottle Tree(<i>Brachyhiton populneus</i>)	Pear, Common(<i>Pyrus communis</i>)
Brisbane Box Tree(<i>Tristania conferta</i>)	, Evergreen(<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>)
Cajeput Tree(<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>)	, Ussurian(<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>)
Carob Tree(<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>)	Pepper, Brazilian(<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>)
Carrot Wood(<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>)	Pine, Aleppo(<i>Pinus halepensis</i>)
Catalpa, Southern(<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>)	, Austrian(<i>Pinus nigra</i>)
Cherry Black(<i>Prunus serotina</i>)	, Canary Island(<i>Pinus canariensis</i>)
Cherry, Carolina(<i>Prunus caroliniana "compacta"</i>)	, Caribbean Slash(<i>Pinus caribea</i>)
Crabapple, Flowering(<i>var Dalgo, Radiant, Red</i> <i>Splendor, Royalty, Vanguard, Sylvestris,</i> <i>Domestic</i>)(<i>Malus sp.</i>)	, Italian Stone(<i>Pinus pinea</i>)
Cypress, False(<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>)	, Jack(<i>Pinus banksiana</i>)
, Leyland(<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>)	, Japanese Black(<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>)
, Italian(<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>)	, Loblolly(<i>Pinus taeda</i>)
Dogwood, Flowering(<i>Cornus florida</i>)	, Mugho(<i>Pinus mugho</i>)
, Silky(<i>Cornus amomum</i>)	, Ponderosa, Western yellow(<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>)
, Pagoda(<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>)	, Red(<i>Pinus resinosa</i>)
Elm, Chinese Evergreen(<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>)	, Scotch(<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)
Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus robusta, lehmannii, nicholi granis</i>)	, Shore(<i>Pinus contra</i>)
Fir(<i>Abies sp.</i>)	, Slash(<i>Pinus ellottii</i>)
, Douglas(<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	, Southern(<i>Pinus palustris</i>)
, Frasier(<i>Abies fraseri</i>)	, Virginia(<i>Pinus virginiana</i>)
, White(<i>Abies concolor</i>)	, White(<i>Pinus strobus</i>)
Goldenrain Tree(<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>)	, White, Japanese(<i>Pinus parviflora</i>)
Guava(<i>Psidium littorale</i>)	, Yew(<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>)
, Pineapple(<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>)	Plum, Wild(<i>Prunus americana</i>)
Gum, Blue(<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>)	Poplar, Hybrid(<i>Populus alba</i>)
, Lemon-scented(<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>)	Popular, Yellow, Tulip Tree(<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)
, Red Box(<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i>)	Purpleleaf, Bailey Acacia(<i>Acacia baileyana</i>)
Hackberry, Common(<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>)	Redwood, Coast(<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)
Hemlock, Canadian(<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>)	Sandcherry, Western(<i>Prunus besseyi</i>)
Holly, Chinese(<i>var: Bufordii, Rotunda</i>)(<i>Ilex cornuta</i>)	Sensitive Plant(<i>Mimosa pudica</i>)
, Hybrid(<i>var Nellie Stevens</i>)(<i>Ilex spares</i>)	Silk Tree(<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>)
, Japanese(<i>var: Convexa, Compacta, Helleri,</i> <i>Hoogendorn</i>)(<i>Ilex crenata</i>)	Spruce, Black Hills(<i>var. Densata</i>)(<i>Picea glauca</i>)
, Yaupon(<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>)	, Colorado Blue(<i>Picea pungens</i>)
Ironbark, Red(<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>)	, Norway(<i>Picea abies</i>)
Jacaranda(<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>)	, White(<i>Picea glauca</i>)
Kentucky Coffee Tree(<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>)	Strawberry Tree(<i>Arbutus unedo</i>)
Larch, European(<i>Larix europa</i>)	Sumac, Standard, African(<i>Rhus lancea</i>)
Laurel, Indian(<i>Ficus microcarpa nitida</i>)	Sweet Gum(<i>Liquidambar stryaciflus</i>)
Linden(<i>Tilia americana</i>)	Sycamore(<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>)
, Littleleaf(<i>Tilia cordata</i>)	Tea Tree, Australian(<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>)
Locust, Honey(<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>)	Tipu Tree(<i>Tipuana tipu</i>)
Loquat(<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>)	Walnut, Black(<i>Juglans nigra</i>)
Magnolia Southern(<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>)	Weeping Fig, Exotica(<i>Ficus benjamina</i>)
Maple, Red(<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	Willow(<i>Salix matsudana tortuosa</i>)
, Japanese(<i>Acer palmatum</i>)	, Australian(<i>Geijera parviflora</i>)
, Silver(<i>Acer saccharinum</i>)	, Desert(<i>Pittosporum phillyraeoides</i>)
Mimosa Tree(<i>silk tree</i>)(<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>)	, Peppermint(<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>)
	Yate, Bushy(<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>)
	Yew, English(<i>Taxus baccata</i>)

Shrub Species Tolerant to Vantage® herbicide

12/16

- Abelia, Glossy(*Abelia grandiflora*)
- Acacia, Bailey(*Acacia baileyana*)
- , Knife Leaf.....(*Acacia cultriformis*)
- , Prostrate(*Acacia redolens*)
- , Sydney Golden Wattle.....(*Acacia longifolia*)
- Andromeda(*Pieris japonica*)
- Arborvitae, Oriental.....(*Platycladus orientalis*)
- Arrowwood, Southern.....(*Viburnum dentatum*)
- Azalea, Mollis hybrid(*R. x kosterianum*)
- , Northern Lights Hybrid.....
-(*R x kosterianum x R prinophyllum*)
- Bamboo, Heavenly(*Nandina domestica*)
- Barberry, Japanese(*Berberis thunbergii*)
- , Korean(*Berberis koreana*)
- , Redleaf.....(*Berberis virginiana*)
- Bird of Paradise Bush(*Caesalpinia gillesii*)
- Bluebeard.....(*Caryopteris clandonensis*)
- Boxwood, Common.....(*Buxus sempervirens*)
- , African(*Myrsine africana*)
- , Japanese(var: *Japonica*)(*Buxus microphylla*)
- Buckthorn, Glossy, Alder.....(*Rhamnus frangula*)
- Camellia(*Camellia japonica*)(*Camellia sasanqua*)
- Cedar, Eastern Red(var: *Pyramidiformis, caneari*)
-(*Juniperus virginiana*)
- Cherry, Brush(*Eugenia myrtifolia*)
- , Manchu, Nanking(*Prunus tomentosa*)
- Chokecherry sp.(*Aronia meloelata*)
- Copper Plant, Caribbean(*Euphorbia cotinifolia*)
- Cotoneaster, Bearberry.....(*Cotoneaster dammerii*)
- , Cranberry(*Cotoneaster apiculata*)
- , 'lowfast' Peking..(*Cotoneaster acutifolia*)
- Coyote Bush.....(*Baccharis pilularis*)
- Cranberry Bush, American(*Viburnum trilobum*)
- , Golden(*Viburnum opulus aureum*)
- Crape Myrtle(*Lagerstromia indica*)
- Currant, Alpine(*Ribes alpinum*)
- Dogwood, Red Osier.....(*Cornus stolonifera*)
- Elaeagnus.....(*Elaeagnus umbellata*)
- Escallonia(*Escallonia fradesii*)(*Escallonia rubia*)
- Euonymus, Evergreen(var. *Golden, Silver King*)
-(*Euonymus japonica*)
- , Winged.....(*Euonymus alata*)
- Fig, Creeping(*Ficus repens*)
- Firethorn(*Pyracantha graberi*)
- Forsythia, Greenstem(*Forsythia viridissima bronxeniss*)
- Flax, New Zealand.....(*Phormium tenax*)
- Fuchsia, Australian(*Correa pulchella*)
- Gardenia (var. *Mystery, Radicans*)..(*Gardenia augusta*)
-(*Gardenia jasminoides*)
- , Dwarf...(var. *Veitchii*)(*Gardenia jasminoides*)
- Gold Vine, Guinea.....(*Hibbertia scandens*)
- Hakea(*Hakea proteacea*)
- Hawthorn, Indian(*Phaphiolepis indica*)
- Hibiscus, Blue.....(*Alyogyne huegelli*)
- , Chinese(*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*)
- Holly, Dwarf Burford ..(var. *Burfordii Nana*)(*Ilex comuta*)
- Honeysuckle, Bush.....(*Diervilla lonicera*)
- , Cape.....(*Tecomaria capensis*)
- Hydrangea(*Hydrangea macrophylla*)
- Jasmine, Asiatic.....(*Trachelospermum asiaticum*)
- , Orange(*Murraya paniculata*)
- , Star.....(*Trachelospermum jasminoides*)
- , Winter(*Jasmine nudiflorum*)
- Jessamine, Carolina(*Gelsemium sempervirens*)
- Jojoba.....(*Simmondsia chinensis*)
- Juniper, Chinese(var: *Maneyi, Old Gold, Phtzerana*,
Sea Green, Hekii, Nana, Torulosa, Phtzerana
(Aurea, Pfitzer, Golden Pfitzer)
(*Juniperus chinensis*)
 , Creeping(var: *Bluechip, Hughes, Plumosa,*
Prince of Wales, Webber, Wiltonii, Bar Harbor,
Andorra, Variegata, Youngstown Blue Rug) .(*Juniperus*
*horizontalis*)
 , Ozark(*Juniperus sp.*)
 , Rocky Mountain(var: *Blue Heaven, Welchii,*
Wichita Blue, Medova, Moffet, Pyramidal
Green, Springtime, Admiral)(*Juniperus scopulorum*)
 Juniper, Savin(var: *Skandia, Arcadia, Broadmoor,*
*Buffalo, Pepin*)(*Juniperus sabina*)
 , Shore(var. *Compacta*)(*Juniperus conferta*)
 , Tam(var. *Tamariscifolia*)(*Juniperus sabina*)
 Lantana, Purple Trailing.....(*Lantana montevidensis*)
 Laurustinus.....(*Viburnum tinus*)
 Lemonade Berry(*Rhus integrifolia*)
 Lilac, Common Purple.....(*Syringa vulgaris purpura*)
 Liriope, Green(*Liriope muscari*)
 , Variegated.....(*Liriope muscari*)
 Mickey Mouse Bush.....(*Ochna serrulata*)
 Mirror Plant.....(*Coprosma repens*)
 Mock Orange.....(*Pittosporum tobira*)
 Mountain Lilac, Carmel Creeper....(*Ceanothus griseus*)
 Myrtle, Dwarf.....(*Myrtus communis compacta*)
 Nandina, Heavenly Bamboo(*Nandina domestica*)
 Nannyberry(*Viburnum lantago*)
 Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*)(var *Aureus*)
(*Physocarpus opulifolius nanus*)
 Oleander(*Nerium oleander*)
 Orchid, rockrose(*Cistus purpureus*)
 Oregon Grape(*Mahonia aquifolium*)
 Osmanthus, Holly-leaf(*Osmanthus heterophyllum*)
 , Sweet Olive.....(*Osmanthus fragrans*)
 Palm, Natal(var. *Green Carpet Tuttle*)
(*Carissa grandiflora*)
 Pampas Grass.....(*Cortaderia selloana*)
 Photinia (*Photinia sp.*)
 , Fraser.....(*Photinia fraser*)
 Pink Lady(*Rahioleis indica*)
 Pink Powder Puff.....(*Calliandra haematocephala*)
 Pittosporum, Variegated Japanese (*Pittosporum tobira*
*variegata*)
 Plumbago, Cape(*Plumbago capensis*)
 Podocarpus, Yew(*Podocarpus macrophyllum*)
 Princess Flower.....(*Tibouchina urvilleana*)
 Privet(*Ligustrum indica*)
 , Glossy.....(var: *Lake Tresca*)(*Ligustrum lucidum*)
 , Japanese, Waxleaf(*Ligustrum japonicum*)
 , Texas.....(*Ligustrum texanum*)
 Purple Hop Bush(*Dodonaea viscosa*)
 Pyracantha.....(*Pyracantha graberi*)
 Rhododendron - Azalea(var. *Hinocrimson,*
*Hershey Red, Coral Blue, Hinodigiri,*
*Christmas Cheer, Pink Ruffle, Formosa*
*Flame, Delaware Valley White, New White*)
(*Rhododendron sp.*)
 Sandcherry, Purpleleaf.....(*Prunus cistena*)
 Serviceberry, Allegheny(*Amelanchier laevis*)
 , Saskatoon(var. *Regent*)(*Amelanchier alnifolia*)
 Silver King(*Euonymus japonica*)
 Sky Flower, Brazilian(*Duranta stenostachya*)
 Snowball Bush.....(*Viburnum opulus sterilis*)
 Spindle Tree(*Euonymus kiautschovica*)
 Spiraea(*Spiraea vanhouttei*)

(var: Anthony Waterer, Froebellii, Goldflame)
(*Spiraea bumalda*)
 (var. Fairy Queen)(*Spiraea trilobata*)
 (var Snowbound)(*Spiraea nipponica*)
 Star Plant, Lavender(*Grewia occidentalis*)
 Tea Tree, Australian(*Leptospermum laevigatum*)
 , New Zealand(var: RedGlow)
(*Leptospermum scoparium*)
 Texas Ranger(*Leucophyllum frutescens*)
 Toyon, California Holly(*Heteromeles arbutifolia*)
 Trumpet Vine, Pink(*Pandorea rosea*)
 Veronica(*Hebe 'Coed'*)
 Viburnum, Japanese(*Viburnum japonicum*)
 , Sandankwa(*Viburnum suspensum*)
 Wayfaring Tree(*Viburnum lantanoides*)
 Weeping Fig, Exotica(*Ficus benjamina*)
 Wheelers Dwarf, Variegated(var: Wheller)
(*Pittosporum tobira*)
 Yellow Bells(*Tecoma stans*)
 Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow ..(*Brunfelsia calycina*)
 Yew(*Taxus cuspidata*)

**Ornamentals and Bedding plants tolerant to
 Vantage herbicide**

Allysum(*Alyssum* sp.)
 Asparagus, Myers (var. Meyer) (*Asparagus densiflorus*)
 , Sprenger(var: Sprenger)
(*Asparagus densiflorus*)
 Aster, New York(*Aster novi-belgii*)
 , Stokes ..(var: Blue, White) (*Stokesia cyanae*)
 Baby's Breath(var: Bristo Fairy)
(*Gypsophila paniculata*)
 Begonia(*Begonia semperflorens*)
 Bellflower, Tussock(var: Canterbury Bells)

 (*Campanula carpatica*)
 Bittersweet, American(*Celastrus scandens*)
 Black-eyed Susan(var: Goldlocks) (*Rudbeckia hirta*)
 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 indicum*)
 Cockscomb(*Celosia argentea*) (*Canna*)
 Coleus(*Coleus blumei*)
 Coneflower, Purple(var: Gloriosa Dairy)
(*Echinacea purpurea*)
 Coral bells (*Heuchera sanguinea*)
 Coreopsis(var: Sunray) (*Coreopsis lanceolata*)
 Cup of Gold Vine(*Solantra maxima*)
 Daffodil(*Narcissus spp.*)
 Dahlia(*Dahlia pinnata*)
 Daisy Bush(*Euryops pectinatus*)
 , Blue(*Felicia amellioides*)
 Daisy, Shasta (var: Alaska) (*Chrysanthemum maximum*)
 Daylily(*Hemerocallis hybrids*)
 Dianthus(*Dianthus deltoides*)
 Dragonhead, False(*Physostegia virginiana*)
 Dusty Miller(*Centaurea cineraria*)
 Fern, Sprenger Asparagus(*Asparagus densiflorus*

13/16
 Sprengerii)
 Fescue, Blue(*Festuca ovina*)
 Flowering tobacco(*Nicotiana* sp.)
 Fountain Grass, Red(*Pennisetum setaceum*)
 Gazania(*Gazania ringens leucolaena*) (*Gazania* sp.)
 Geranium (*Geranium* sp.)
 , Martha Washington(*Pelargonium*

domesticum)
 Gerbera Daisy(*Gerbera jamesonii*)
 Geum(var: Lady Strathedon, Mrs. Bradshaw,
 Mrs. Bradshaw Improved) (*Geum quellyon*)
 Gladiolus(*Gladiolus* sp.)
 Heather, False(*Cuphea hyssopifolia*)
 Honeysuckle, Amar(*Lonicera maachii*)
 , Fly (var: Emerald Mound, Clavey's Dwarf)

 (*Lonicera xylosteum*)
 , Japanese(*Lonicera japonica*)
 , Morrow(*Lonicera morrowii*)
 , Tatarian ..(var: Zabeli) (*Lonicera tatarica*)
 Hopseed Bush, Purple(var: Purpurea)
(*Dodonaea viscosa*)
 Impatiens(*Impatiens* sp.)
 Iris(*Iris* sp.)
 , African(*Dietes bicolor*)
 Ivy, Grape(var: Ellen Danica) (*Cissus rhombifolia*)
 Jack-in-the-Pulpit(*Arisaemia pusillum*)
 Mrs. Bradshaw Improved))
 Jade Plant(*Crassula argentea*)
 Jasmine, Madagascar(*Stephanotis floribunda*)
 Lamb's Ear(*Stachys lanata*)
 Lavender, English(*Lavandula vera*)
 , French(*Lavandula dentata*)
 , Cotton(*Santolina chamaecyparissus*)
 Lilac, Chinese(*Syringa chinensis*)
 , Common Purple (var: Charles Joly, Ludwig
 Spaeth, Jay Tree)
 (*Syringa vulgaris purpurpa*)
 , Meyer(var: Palibin) (*Syringa* sp.)
 , 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 baueri*)
 , Variegated(*Coprosma repens*)
 Moneywort, Creeping Jenny ..(*Lysimachia nummularia*)
 Moss, Rose(*Portulaca grandiflora*)
 , Sandwort(*Arenaria verna*)
 Pansy, Johnny-Jump-Up(*Viola tricolor*)
 Pepper, Ornamental(*Capsicum* sp.)
 Periwinkle, Madagascar(*Catharanthus roseus*)
(*Vinca minor*)
 Petunia(*Petunia* sp.)
 Phlox, Perennial(*Phlox paniculata*)
 Plantain Lily(*Hosta* sp.)
 Purple Loosestrife(var: Morden's Gleam)
(*Lythrum virgatum*)
 Raspberry Ice(*Bougainvillea* sp.)
 Sage(*Salvia greggii*)
 Sea Pinks, Thrift(*Armeria maritima*)
 Sedum, Stonecrop(*Sedum x rubrotinctum*)
(*Lavender cotton*)
 Shrimp Plant(*Justicia brandegeana*)
 Sky Flower, Brazilian(*Duranta stenostachya*)

14/16

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>Matthiola incana</i>)
Sweet Grass	(<i>Acorus gramineus</i>)
Sweet William	(<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>)
Transvaal Daisy	(<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>)
Trumpet Vine, Blood red	(<i>Distictis buccinatoria</i>)
, Lavender	(<i>Clytostoma callistegioides</i>)
, Pink	(<i>Pandorea rosea</i>)
Tulip	(<i>Tulipa</i> spp.)
Verbena	(<i>Verbena</i> sp.)
Wandering Jew	(<i>Tradescantia</i> sp.)
Wisteria	(<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>)
Yarrow (var: Cerise Queen)	(<i>Achillea Millefolium</i>)
, Debutante	(<i>Achillea taygetea</i> v.)
Yellow Trumpet	(<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>)
Zinnia	(<i>Zinnia elegans</i>)

Ground covers tolerant to Vantage® herbicide

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>)
Carpathian, Harebell	(<i>Campanula carpatica</i>)
Cinquefoil, Spring	(<i>Potentilla tabernaemontani</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>)
Gazania, Trailing	(<i>Gazania regens leucolaena</i>)
Green Carpet	(<i>Herniaria glabra</i>)
Ivy, Algerian	(<i>Hedera canariensis</i>)
Ivy, Boston	(<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>)
Ivy, English	(<i>Hedera helix</i>) (var. <i>California</i>)
Ivy, Grape	
(var <i>Ellen Danica</i>)	(<i>Cissus rhombifolia</i>)
Ivy, Hahn's (var: <i>Hahnii</i>)	(<i>Hedera helix</i>)
Lantana, Lavender	(<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>)
Lily-turf, Big Blue	(<i>Liriope muscari</i>)
Lippla	(<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>)
Mondo Grass	(<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>)
Myoporum (var: <i>Prostratum</i>)	(<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>)
Pachysandra	(<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>)
Periwinkle	(<i>Vinca major</i>)
Plumbago, Dwarf	(<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>)
Pork and Beans	(<i>Sedum rubrotinctum</i>)
Rosea Ice Plant	(<i>Drosanthemum floribundum</i>)
Rosemary, Dwarf	
(var: <i>Prostratus</i>)	(<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>)
Rupture Wort	(<i>Herniaria glabra</i>)
St. Johnswort, Creeping	(<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>)
Stonecrop, Sedum	(<i>Sedum rubrotinctum</i>)
Verbena	(<i>Verbena officinalis</i>)
Verbena, Blue	(<i>Verbena peruviana</i>)

Wildflowers tolerant to Vantage

African daisy	(<i>Dimorphotheca aurantiaca</i>)
Baby blue eyes	(<i>Nemophila insignis</i>)
Baby snapdragon	(<i>Linaria macrocanna</i>)
Baby's breath	(<i>Gypsophila muralis</i>)

Bachelor button	(<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>)
Bird's eyes	(<i>Gilia tricolor</i>)
Black eyed Susan	(<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>)
Blanketflower	(<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>)
Blue Fescue	(<i>Festuca ovina glauca</i>)
Blue flax	(<i>Linum lewisii</i>)
Butterflyweed	(<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>)
Calendula	(<i>Calendula officinalis</i>)
California poppy	(<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>)
Calliopsis	(<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>)
Candytuft	(<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>)
Carnation	(<i>Dianthus</i>)
Catchfly	(<i>Silene armeria</i>)
Chicory	(<i>Chicory intybus</i>)
Chinese houses	(<i>Collensia heterophylla</i>)
Columbine	(<i>Aquilegia</i> sp.)
Corn poppy	(<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>)
Cornflower	(<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>)
Cosmos	(<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>)
Creeping daisy	
Dames rocket	(<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>)
Drummond phlox	(<i>Phlox drummondii</i>)
Dwarf primrose	(<i>Oenothera</i> sp.)
Firewheel	(<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>)
Five spot cornflower	(<i>Centaurea</i> sp.)
Foxglove	(<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>)
Godetia	(<i>Clarkia amoena</i>)
Grayhead coneflower	(<i>Echinacea pallida</i>)
Mard fescue	(<i>Festuca longifolium</i>)
Indian blanket	(<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>)
Indian paintbrush	(<i>Castilleja coccinea</i>)
Jewels of Opar	(<i>Talinum paniculatum</i>)
Johnny-jump-up	(<i>Viola pedata</i>)
Lance-leaved coreopsis	(<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>)
Lemon mint	(<i>Monarda citriodora</i>)
Liatris	(<i>Liatris spicata</i>)
Lupine	(<i>Lupinus</i> spp.)
Moss verbena	(<i>Verbena tenuisecta</i>)
New England aster	(<i>Aster novi-anglae</i>)
Nodding catchfly pink	(<i>Silene</i> sp.)
Oxeye daisy	(<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>)
Painted daisy	(<i>Chrysanthemum carinatum</i>)
Perennial lupine	(<i>Lupinus perennis</i>)
Plains coreopsis	(<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>)
Poor man's weather glass	
Prairie aster	(<i>Machaeranthera tanacetifolia</i>)
Purple coneflower	(<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>)
Purpleknot toadflax	(<i>Linaria</i> sp.)
Queen Anne's lace	(<i>Daucus carota</i>)
Red ribbons	(<i>Clarkia concinna</i>)
Rocket larkspur	(<i>Delphinium ajacis</i>)
Sainfoin	(<i>Conobrychis vicifolia</i>)
Sand bluebonnet	(<i>Lupinus subcarnosus</i>)
Scarlet flax	(<i>Linum rubrum</i>)
Showy primrose	(<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>)
Siberian wallflower	(<i>Cheiranthus</i> spp.)
Spurred snapdragon	(<i>Linaria macrocanna</i>)
Stock	(<i>Matthiola maritima</i>)
Sulfur cosmos	(<i>Cosmos sulfureus</i>)
Sweet alyssum	(<i>Lobularia maritima</i>)
Sweet William	(<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>)
Texas bluebonnet	(<i>Lupinus texensis</i>)
Tickseed	(<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>)
Tidy tips	(<i>Layia platyglossa</i>)
Virginian stock	(<i>Malcolmia maritima</i>)
Wallflower	(<i>Cheiranthus allionii</i>)
White yarrow	(<i>Achillea millefolium</i>)

In limited testing with the following plants, some unacceptable phytotoxicity has been found, though usually occurring at application rates above those recommended on the product label.

Trees	
Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Shrubs	
Azalea (var Snow)	<i>Rhododendron sp</i>
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
(var Jackmanni, K. VanDyke) ...	<i>Potentilla verna</i>
Privet, Japanese	<i>Ligustrum japonica</i>
Ornamental	
Snow-in-summer	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>

Nonbearing Food Crops and Nursery Liners Tolerant to Vantage* herbicide	
Almonds	
Apples	
Apricots	
Asparagus	
Avocados	
Blackberries	
Blueberries	
Cherries	
Crabapples	
Cranberries	
Dates	
Figs	
Grapes	
Grapefruits	
Lemons	
Limes	
Macadamias	
Nectarines	
Olives	
Oranges	
Peaches	
Peanuts, Perennial*	
Pears	
Pecans	
Pistachios	
Plums	
Pomegranates	
Prunes	
Raspberries	
Tangelos	
Tangerines	
Walnuts	
Do not apply to nonbearing food crops within 1 year of harvest.	
* Not approved in California.	

15116

Weeds listed in this label	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bentgrass, (Highland/Colonial)	<i>Agrostis tenuis</i>
Bermudagrass (Wiregrass)	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Broadleaf Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Brome, Downy	<i>Bormus tectorum</i>
Centipede Grass	<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>
Crabgrass, Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
, Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Cupgrass, Woolly	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>
Fescue, Fine	<i>Festuca sp.</i>
, Chewings	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
, Creeping Red	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
, Hard	<i>Festuca longifolia</i>
, Rattail	<i>Festuca myuros</i>
, Sheep	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
, Tall	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
Foxtail, Giant (Pigeongrass)	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
, Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>
Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>
Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Panicum, Browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatu</i>
, Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>
Red Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
Ryegrass, Annual	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Sandbur, Field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
Shattercane/Wildcane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
Torpedograss	<i>Panicum repens</i>
Velvetgrass, German	<i>Holcus mollis</i>
Volunteer Barley	<i>Hordeum -vulgare</i>
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>
Rye	<i>Secale Cereale</i>
Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>
Wild Oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Wild Proso Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Wirestem Muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

16/16

Sites:

This product can be used on the following sites:

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

Look inside for complete **Restrictions and Limitations** and **Application Instructions**.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF Corporation ("BASF") or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

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