



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:
7969-88

Date of Issuance:
8-18-08

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
 Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Name of Pesticide Product:
Poast Plus/ Rezult G/ Segment
Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

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

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

This product is reregistered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 4(g)(2)(C) provided that you:

- 1) Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data.
- 2) To the ingredients section, add "contains petroleum distillate".

Signature of Approving Official:

Jim Tompkins
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

8-18-08

3) The "IF SWALLOWED" statements must be revised to read:

"IF SWALLOWED:

- Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give any liquid to the person.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

The first aid statement should be placed on the label in the following order:

- "IF SWALLOWED:...
- IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:...
- IF IN EYES:...
- IF INHALED:..."

A Note to Physician must be added to the label and must read:

"Note to Physician May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillate."

4) The REI must be changed from 48 hours to 12 hours per Page 14 of the RED.

5) The text in **bold type** below must be added to label: "...If no such instructions for washables **exist**, use detergent and hot water..."

"User should remove clothing/**PPE** immediately if pesticide gets inside."

-The early entry glove statement must be revised to read: "Chemical-resistant gloves such as or made of any waterproof material."

6) On page 39 (and anywhere else it may occur) delete "recommended" from "recommended rate".

Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. If you have any questions please call Erik Kraft at 703-308-9358 or email at Kraft.Erik@epa.gov.

Master Label for EPA Reg. No. 7969-88

Registered Brand Names

Poast Plus® herbicide

Rezult® G herbicide

Segment™ herbicide

Table of Contents for Master Label

Section I: Main Label for Food Crop Uses pages 2 to 21
Section II: Main Label for Tank Mix with **Rezult® B herbicide** pages 22 to 31
Section III: Main Label for Industrial, Turf, and Ornamental Uses pages 32 to 52

ACCEPTED
with **COMMENTS**
In EPA Letter Dated:
8-17-58
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
7969-88



The Chemical Company

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I. MAIN LABEL FOR FOOD CROP USES

[INSERT BRAND NAME]
herbicide

Complete Directions For Use

Active Ingredient*:

sethoxydim: [2-[1-(ethoxyimino)butyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one] 13.0%

Other 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/PRECAUCIÓN

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

See inside for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

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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 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 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • 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).	

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. For more options, refer to **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

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

This product is toxic to aquatic organisms. 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. This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and should be used strictly in accordance with drift precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

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.

Unless otherwise stated in supplier labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions 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) 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 \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or viton \geq 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

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 mix, 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

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity \leq 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10

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seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity $>$ 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

Refillable Container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

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

When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. **DO NOT** reuse the container for any other purpose. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. **DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.

In Case of Emergency

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:
CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- Your local doctor for immediate treatment
- Your local poison control center (hospital)
- BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

Steps to be taken in case materials released or spilled

Wear the personal protective equipment specified on this label. Recover the material for reuse according to label whenever possible. Cover the liquid with an absorbent material (such as pet litter). Sweep up and place in an appropriate container for disposal. Remove and wash clothing and personal protective equipment prior to reuse. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

General Information

[Insert Brand Name] is a selective, broad spectrum, postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds. **[Insert Brand Name]** 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 **[Insert Brand Name]**.

Mode of Action

[Insert Brand Name] rapidly enters the target 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 may occur. These symptoms will generally be observed within 3 weeks depending on environmental conditions.

Crop Tolerance

All labeled crops are tolerant to **[Insert Brand Name]** at all stages of growth.

Herbicide Resistance

Repeated use of **[Insert Brand Name]** (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.

Cultivation

DO NOT cultivate within 5 days before or 7 days after applying **[Insert Brand Name]**. Cultivating 7 days or later after treatment may help provide season-long control.

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.

Application Instructions

Applications can be made to actively growing weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications at the

rates and growth stages listed in **Tables 1, 2 and 3**, unless instructed differently in **Crop-specific Information**. The most effective control will result from making postemergence applications of **[Insert Brand Name]** early, when weeds are small. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and may prevent adequate control.

Apply **[Insert Brand Name]** to the foliage of grasses uniformly and completely because large leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage. **DO NOT** spray to the point of runoff.

Spray Drift Management

General Information Pertaining to Aerial and Ground Applications

Make aerial or ground application when the wind velocity favors on-target product deposition. Apply only when the wind speed is less than or equal to 10 mph. For all non-aerial applications, wind speed must be measured to the application site on the upwind side immediately prior to application. **DO NOT** make aerial or ground applications into areas of temperature inversions. Inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing distance above the ground. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. When permissible by local regulations, the applicator may detect the presence of an inversion by producing smoke and observing a smoke layer near the ground surface.

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

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

DO NOT apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons, to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged, or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption can occur.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements **DO NOT** apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations:

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the [Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information](#).

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Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplet size consistent with acceptable efficacy. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind; Temperature and Humidity; and Temperature Inversions**).

Formation of very small droplets may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the airstream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray boom pressure. For ground boom and aerial applications, use medium or coarser spray nozzles according to ASAE 572 definition for standard nozzles or a volume mean diameter (VMD) of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. Increase water volume to a least 10 gallons of water per acre if grass foliage or crop canopy is dense.
- **Pressure - DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the

aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation of spray droplets and therefore the likelihood of increased spray drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light-to-no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast)

For ground boom applications, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above ground or crop canopy.

DO NOT apply when conditions favor drift from target area or when wind speed is greater than 10 mph.

Water Volume. Use 5 to 20 gallons of spray solution. In the West and in the High and Rolling Plains Region, (see regional descriptions in **Table 1**), **DO NOT** use less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Spray Pressure. Use 40 to 60 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line). When crop and weed foliage are dense, use a maximum of 20 gallons 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. When tall weeds such as volunteer corn are to be controlled, the boom should be high enough to cover the entire plant. Refer to the nozzle manufacturer's directions for recommended height. When a crop such as cotton is 24 inches or taller and the grasses are below the crop canopy, use drop nozzles to ensure good coverage of the grass species.

DO NOT use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers or wiper applicators.

Ground Application (Banding)

[Insert Brand Name] may be applied by banding to control annual grasses. Banding is not recommended for perennial grasses.

- Follow **Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast)** instructions for band applications. When applying **[Insert Brand Name]** by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

Bandwidth in inches	x	Broadcast rate per acre	=	Banding herbicide rate per acre
Row width in inches				

Bandwidth in inches	x	Broadcast volume per acre	=	Banding water volume per acre
Row width in inches				

Spot or Small Area Application

DO NOT make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatments. When using knapsack sprayers or high-volume spray equipment with handguns or other suitable nozzle arrangements, prepare a 1.5% to 2.25% solution of **[Insert Brand Name]** in water unless otherwise specified under specific crops. Use a concentration of 0.5% for **Dash® HC** and **Sundance® HC spray adjuvants**, or 1% for oil concentrate. Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of **[Insert Brand Name]** and the amount of **Dash HC, Sundance HC** or oil concentrate in water according to **Tables 5 and 6**.

Rescue Treatment for Controlling Selected Annual Grasses

If **[Insert Brand Name]** cannot be applied at the recommended time, larger annual grasses may be controlled with a later application by increasing the rate of **[Insert Brand Name]** (see **Table 3**). **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate per acre, per season, for specific crops (see **Table 7**).

To achieve consistent weed control, always use one of the following additives: **Dash HC, Sundance HC**, methylated/modified seed oil, or crop oil concentrate. In addition, urea ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulfate is recommended for use on alfalfa, beans, cotton, flax, peanuts, peas, potatoes, soybeans, **Poast Protected®** field corn, **Poast Protected** sweet corn, sugar beets, and sunflowers to enhance activity on certain grass species. See **Table 4. Additive Rates Per Acre** for more information. However, when used in many vegetable crops under the following conditions, **[Insert Brand Name]** plus adjuvants should be used with caution due to potential crop leaf injury: when the temperature exceeds 90° F and the relative humidity is 60% or greater, or anytime the temperature exceeds 100° F, regardless of the humidity.

Because most nitrogen solutions are mildly corrosive to galvanized, mild steel, and brass spray equipment, rinse the entire spray system with water soon after use. UAN and AMS are not registered in California.

Consult a BASF representative or local agricultural authority for more information on the use of additives.

Dash HC, Sundance HC, Crop Oil Concentrate, or Methylated Seed Oils

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- Non-phytotoxic
- Contain only EPA-exempt ingredients
- Provide good mixing quality in the jar test
- Successful in local experience

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality.

Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For more information, see **Compatibility Test for Mix Components**. For most crops, **Dash HC** or **Sundance HC** may be substituted for crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil; however, for some crops and tank mixes, **Dash HC, Sundance HC** and MSO are not recommended. (See **Crop-specific Information** for more information.)

Nitrogen Source

- **Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UAN):** Commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution, UAN may be used in addition to **Dash HC, Sundance HC**, or crop oil concentrate to improve weed control. **DO NOT** use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.
- **Ammonium Sulfate (AMS):** AMS per acre may be substituted for UAN. When liquid AMS is used, 3.0 quarts of 8-8-0 analysis may be substituted for 2.5 pounds of dry AMS. Use high-quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging of nozzles. Other sources of nitrogen are not as effective as those mentioned. If the AMS is added directly to the spray tank, add slowly while agitating. Adding the

mix too quickly may clog outlet line. Be sure the AMS is completely dissolved before adding any other products. BASF does not recommend applying AMS if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes.

UAN and AMS are not registered for use in California.

General Tank Mixing Information

Tank Mix Partners/Components

The following products, listed with associated common names may be tank mixed with **[Insert Brand Name]** according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels.

- atrazine
- **Basagran**[®]/bentazon
- **Betamix**[®]/desmedipham + phenmedipham
- **Betanex**[®]/desmedipham
- **Blazer**[®]/acifluorfen
- **Bronate**[®]/bromoxynil + MCPA
- **Buctril**[®]/bromoxynil
- **Clarity**[®]/dicamba
- **Classic**[®]/chlorimuron
- **Cobra**[®]/lactofen
- **Dual**[®]/metolachlor
- **Dual II**[®]/metolachlor
- **FirstRate**[®]/cloransulam-methyl
- **Flexstar**[®]/fomesafen
- **Frontier**[®]/dimethenamid
- **Galaxy**[®]/bentazon + acifluorfen
- glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup**[®])
- **Guardzman**[®]/atrazine + dimethenamid
- **Harness**[®]/acetochlor
- **Laddok S-12**[®]/bentazon + atrazine
- **Liberty**[®]/glufosinate
- **Marksman**[®]/atrazine + dicamba
- MCPA
- metribuzin
- **Outlook**[®] dimethenamid-P
- **Pursuit**[®]/imazethapyr
- **Pursuit DG**[®]/imazethapyr
- **Pursuit W**[®]/imazethapyr
- **Pursuit W DG**[®]/imazethapyr
- **Raptor**[®]/imazamox
- **Reflex**[®]/fomesafen
- **Reliance STS**[®]/chlorimuron + thifensulfuron
- **Resource**[®]/flumiclorac
- **Sencor DF**[®]/metribuzin
- **Staple**[®]/pyrithiobac
- **Stellar**[®]/flumiclorac + lactofen
- **Stinger**[®]/clopyralid
- **Storm**[®]/bentazon + acifluorfen
- **Surpass**[®]/acetochlor
- **Synchrony STS**[®]/chlorimuron + thifensulfuron
- **Touchdown**[®]/sulfosate
- **UpBeet**[®]/triflurosulfuron
- 2,4-D amine
- 2,4-DB
- 2,4-D (LVE)

See **Crop-specific Information** for more details. Read and follow the applicable Restrictions and Limitations and **Directions For Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Separate applications should be made if all target weeds are not at the labeled growth stage for treatment at the same time.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **[Insert Brand Name]** 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.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

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

Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. 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 bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, **DO NOT** mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order

1. **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
2. **Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Products in PVA bags.** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water-dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspensions). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
5. **Water-soluble products.** If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
6. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as **[Insert Brand Name]** or oil concentrate when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
7. **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
8. **Remaining quantity of water.**

Maintain constant agitation during application.

Table 1. Standard Application Rates and Timing - Annual Grasses

All application rate and timing recommendations are based on growing region. Therefore, refer to the maps below and descriptions below to ensure application accuracy. Follow the **Application Rate and Timing** tables for your region only. Refer to **Table 7** for the maximum allowable use rates for specific crop and use sites.

Annual Grass	Midwest, South, and Northeast		West and High and Rolling Plains	
	Maximum Height	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
Crabgrass, Large ¹	6"	1.5	4"	2.25
, Smooth ¹	6"	1.5	4"	2.25
Cupgrass, Southwestern	—	—	8"	2.25
, Woolly	8"	1.5	—	—
Fescue, Tall (seedling)	6"	2.25	—	—
Foxtail, Giant	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
, Green	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
, Yellow	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
Goosegrass	6"	1.5	4"	2.25
Itchgrass	4"	3.0	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
Junglerice	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
Lovegrass	6"	2.25	—	—
Millet, Wild Proso	10"	0.75	10"	1.5
Oats, Tame	6"	2.25	—	—
, Wild ¹	4"	1.5	4"	2.25
Orchardgrass (seedling)	6"	2.25	—	—
Panicum, Browntop	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
, Fall	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
, Texas	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
Red Rice ¹	4"	3.0	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
Sandbur, Field	3"	1.875	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane ¹	18"	1.5	18"	2.25
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
Sprangletop, Red ³	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
Stinkgrass	6"	2.25	—	—
Volunteer ^{2,4} Barley ¹	4"	2.25	4"	3.0
Corn ¹	20"	1.5	12"	2.25
Oats ¹	4"	2.25	4"	3.0
Rye ¹	4"	2.25	4"	3.0
Wheat ¹	4"	2.25	4"	3.0
Witchgrass ¹	8"	1.5	8"	2.25

¹ Add nitrogen to the crop oil concentrate to improve grass control on indicated species.
² Apply **[Insert Brand Name]** before tillering.
³ **[Insert Brand Name]** is not recommended for use on red sprangletop in California, Arizona, or western New Mexico.
⁴ In the West Region, volunteer cereals that emerge from late spring through early summer (May through July) may be partially or incompletely controlled because of unfavorable conditions at application time.

Regional Descriptions

West and High and Rolling Plains. An area of the western United States, including western Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas; west of a line running north from Del Rio to Gainesville, Texas, and extending along Interstate 35 to the Oklahoma-Kansas border; then west along border to Highway 83 and then north to the Kansas-Nebraska border; west to Colorado; all of Colorado to the Continental Divide; then west of the Continental Divide north to the US-Canada border.

Midwest, South, and Northeast. All other regions not listed above.

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Table 2. Standard Application Rates and Timing - Perennial Grasses¹


All application rate and timing recommendations are based on growing region. Therefore, refer to the maps below and descriptions in **Table 1** to ensure application accuracy. Follow the **Application Rate and Timing** tables for your region only. Refer to **Table 7** for the maximum allowable use rates for specific crop and use sites.

Perennial Grass	Midwest, South, and Northeast		West and High and Rolling Plains	
	Maximum Height	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2.25	6" stolon	3.0 ² -3.75
Guineagrass	8"	3.75	—	—
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	25"	2.25	10"	2.25 ² -3.75
Johnsongrass (No-Till)	20"	2.25	—	—
Muhly, Wirestem	6"	1.875	—	—
Quackgrass ¹	8"	2.25	8"	3.75
Ryegrass, Perennial	8"	2.25	8"	2.25
Torpedograss	8"	3.75	—	—
Sequential Application	Maximum Height	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	4" stolon	1.5	4" stolon	2.25 ²
Guineagrass	8"	3.75	—	—
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	12"	1.5	8"	1.5 ² -2.25
Johnsongrass (No-Till)	12"	1.5	—	—
Muhly, Wirestem	6"	1.875	—	—
Quackgrass ¹	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
Ryegrass, Perennial	8"	2.25	8"	2.25
Torpedograss	8"	3.75	—	—

¹ Add nitrogen to the crop oil concentrate to improve grass control on indicated species. Cultivate 7 to 14 days after an initial or sequential application to aid control.

² Use 3.75 pints per acre for the following forage crops: alfalfa, clover, birdsfoot trefoil, sainfoin.

Table 3. Special Application Rates and Timing for Midwest, South, and Northeast

Annual Grass				
	Special Early Maximum Height	Early Rate Per Acre (pints)	Rescue Maximum Height	Rescue Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	4"	1.125 ¹	12"	2.25
Crabgrass, Large ³	—	—	8"	2.25
, Smooth ³	—	—	8"	2.25
Foxtail, Giant ²	4"	1.125	16"	2.25
, Green ²	4"	1.125	16"	2.25
, Yellow ²	—	—	16"	2.25
Goosegrass	3"	1.125	8"	2.25
Johnsongrass (seedling)	—	—	16"	2.25
Millet, Wild Proso	10"	0.75	24"	1.5
Panicum, Fall	4"	1.125	12"	2.25
, Texas	4"	1.125	12"	1.5
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4"	1.125	12"	2.25
Volunteer Corn ³	12"	1.125	—	—

¹ In the following states use 1.5 pint: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, and VA.

² For flax, use 0.75 pint per acre when foxtails are less than 1.5" high. When using the special early rate, the foxtail species should not have started to tiller.

³ Add nitrogen to the crop oil concentrate to improve grass control on indicated species.

Additive	Ground Application	Aerial Application
AMS	2.5 pounds	2.5 pounds
Dash®HC/Sundance® HC	1.0 pint	1.0 pint
Crop Oil Concentrate	2.0 pints	2.0 pints
Methylated Seed Oils (MSO)	1.5 pints	1.5 pints
UAN Solution	4.0-8.0 pints	4.0-8.0 pints

Spray Solution Volume	Amount of Product to be Added					
	[Insert Brand Name] (1.5%)	or	[Insert Brand Name] (2.25%)	Oil Concentrate (1.0%)	or	Dash HC/Sundance HC (0.5%)
1 gallon	1.9 fl ozs		2.9 fl ozs	1.3 fl ozs		0.6 fl oz
3 gallons	5.8 fl ozs		8.75 fl ozs	3.8 fl ozs		1.9 fl ozs
5 gallons	9.6 fl ozs		14.5 fl ozs	6.4 fl ozs		3.2 fl ozs
25 gallons	3.0 pints		4.5 pints	2.0 pints		1.0 pint
50 gallons	6.0 pints		9.0 pints	4.0 pints		2.0 pints
100 gallons	12.0 pints		18.0 pints	8.0 pints		4.0 pints

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

Grass (see Tables 1, 2, and 3 for the complete list of grasses controlled)	Concentration in Spray Solution ¹			
	[Insert Brand Name]	Crop Oil Concentrate/ Methylated Seed Oil	or	Dash HC/ Sundance HC
Annual grasses up to 6" height	1.5%	1.0%		0.5%
Annual grasses up to 12" height	2.25%	1.0%		0.5%
Perennial grasses²	2.25%	1.0%		1.0%

¹ Refer to **Table 5. Spot Treatment Dilution** for preparing the desired solution volume.
² Repeat application as needed.

General Restrictions and Limitations - All Crops

- **Maximum seasonal use rate:** See **Table 7** for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates.
- **Preharvest Interval:** See **Table 7** for crop-specific preharvest intervals.
- **Restricted-Entry Interval (REI): 12 hours**
- Avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desired grass crop unless otherwise recommended on the **[Insert Brand Name]** label.
- **Stress: DO NOT** apply to grasses or crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control may result. In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before application to ensure active weed growth.
- **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.
- **DO NOT** apply as a **preplant** or **preemergence treatment** before planting grass crops, such as corn, millet, or sorghum, unless otherwise specified on supplemental labeling.
- **DO NOT** use UAN or AMS in California.
- **DO NOT** use **selective application equipment** such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or shielded applicators.
- **Rainfast Period:** **[Insert Brand Name]** is rainfast **1 hour** after application.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of **irrigation** equipment.
- **DO NOT** plant other crops to be harvested for 30 days after application unless **Poast® herbicide, Poast Plus® herbicide, or Rezult® G herbicide** are registered for use on that crop.

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Table 7. Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations for [Insert Brand Name]

Crop	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application
Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, and sainfoin ¹	14 days before cutting for (dry) hay	3.75 pints	9.75 pints	Yes	Yes
Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, and sainfoin ¹ (undried)	7 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage	3.75 pints	9.75 pints	Yes	Yes
Apricot	25 days	3.75 pints	7.5 pints	n/a	No
Artichoke, Globe	7 days	3.75 pints	7.5 pints	No	Yes
Asparagus	1 day	3.75 pints	7.5 pints	No	Yes
Avocado (nonbearing) ¹	1 year	3.75 pints	11.25 pints	n/a	No
Beans ¹ , Dry , Succulent	30 days 15 days	3.75 pints 3.75 pints	6.0 pints 6.0 pints	Yes Yes	Yes Yes
Beet (Garden)	60 days	3.75 pints	7.5 pints	No	Yes
Blueberry ¹	30 days	3.75 pints	7.5 pints	No	Yes
Brassica ¹ , including: Broccoli (including Chinese and Raab), Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage (Bok Choy, Chinese Mustard, Napa), Cauliflower, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mustard Greens, Rape Greens	30 days ¹	2.25 pints	4.5 pints	No	Yes
Bulb Vegetables, including: Garlic, Leek, Onion (Dry Bulb and Green), Shallot	30 days	2.25 pints	6.75 pints	No	Yes
Caneberries ¹ , including: (All varieties and/or hybrids of these) Blackberry, Raspberry (Red, Black), Loganberry, Youngberry	45 days	3.75 pints	7.5 pints	No	Yes
Canola/Crambe/Rapeseed ¹	60 days	3.75 pints	7.5 pints	No	Yes
Carrot	30 days	3.75 pints	7.5 pints	No	Yes
Cherries (sweet and sour)	25 days	3.75 pints	7.5 pints	n/a	No
Citrus ¹	15 days	3.75 pints	15.0 pints	Yes	No
Clover	7 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage	3.75 pints	9.75 pints	Yes	Yes
Clover hay	20 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting for (dry) hay	3.75 pints	9.75 pints	Yes	Yes
Corn (Poast Protected [®] field corn) ¹	60 days (grain or fodder) 45 days (forage and silage)	2.25 pints	4.5 pints	Yes	Yes
Corn (Poast Protected sweet corn) ¹	45 days (grain or fodder) 30 days (fresh sweet corn or forage and silage)	2.25 pints	4.5 pints	Yes	Yes
Cotton ¹	40 days	3.75 pints	11.25 pints	No	Yes
Cranberry ¹	60 days	3.75 pints	6.75 pints	No	Yes
Cucurbits ¹ , including: Cantaloupes (all), Cucumber, Gherkin, Honeydew Melon, Muskmelon (all), Pumpkin, Squash (all), Watermelon	14 days ¹	2.25 pints	4.5 pints	No	Yes
Date (nonbearing) ¹	1 year	3.75 pints	11.25 pints	n/a	No
Deciduous Trees, Nonfood Crop Areas, Fallow Land ¹	n/a	3.75 pints	n/a	No	No
Fescue, Tall ¹	n/a	3.75 pints	n/a	No	Yes
Fig (nonbearing) ¹	1 year	3.75 pints	11.25 pints	n/a	No
Flax ¹	75 days	2.25 pints	6.0 pints	Yes	Yes

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Table 7. Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations for [Insert Brand Name] (continued)

Crop	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application
Fruiting Vegetables ¹ , including: Eggplant, Groundcherry, Pepino, Peppers (all) ¹ , Tomatillo, Tomato ¹	20 days ¹	2.25 pints	6.75 pints	No	Yes
Grape ¹	50 days	3.75 pints	7.5 pints	No	No
Head and Petiole Type Vegetables ¹ Cardoon, Celery ¹ , Celery (Chinese), Celtuce, Fennel (Florence), Lettuce (Head), Radicchio, Rhubarb ¹ , Swiss Chard	30 days ¹	2.25 pints	4.5 pints	No	Yes
Horseradish ¹	60 days	3.75 pints	7.5 pints	No	No
Leafy Vegetables Amaranth, Arugula, Chervil, Chrysanthemum, (Edible, Garland), Cilantro, Corn Salad, Cress (Garden, Upland), Dandelion, Dock, Endive (Escarole), Lettuce (Leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (Garden, Winter), Spinach (including New Zealand and Vine)	15 days	2.25 pints	4.5 pints	No	Yes
Lentil ¹	50 days	3.75 pints	6.0 pints	No	Yes
Lingonberry, Salal, Juneberry	45 days	3.75 pints	7.5 pints	No	Yes
Mint ¹	20 days	3.75 pints	7.5 pints	No	Yes
Nectarine	25 days	3.75 pints	7.5 pints	n/a	No
Olives (nonbearing) ¹	1 year	3.75 pints	11.25 pints	n/a	No
Orchard floor middles ¹	n/a	0.75 pint	0.75 pint	n/a	No
Peach	25 days	3.75 pints	7.5 pints	n/a	No
Peanut ¹	40 days	2.25 pints	3.75 pints	No	Yes
Peas, Dry Succulent	30 days 15 days	3.75 pints 3.75 pints	6.0 pints 6.0 pints	Yes Yes	Yes Yes
Pistachio ¹	15 days	3.75 pints	15.0 pints	n/a	No
Plum (nonbearing) ¹	1 year	3.75 pints	11.25 pints	n/a	No
Pome Fruits ¹ , including: Apples, Crabapples, Pears, and Quince	14 days	3.75 pints	11.25 pints	No	No
Pomegranate (nonbearing) ¹	1 year	3.75 pints	11.25 pints	n/a	Yes
Potatoes ¹ , Field Sweet (East US) Sweet (West US)	30 days 30 days 60 days	3.75 pints 3.75 pints 2.25 pints	7.5 pints 7.5 pints 7.5 pints	No No No	Yes Yes Yes
Prune (nonbearing) ¹	1 year	3.75 pints	11.25 pints	n/a	No
Tuberous and Corm Vegetables Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese, Jerusalem), Canna (Edible), Cassava (Bitter, Sweet), Chayote Root, Chufa, Dasheen (Taro), Ginger, Leren, Potato ¹ , Tanier, Tumeric, Yam Bean, Yam (True)	30 days	3.75 pints	7.5 pints	No	Yes
Safflower	30 days	3.75 pints	7.5 pints	No	Yes
Set Aside Conservation Land ¹	n/a	3.75 pints	11.25 pints	n/a	Yes
Soybean ¹	75 days	3.75 pints	7.5 pints	Only seed and hay	Yes
Strawberry ¹	7 days	3.75 pints	3.75 pints	No	Yes
Sugar Beet ¹	60 days	3.75 pints	7.5 pints	Yes	Yes
Sunflower ¹	70 days	3.75 pints	3.75 pints	No	Yes
Tobacco ¹	42 days	2.25 pints	6.0 pint	No	Yes
Tree Nuts ¹	15 days	3.75 pints	15.0 pints	No	No

¹ See **Crop-specific Information** for more details concerning use restrictions and PHI exceptions.
n/a = not applicable.

Crop-specific Information

Crops Grown For Seed

[Insert Brand Name] is recommended for use on all crops on this label when they are grown for seed production. Use the [Insert Brand Name] rates given for each food crop listed in other sections on this label. Slight modifications in application methods may be required for certain seed crops due to crop canopy or different cultural methods from the corresponding food crop.

Field Crops

Always add 1.0 pint of **Dash® HC** or **Sundance® HC spray adjuvant**, or 2 pints of oil concentrate per acre. Add 4.0 to 8.0 pints of UAN or 2.5 pounds of AMS to control crabgrass, volunteer corn and all volunteer cereals. UAN and AMS are not registered in California.

Beans, Dry

[Insert Brand Name] may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- **Basagran®**
- **Frontier®**

Canola/Crambe/Rapeseed

Not registered in California.
Processed meal may be fed to animals.

Corn, Field

Only Poast Protected® field corn hybrids are tolerant to [Insert Brand Name] applications. Severe crop injury will occur to corn hybrids not designated as Poast Protected corn.

Not for use in California.

Over-the-top applications of [Insert Brand Name] in **Poast Protected** field corn may be made until the onset of pollen shed provided the appropriate preharvest intervals are met. **DO NOT** apply [Insert Brand Name] after pollination occurs.

[Insert Brand Name] may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- atrazine
- **Basagran**
- **Dual® and Dual II®**
- **Frontier**
- **Guardsman®**
- **Harness®**
- **Laddok® S-12**
- **Surpass®**
- 2,4-D (LVE)

Corn, Sweet

Only Poast Protected sweet corn hybrids are tolerant to [Insert Brand Name] applications. Severe crop injury will occur to sweet corn hybrids not labeled as Poast Protected sweet corn.

Applications of [Insert Brand Name] in **Poast Protected** sweet corn may be made until the onset of pollen shed. **DO NOT** apply [Insert Brand Name] after pollination occurs. A second application of [Insert Brand Name] in **Poast Protected** sweet corn may be made 10 days or later following the first application.

[Insert Brand Name] may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- atrazine
- **Basagran**
- **Frontier**
- **Guardsman**
- **Outlook®**
- **Laddok S-12**

Cotton

Processed meal may be fed to animals.

[Insert Brand Name] may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides: (including herbicides registered for use in cotton tolerant to glyphosate and bromoxynil):

- **Buctril®**
- glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup®**)
- **Staple®**

For best grass control, apply [Insert Brand Name] 3 days prior to **Staple**.

Flax

Not registered in California.

Processed meal may be fed to animals.

[Insert Brand Name] may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- **Buctril**
- MCPA
- **Bronate®**

Buctril, MCPA or **Bronate** herbicides applied with [Insert Brand Name] may cause leaf burn, retarded growth, and delayed maturity of the crop.

Tank Mixing Restrictions (partial list)

DO NOT delay spraying broadleaf weeds even though grassy weeds are not in the correct stage for treatment.

DO NOT add AMS or UAN solution to a tank mix of [Insert Brand Name] + **Buctril** or MCPA or **Bronate**.

Lentil

Not registered in California.

Mint

[Insert Brand Name] may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- **Basagran**
- **Buctril**

Peanut

Processed meal may be fed to animals.

[Insert Brand Name] may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides.

- **Basagran**
- **Blazer®**
- **Storm®**
- 2,4-DB

Soybean

In California, the maximum rate per acre per application is 3.0 pints.

Only processed meal from seed or hay may be fed to animals.

[Insert Brand Name] may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides (including uses in RoundUp Ready®, LibertyLink® and STS® varieties):

- Basagran®
- Blazer®
- Classic®
- Cobra®
- FirstRate®
- Flexstar®
- Frontier®
- Galaxy®
- glyphosate (e.g. Roundup®)
- Liberty®
- Pursuit®
- Pursuit® DG
- Pursuit® W
- Pursuit® W DG
- Raptor™
- Reflex®
- Reliance® STS
- Resource®
- Stellar®
- Storm®
- Synchrony® STS
- Touchdown®
- 2,4-D (LVE)*

*For use as preplant burndown only.

Tank Mix Specific Restrictions

Tank mixes of [Insert Brand Name] with Basagran + Blazer, Galaxy or Storm herbicides are not for use in California.

DO NOT use MSO with any tank mix combination except with Basagran, Pursuit or Raptor herbicides.

Sugar Beets

Processed pulp and molasses may be fed to animals.

[Insert Brand Name] may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- Betamix®
- Stinger®
- Betanex®
- UpBeet®

[Insert Brand Name] may be tank mixed with other postemergence herbicides that are registered for use on sugar beet varieties tolerant to those herbicides.

Tank Mixing Restrictions

Not for use in California.

The use of UAN solution or AMS with a [Insert Brand Name] + Betamix/Betanex herbicides tank mix is not recommended.

DO NOT use [Insert Brand Name] + Betamix/Betanex if grasses to be controlled include rhizome Johnsongrass, quackgrass, Bermudagrass, wirestem muhly, volunteer corn, shattercane, red rice, or itchgrass.

Sunflower

Commercially released varieties of sunflower are tolerant to [Insert Brand Name] at all stages of growth; however, leaf speckling has been occasionally observed on sunflow-

ers with no correspond() reduction in vigor or growth. [Insert Brand Name] is not recommended for use on sunflower inbred lines grown for seed because crop safety of these lines has not been adequately established.

Processed meal and soapstock may be fed to animals.

Tobacco

Not registered in California.

1st application: Make the first application to plantbed seedlings up to 4 weeks prior to transplanting to the field. Maximum application rate: 1.5 pints/acre.

2nd application: The second application may follow up to 3 weeks after transplanting. Maximum application rate: 2.25 pints/acre

3rd application: The third application may be made up to 7 weeks after transplanting. Maximum application rate: 2.25 pints/acre.

[Insert Brand Name] may be applied at the seedbed stage of growth.

Forage Crops

Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Clover, Sainfoin

[Insert Brand Name] may be applied to seedling or established alfalfa and clover grown for hay, silage, green chop, direct grazing, or for seed.

Mowing: The best control of annual grasses can be achieved by applying [Insert Brand Name] before grass weeds are mowed. Once a grass is mowed it becomes tougher to control, as much of the leaf surface may be removed, putting the grass under stress. In areas without a killing frost, some annuals can overwinter after having been mowed a number of times. These grasses can form large crowns and contain many viable buds. A large crown, even if it is an annual grass, may require repeated applications of [Insert Brand Name] for partial or complete control.

Tank Mixing in Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin Only

[Insert Brand Name] may be applied in a tank mix with:

- 2,4-DB

Tank Mix Specific Restrictions

DO NOT add UAN solution or AMS to a tank mix of [Insert Brand Name] + 2,4-DB.

DO NOT use [Insert Brand Name] + 2,4-DB in the High and Rolling Plains of Texas, western Oklahoma, western Kansas, and eastern New Mexico.

Irrigated Alfalfa, Clover, Birdsfoot Trefoil, and Sainfoin

Irrigation practices can be very critical to the successful use of [Insert Brand Name] and may be necessary to start grass weeds growing again. Generally, applications 2 to 4 days after an irrigation are most effective because:

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- Grasses resume active growth.
- Grasses have less chance to grow too large.
- By waiting later, the clover or alfalfa begins to canopy and interferes with spray coverage.

Irrigation shortly after application (2 days) can be effective, but more consistent grass control is obtained when the irrigation is made before the application.

Annual Grass Control

Apply **[Insert Brand Name]** at the grass sizes and rates indicated in **Tables 1** and **3**. If grass has been cut, apply **[Insert Brand Name]** after the regrowth reaches the minimum height (so there will be enough leaf area for absorption) and before it exceeds the maximum height indicated.

Apply before the clover or alfalfa canopies cover the grasses and interfere with the spray coverage. Also, applications after a clover or alfalfa cutting may need to be timed to follow an irrigation or rainfall which will allow the grasses to regrow to a treatable size.

Some annual grasses are spring- and summer-germinating plants, while others are fall-germinating plants, and the time they are actively growing and most susceptible to **[Insert Brand Name]** may vary from area to area. Also, some annuals germinate over a long time, and because control of small grasses is desired, applications after each weed flush may be needed. As a general guideline, spray spring- and summer-germinating grasses as early in the season as possible. The optimum application timing may occur very early in the spring after initial green-up. Spray fall-germinating weeds in the fall soon after they begin growing but before any killing frosts. Late fall applications may be less effective due to environmental changes, such as frosts or the onset of flowering.

Perennial Grass Control

[Insert Brand Name] effectively controls or suppresses perennial grasses, such as Bermudagrass, Johnsongrass, quackgrass, wirestem muhly, and perennial ryegrass (see **Table 2**). However, their growth characteristics are such that they are more difficult to control than annual grasses, especially in a perennial crop such as established alfalfa or clover. A program of repeated applications is usually necessary for best results.

The most economical way of controlling perennial grasses is to do so in the year of stand establishment before rhizomes or stolons become large and difficult to kill. The field should be disked before seeding to thoroughly fragment rhizomes or stolons.

In summer and fall seedings, cool season grasses (quackgrass, wirestem muhly, and perennial ryegrass) can become very competitive under cool fall conditions. Fall applications of **[Insert Brand Name]** will reduce late season grass growth and limit the ability of grasses to accumulate nutrient reserves in roots and rhizomes.

In established stands, it is important to begin applying in the spring when conditions favor active growth and before storage tissues have increased their nutrient reserves.

Additional application should be made on any grass regrowth in later cutting.

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Interseeded Oats

Oats interseeded with clover, alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, and sainfoin may be killed by applying **[Insert Brand Name]**. Their removal allows the seedling crops to grow with less competition. This application should be made before the interseeded oats reach the boot stage or later to be most effective.

Fruit and Nut Crops

Blueberry

Not registered in California.

Caneberries

Aircraft use not registered in California.

Citrus

Pulp and waste may be fed to livestock.

Cranberry

Not registered in California.

Grape

Pomace and raisin waste may be fed to animals.

Pistachio

[Insert Brand Name] should only be applied as a directed spray to the grove floor for bearing pistachio trees.

Pome Fruits

Pressed or processed apple waste may be fed to animals.

Strawberry

Not for aircraft application in California.

Tree Nuts

[Insert Brand Name] may be used for grass control and suppression in bearing or nonbearing tree nuts. Tree nuts are very tolerant to **[Insert Brand Name]**; **[Insert Brand Name]** may be applied over the top of small, nonbearing trees or as a directed spray on larger trees.

DO NOT apply **[Insert Brand Name]** with another pesticide whose label cautions against use with oil adjuvants.

In almond, only almond hulls may be fed to animals.

Nonbearing Fruit and Nut Crops

For nonbearing areas, always add 2 pints of oil concentrate per acre.

The nonbearing crops that [Insert Brand Name] may be applied to are:

- Avocado
- Date
- Fig
- Olive
- Plum
- Pomegranate
- Prune

To minimize the potential for tree injury, direct the spray away from the leaves as much as possible.

Set Aside Conservation Reserve Land, Fallow Acreage

Broadleaf Cover Crops: The growth of broadleaf cover crops such as alfalfa, clover, lespedeza, trefoils, and vetches will not be affected by [Insert Brand Name].

Grass Cover Crops: Most seeded grass crops such as oats, Sudangrass, tall fescue, orchardgrass, bromegrasses, ryegrass, or timothy will be injured or killed by [Insert Brand Name]; therefore, **DO NOT** use [Insert Brand Name] if injury to these grass cover crops is undesirable.

Seeded grass cover crops may be injured or killed.

Restrictions and Limitations (partial list):

DO NOT harvest or graze cover crops other than alfalfa, clover, birdsfoot trefoil, or sainfoin treated with [Insert Brand Name].

This use is applicable only for the Midwest, South, and Northeast areas or east of the Rocky Mountains (see maps in Table 1).

For alfalfa cover crops, **DO NOT** apply [Insert Brand Name] within 7 days of grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage, or within 14 days of cutting alfalfa for (dry) hay.

For alfalfa cover crops, **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 9.75 pints of [Insert Brand Name] per acre in one season.

[Insert Brand Name] may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- Clarity®
- Marksman®
- glyphosate (e.g. Roundup®)
- 2,4-D

Interseeded Cover Crops

[Insert Brand Name] Activity on the Cover Crop

Grass cover crops controlled or suppressed by this use include wheat, oats, and barley, or any grass crop for which [Insert Brand Name] is labeled. [Insert Brand Name] will selectively control grass cover crops in seedling nongrass or broadleaf field, forage, or vegetable crops

without injury. In addition, [Insert Brand Name] will control any annual grasses that have emerged since planting. The slow-dying grass can provide a protective mulch for the primary crop seedlings for up to 3 weeks after applying [Insert Brand Name].

Apply [Insert Brand Name] to cereals that are 3 to 4" in height (before tillering). **DO NOT** allow cereals to exceed this height as excessive competition and lack of control may occur.

Noncrop Areas

Deciduous Trees, Nonfood Crop Areas, Fallow Land

DECIDUOUS TREES, NONFOOD CROP AREAS, FALLOW LAND

[Insert Brand Name] may be used in noncrop areas including rights-of-way, roadsides and other paved areas, along fences and hedgerows, public buildings, recreation areas, industrial sites, storage yards, airports, electric transformer stations, pipeline pumping stations, sewage disposal areas, on potting soil and topsoil, uncultivated agricultural areas, and general indoor or outdoor sites.

[Insert Brand Name] is not recommended for use on red sprangletop in California, Arizona or western New Mexico.

Notice to user: Due to variability within species and in application techniques, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not [Insert Brand Name] can be safely used on all varieties and species of nonbearing food crops and other nonfood crops under all conditions. Therefore, determine if [Insert Brand Name] can be used safely before broad use in the following manner:

On a small test area, apply the recommended rate of [Insert Brand Name] on nonbearing or nonfood crop species or varieties under the conditions expected to be encountered. Any adverse conditions should be visible within 7 days.

FINE FESCUE GROWN FOR TURF SEED

The fine fescues tolerant to [Insert Brand Name] at all stages of growth are Creeping Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*), Chewings (*Festuca nigrescens*), and Hard Fescue (*Festuca ovina*). Tall Fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*) is **NOT** tolerant to [Insert Brand Name]. Avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desired grass plant.

For control of annual ryegrass, downy brome, German velvetgrass, and colonial and highland bentgrasses, apply [Insert Brand Name] when the fine fescue is semi-dormant (generally November 1 through March 15). Application of [Insert Brand Name] at other times of the year will generally result in reduced control of these problem grass weeds. See recommendations for timing and rates in the **Application Rate Table** for more specific instructions.

Restrictions and Limitations

- Apply **[Insert Brand Name]** only to fine fescue varieties classified as Creeping Red, Chewings, or Hard Fescue.
- **DO NOT** apply **[Insert Brand Name]** to tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*) because injury will occur.
- **DO NOT** graze treated field and **DO NOT** feed treated fescue screenings or hay to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply if rainfall is expected within one hour following application, as grass control will be unsatisfactory.
- **[Insert Brand Name]** does **NOT** control annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) or rattail fescue (*Festuca myuros*).
- Make no more than 2 applications of **[Insert Brand Name]** to fine fescue grown for turf seed in one use season.
- **DO NOT** apply **[Insert Brand Name]** to fine fescue by air.

Ground Equipment

Thorough spray coverage of foliage is essential. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre with a minimum of 40 psi at the nozzle. Increase water volume to 20 gallons per acre and increase pressure to a minimum of 60 psi if grass foliage is dense. Use standard high-pressure pesticide hollow cone or flat fan nozzles. **DO NOT** use flood or whirl chamber nozzles. **DO NOT** use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or shielded applicators. Refer to the main **[Insert Brand Name]** label for additional information pertaining to ground application methods.

Addition of Oil Concentrate

Always add a nonphytotoxic oil concentrate to the spray solution at 2 pints/acre. Refer to the main **[Insert Brand Name]** label for specific instructions pertaining to use of oil concentrates.

Application Rate Table for Use of [Insert Brand Name] in Fine Fescue Grown for Turf Seed

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Grass Species	Application Time (when fine fescue is semi-dormant)	Rate of [Insert Brand Name] per Acre*
Annual Grasses		
Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>)	4-8"	2-1/4 pints
Downy Brome (<i>Bromus tectorum</i> , also called cheatgrass)	2-6"	3-3/4 pints
Late fall applications after maximum germination occurs produce the best results.		
Perennial Grasses		
German Velvetgrass (<i>Holcus mollis</i>)	2-4"	3 - 3-3/4 pints
Colonial and Highland Bentgrasses (<i>Agrostis tenuis</i>)	2-4"	2-1/4 - 3-3/4 pints
The higher rate of [Insert Brand Name] 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.		

TALL FESCUE GROWTH SUPPRESSION

Apply **[Insert Brand Name]** to actively growing tall fescue after it has 4 to 6 inches of new growth, before the emergence of seedheads and before conifer bud break. Applications made from July 1 to mid-August may be less effective, especially if day temperatures reach 90° F. Tall fescue must be 1-year old before the first application of **[Insert Brand Name]**.

Adequate coverage of the leaf surface is necessary for absorption of this herbicide. Thus, for optimum control, **DO NOT** mow tall fescue turf for 30 days before or 14 days after applying **[Insert Brand Name]**.

Rate: Apply 1.5 to 1.875 pints of **[Insert Brand Name]** per acre. For greater fescue suppression, up to 2.5 pints of **[Insert Brand Name]** per acre can be used. Because of environmental differences at application and growth differences of tall fescue, control may exceed or fall short of that desired. Begin treating crops with **[Insert Brand Name]** 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.

ORCHARD FLOOR MIDDLES

Growth Management In Orchard Floor Middles

[Insert Brand Name] and 2,4-D dimethylamine can be used in a tank mix for growth management in orchard floor middles to reduce the number of mechanical mowings needed during a season. **[Insert Brand Name]** and 2,4-D dimethylamine can be safely applied for growth management in the following cool season grasses and mixtures: Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, and tall fescue.

Some degree of discoloration of the turf may occur. However, the turf will regrow and green up as effects of the treatment wear off. Make one application per season from the following options:

- **[Insert Brand Name]** and 2,4-D dimethylamine can be applied during the spring or summer when growth management is desired. **DO NOT** apply during bloom or within 3 days of a mowing.
 - An optimal timing for application is after sod green-up in the spring (before any mowing) or 3 days after the initial mowing of the season is made.
 - A prebloom treatment is recommended as any broadleaf weeds such as dandelions can be controlled before they hamper fruit pollination.
- This treatment will provide 5 to 8 weeks of growth management depending on the sod makeup (e.g. grass species, amount of broadleaf weeds present, etc.), environmental conditions and the desired maintenance height of the middles.

See **Additives** and **Mixing Order** for details.

Tank Mix Specific Restrictions

Make no more than 1 application of this tank mix per growing season.

DO NOT apply if rainfall or irrigation is expected within 6 hours after application as growth management effects will probably be unsatisfactory.

DO NOT apply to a grass sod that is less than 2 years old.

DO NOT apply to newly established orchards. Trees must be at least 1-year old and in vigorous condition.

DO NOT apply this tank mix within 14 days of harvest of apples and pears.

DO NOT apply this tank mix within one year of harvest of nonbearing plums. Not registered for use in California.

Vegetable Crops

Allow a minimum of 14 days between sequential applications.

Always add oil concentrate at 2 pints per acre. However, when the temperature exceeds 90° F and the relative humidity is 60% or greater, or any time the temperature exceeds 100° F regardless of the humidity, **[Insert Brand Name]** plus adjuvants should be used with caution due to potential leaf injury.

Brassica Vegetables

Mustard greens may be harvested 14 days after the last application. All other brassica vegetable crops may be harvested no sooner than 30 days after the last application.

Cucurbit Vegetables

Cantaloupe may be harvested 3 days after the last application. All other cucurbit vegetable crops may be harvested no sooner than 14 days after the last application.

Fruiting Vegetables

Peppers may be harvested 7 days after the last application. All other fruiting vegetable crops may be harvested no sooner than 20 days after the last application. Tomato waste may be fed to animals.

Head and Petiole Vegetables

In Florida, celery may be harvested 14 days after the last application. All other head and petiole vegetable crops may be harvested no sooner than 30 days after the last application.

Horseradish

Not for use in California.

Potato and Tomato

In case of heavy infestations of quackgrass in potato, use 3-3/4 pints of **[Insert Brand Name]** per acre followed by 2-1/4 pints per acre sequentially if needed.

Potato and tomato wastes may be fed to animals.

Tank mixes: **[Insert Brand Name]** may be applied in a tank mix with other herbicides, such as metribuzin-containing products, in potato and tomato. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes. Refer to **General Tank Mixing Information** for further instructions.

Specific Restrictions for Tank Mixing with Metribuzin-containing Products

This tank mix is not applicable to California.

DO NOT apply this tank mix to sweet potato or yams. Apply only if there have been at least 3 successive days of sunny weather before application or crop injury may occur.

DO NOT add UAN solution or AMS to a **[Insert Brand Name]** + metribuzin tank mix.

DO NOT use this tank mix if grasses to be controlled include rhizome Johnsongrass, quackgrass, Bermudagrass, wirestem muhly, volunteer corn or cereal, shattercane, red rice, or itchgrass.

Apply only to russetted or white-skinned varieties of potato that are not early maturing.

DO NOT apply this tank mix within 30 days of potato harvest.

DO NOT treat transplanted tomatoes within 14 days of transplanting. Tomatoes must have recovered from transplant shock and new growth must be evident.

DO NOT treat seeded tomatoes until plants have reached the 5 to 6 leaf stage.

Sweet Potato

Eastern US includes AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX and VA.

Western US includes AZ, CA, ID, NV, OR and WA.

Rhubarb

Rhubarb grown only in IL, IN, MI, MN, and WI may be harvested up to **15-day PHI**.

Aircraft application not registered.

Weeds listed in this label

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bermudagrass (Wiregrass)	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Crabgrass, Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Cupgrass, Southwestern	<i>Eriochloa gracillis</i>
Woolly	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>
Fescue, 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>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>
Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis</i> sp.
Millet, Wild Proso	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Muhly, Wirestem	<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>
Oats, Tame	<i>Avena sativa</i>
Wild	<i>Avena fatua</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 Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ryegrass, Annual	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Sandbur, Field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
Shattercane/Wildcane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Sprangletop, Red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
Stinkgrass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>
Volunteer Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Corn	<i>Zea mays</i>
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>
Rye	<i>Secale Cereale</i>
Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

Crops

This product may be used on the following crops:

Alfalfa	Horseradish
Apricot	Juneberry
Artichoke	Leafy Vegetables
Asparagus	Lentil
Avocado*	Lingonberry
Beans	Mint
Beet, Garden	Nectarine
Birdsfoot Trefoil	Olive*
Blueberry	Peach
Brassica Crops	Peanut
Bulb Vegetables	Peas, Dry and Succulent
Caneberries	Pistachio
Canola/Crambe	Plum*
Carrot	Pome Fruits
Cherry	Pomegranate*
Citrus	Potato
Clover	Prune*
Corn (Poast Protected) field and sweet	Root and Tuberous Vegetables
Cotton	Safflower
Cranberry	Sainfoin
Cucurbits	Salal
Date*	Soybean
Fescue, Tall	Strawberry
Fig*	Sugar Beet
Flax	Sunflower
Fruiting Vegetables	Tobacco
Grape	Tree Nuts
Head and Petiole Vegetables	Other Nonbearing and Nonfood Areas

* Nonbearing crop only.

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 must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the 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. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

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BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709



The Chemical Company



The Chemical Company

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II. MAIN LABEL FOR TANK MIX WITH RESULT® B HERBICIDE

[INSERT BRAND NAME]
herbicide

Complete Directions For Use

Postemergence herbicide for dry beans, dry peas, peppermint,
soybeans, spearmint, and Poast Protected® field corn

Active Ingredient*:

sethoxydim: [2-[1-(ethoxyimino)butyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one]..... 13.0%

Other 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/PRECAUCIÓN

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

See inside for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • 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 mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
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.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
<p>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).</p>	

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans (and Domestic Animals)

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

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-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

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and 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

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

In Case of Spill

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 1-800-424-9300
 BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

Directions For Use - Tank Mix of Rezult® E herbicide and [Insert Brand Name]

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.

Read the **Precautionary Statement**, **Environmental Hazards, Storage and Disposal**, and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** sections appearing in this booklet. **Rezult® B herbicide must be used in combination with [Insert Brand Name] at a 1:1 ratio.**

Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

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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) 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 **48 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 \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or viton \geq 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

General Information

The tank mix of **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** is intended for the postemergence control of a wide spectrum of broadleaf and grass weeds in dry beans, dry peas, peppermint, soybeans, spearmint, and in **Poast Protected®** field corn or corn grown for **Poast Protected** seed.

Rezult B and **[Insert Brand Name]** are provided in individual bulk, mini-bulk and one-gallon containers.

Always read and follow all label directions when using any pesticide alone or in tank mix combinations. The most restrictive labeling applies when using a tank mix.

Storage and Disposal

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage. DO NOT allow this product to freeze.

Pesticide Disposal. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental

Container Disposal

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity \leq 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity $>$ 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

Refillable Container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

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

When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. **DO NOT** reuse the container for any other purpose. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before

transport. **DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.

Mode of Action

Rezult® B herbicide + [Insert Brand Name] is effective through postemergence contact and systemic activity. Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Large crop-and-weed-leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and prevent adequate spray coverage.

Crop Tolerance

All soybean varieties are tolerant to **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** at all stages of growth. Leaf speckling may occur, but plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days.

Only Poast Protected® field corn hybrids are tolerant to Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name] applications. Severe crop injury will occur to corn hybrids not labeled as Poast Protected field corn.

In dry beans and dry peas, apply **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** early postemergence to actively growing weeds before they reach the maximum size listed in **Table 1**. Apply to dry beans after the first trifoliate leaf has fully expanded and after dry peas have at least three (3) pairs of leaves or four (4) nodes. Applications prior to these stages may result in severe crop injury. Dry bean and dry pea injury can be very pronounced. Even at the tolerant stages, yellowing, bronzing, speckling or burning of leaves may occur under certain conditions (see **Restrictions and Limitations**). This temporary injury is generally outgrown without delaying podset or maturity or reducing yield. Using oil with **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** may increase injury and may reduce yields. Tolerant bean and pea types are adzuki bean, navy bean, pinto bean, pink bean, great northern bean, kidney bean, red bean, white bean, cranberry bean, black turtle soup bean, dry lima bean, dry snap bean, and dry edible peas (field peas).

In Western irrigated dry bean areas, it may be necessary to irrigate prior to application of **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** to ensure that weeds are actively growing. Weeds that are growing under moisture stress are not actively growing and will not be satisfactorily controlled. In this irrigated area, avoid applying **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** during prolonged periods of cold weather (day temperature below 75° and night temperature below 55° for 2 to 5 days) because weed control may be reduced.

Peppermint and spearmint are tolerant to **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]**; however, some leaf burning may occur under certain conditions, such as when plants are growing very actively and have extensive new, succulent tissue. Peppermint and spearmint plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days.

Essentially, all grass crops such as sorghum, non-Poast Protected corn and small grain, as well as ornamental grasses such as turf, are susceptible to **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]**; therefore, avoid all direct or indirect contact with any grass crop.

Rotational Crops

The tank mix of **Rezult B** and **[Insert Brand Name]** have no crop rotation restrictions. If tank mixing with **Ultra Blazer®, Classic®, Concert®, or Reflex®** herbicides in soybeans, refer to respective label for crop rotation restrictions. If tank mixing with atrazine, **Banvel®, Clarity®,** or 2,4-D LVE herbicides in **Poast Protected** field corn, refer to respective label for crop rotation restrictions.

Cultivation

DO NOT cultivate within 5 days before applying **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** or within 7 days after application. Cultivation may put weeds under stress and reduce control.

A timely cultivation 7 days after applying **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** may provide season-long weed control.

Application Instructions

Application Rate and Timing

Apply 3.2 pints of **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** per acre (1.6 pints of **[Insert Brand Name]** per acre + 1.6 pints of **Rezult B** per acre) early postemergence to actively growing weeds before they reach the sizes listed in **Table 1**.

DO NOT apply **Rezult B** and **[Insert Brand Name]** in any combination other than a 1:1 ratio.

Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name] can be applied at a maximum total rate of 3.2 pints per acre (1.6 pints of **[Insert Brand Name]** per acre + 1.6 pints of **Rezult B** per acre).

An additional 2 pints of **Basagran® herbicide** per acre may be applied after a single application of **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]**.

In dry beans and dry peas, an additional 2.9 pints of **Poast® herbicide** per acre may be applied after a single application of **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]**.

In soybeans, an additional 5.9 pints of **Poast Plus® herbicide** per acre may be applied after a single application of **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]**.

In peppermint and spearmint, an additional 3.9 pints of **Poast herbicide** per acre may be applied after a single application of **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]**.

In **Poast Protected** field corn, an additional 2.9 pints of **Poast Plus** per acre may be applied after a single application of **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]**.

Ground Application. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per broadcast acre at 60 psi (measured at the boom,

not at the pump or in the line) to ensure adequate spray coverage. When crop and weed foliage is dense, use up to 20 gallons of water at 40 to 60 psi. Use standard high-pressure hollow cone or flat fan nozzles spaced 20 inches apart. **DO NOT** use flood or whirl chamber nozzles. Brass nozzles are not recommended because of the corrosive effects of nitrogen additives.

At lower volumes (e.g., 10 gallons of spray volume per acre), use a minimum nozzle size of 8002 or equivalent to minimize spray drift.

Air Application. Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre and a maximum of 40 psi pressure. To obtain uniform coverage and to avoid drift hazards, the following application equipment and practices should be used:

Nozzle type. Use only diaphragm-type nozzles producing cone or fan spray patterns.

Nozzle height. Maximum of 10 feet above the crop.

Nozzle orientation. Nozzles must be oriented to discharge straight back with the airstream (opposite the direction of travel of the aircraft) or at some angle between straight back and straight down. Nozzles must be located no farther than 3/4 the distance from the center of the aircraft to the end of the wing or rotor.

DO NOT apply **Result® B herbicide + [Insert Brand Name]** by aircraft within 200 feet upwind of ornamental or sensitive nontarget crops such as non-**Poast Protected®** corn, cotton, small grains, sugar beets, or sunflowers. Applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazard and must follow labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Additives

Always use 1 to 2 quarts of UAN solution or 1-2 pounds of AMS when applying **Result B + [Insert Brand Name]** in addition to 1 pint of spray additive or crop oil concentrate per acre except where noted (see **Tank Mix** section).

Nitrogen Solution

UAN solution is commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen, and is a water solution of urea and ammonium nitrate. Because most nitrogen solutions are corrosive to galvanized steel and brass spray equipment, rinse the entire spray system with water after use.

Note about Ammonium Sulfate: Use high-quality ammonium sulfate (AMS) to avoid plugging of spray nozzles. The AMS must be readily soluble in water and contain no insoluble materials. Local sources of high-quality, spray-grade AMS are recommended. Low-quality AMS may contain material that will not readily dissolve which could result in nozzle tip plugging. To determine quality, perform a jar test adding 1/3 cup of AMS to 1 gallon of water and agitate for 1 minute. If any undissolved sediment is observed, predissolve the AMS in water and filter it before adding the AMS to the spray tank. If AMS can be added directly to the spray tank, add it slowly with agitation. Adding AMS too

quickly may clog outlet nozzles. Ensure that the AMS is completely dissolved in the spray tank before adding other products. AMS is not recommended for aerial applications because of potential precipitation problems.

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Table 1. Maximum Weed Heights Controlled by the Tank Mix of Rezult B herbicide and [Insert Brand Name] at the Labeled Rates* in Dry Beans, Dry Peas, Peppermint, Soybeans, Spearmint, and in Poast Protected® Field Corn

Broadleaves	Maximum Weed Height	Grasses	Maximum Weed Height	Perennials (top growth suppression)	Maximum Weed Height
Maximum Adjuvant Rate (per acre)	1 pint of crop oil concentrate or spray additive + 1 to 2 quarts of UAN solution^a				
Balloonvine	3"	Barnyardgrass	4"	Canada Thistle ^b	bud stage
Beggarticks	8"	Broadleaf Signalgrass	4"	Johnsongrass ^c (Rhizome)	12"
Bristly Starbur	3"	Crabgrass, Large	4"	Quackgrass ^c	4"
Cocklebur	10"	, Smooth	4"	Wirestem Muhly ^c	4"
Dayflower	8"	Foxtail, Giant	4"	Yellow Nutsedge ^b	8"
Groundsel, Common	3"	, Green	4"		
Jimsonweed:	10"	, Yellow	4"		
Ladysthumb	10"	Goosegrass	4"		
Lambsquarters, Common	2"	Johnsongrass (seedling)	4"		
Marshelder	4"	Junglerice	4"		
Mayweed/Dogfennel	3"	Panicum, Browntop	4"		
Purslane, Common	2"	, Fall	4"		
Prickly Sida/Teaweed	4"	, Texas	4"		
Radish, Volunteer	10"	Red Sprangletop	4"		
Ragweed, Common	3"	Ryegrass, Annual	4"		
, Giant	6"	Shattercane ^c	8"		
Redweed	8"	Volunteer Corn ^d	10"		
Shepherdspurse	8"	Wild Oats	3"		
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	10"	Wild Proso Millet	8"		
Spurred Anoda	4"	Witchgrass	4"		
Tropic Croton	4"	Woolly Cupgrass	4"		
Velvetleaf	6"				
Venice Mallow	4"				
Wild Buckwheat	5"				
Wild Mustard	8"				
Wild Sunflower ^b	8"				
Wild Poinsettia	6"				

*Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name] can be applied at a maximum rate of 3.2 pints per acre (1.6 pints of Rezult B per acre + 1.6 pints of [Insert Brand Name] per acre).
^aAMS can be substituted at 1 to 2 pounds per acre.
^bFor regrowth or new germination, follow up 7 to 10 days later with Basagran® herbicide. Refer to Basagran label.
^cFor regrowth or new germination, a follow-up application of Poast Plus® herbicide may be necessary. Refer to Poast Plus label.
^dVolunteer corn must be non-Poast Protected. Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name] and Poast Plus will not control volunteer Poast Protected field corn.

Mixing-Bulk/Mini-Bulk and One Gallon Containers

Do not apply Rezult® B herbicide and [Insert Brand Name] in any combination other than a 1:1 ratio.

1. Fill tank of a thoroughly clean sprayer 1/2 to 2/3 full with clean water. Start agitation.
2. Add nitrogen fertilizer.
3. Add tank mix partner if applicable. Allow to mix thoroughly.
4. Add **Rezult B** to the spray tank. Allow to mix thoroughly.
5. Add **[Insert Brand Name]** to the spray tank. Allow to mix thoroughly.
6. Add crop oil concentrate or spray additive (if applicable)* and the remaining volume of water. Allow to mix thoroughly.
7. Maintain constant agitation during application.
8. After dispensing **Rezult B** and **[Insert Brand Name]** into the spray tank, spray within 48 hours.

*Not required with all tank mixes (see **Table 2**)

Procedure For Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean the sprayer thoroughly before and after applying **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]**, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was used. Consult the label of the previously used herbicide for cleaning instructions. If no instructions are available, the steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment before or after applying **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]**.

Step 1 Thoroughly hose down the inside and outside of the equipment while filling the spray tank half full of water.
Flush the system by operating the sprayer until the system is purged of this rinse water.

Step 2 Refill the tank with water while adding 1 gallon of household ammonia, 1 pint of household dishwashing detergent, or 1 pound of dishwasher detergent per 100 gallons of water. Or add a commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions.

Operate the pump to circulate the detergent solution through the sprayer system for 5 to 10 minutes and discharge a small amount of solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for 24 hours.

Step 3 Flush the detergent solution out of the spray tank through the boom.

Step 4 Remove the nozzles and screens and flush the system with a minimum of 50 gallons of water twice.

The products listed in **Table 2** can be tank mixed with **Rezult B** and **[Insert Brand Name] herbicides**. Read and follow the applicable **Restrictions and Limitations** and **Directions For Use** in this label and the respective labels for products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Additives

Adjuvants are needed with these tank mixes to achieve consistent postemergence weed control. The standard label recommendation is 0.5 to 1 pint (maximum) of oil concentrate per acre plus 1 to 2 quarts (maximum) of UAN per acre. AMS can be substituted for UAN (1 pound of AMS equals 1 quart of UAN).

Note: DO NOT add crop oil concentrate as an additive when tank mixing **Banvel® herbicide, Clarity® herbicide** or 2,4-D (LVE) with **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]**.

Table 2. Rezult B and [Insert Brand Name] Tank Mix Partners

Crop	Tank Mix Partners	
	Product	Rate of Application (per acre)
Dry Beans	Raptor®	_____1
	Pursuit®	_____1
Dry Peas	MCPA	_____1
	Thistrol®	_____1
Soybeans	Ultra Blazer®	Up to 10 ozs
	Raptor	_____1
	Pursuit	_____1
	Classic® FirstRate®	Up to 0.5 oz _____1
Peppermint and Spearmint	Buctril®	_____1
	Sinbar®	_____1
	Stinger®	_____1
Poast Protected® Field Corn	Atrazine	_____1
	Banvel	Up to 8 ozs
	Clarity	Up to 8 ozs
	2,4-D (LVE)	Up to 3 ozs

¹See product label

Restrictions and Limitations

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DO NOT apply the tank mix of **Rezult® B herbicide** and **[Insert Brand Name]** to labeled crops under stress due to lack of moisture, previous herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or cold temperatures, as crop injury may result.

DO NOT apply to weeds under stress, such as stress due to lack of moisture, previous herbicide injury, mechanical injury or cold temperatures, as unsatisfactory control could result.

DO NOT apply if rainfall or irrigation is expected within one hour following application.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides or miticides), additives or fertilizers not recommended on the label.

BASF does not recommend the use of **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** in tank mixes other than those listed on BASF labels, supplemental labels, or technical bulletins. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than BASF recommended combinations.

DO NOT apply **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** as a preplant or preemergent treatment prior to corn, millet, sorghum, or small grain crops.

DO NOT apply **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** through any type of irrigation system.

DO NOT apply **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** to dry beans or dry peas within 30 days of harvest.

In dry beans and dry peas, **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pints of **Basagran® herbicide** or 2.9 pints of **Poast® herbicide** per acre after an application of 3.2 pints of **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** per acre in one season.

DO NOT apply **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** to dry bean fields until beans have at least the first trifoliolate leaf fully expanded or to dry pea fields before dry peas have at least 3 pairs of leaves (4 nodes) because severe crop damage may occur.

DO NOT apply **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** to dry peas under stress from root rot.

DO NOT apply **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** to garbanzo beans or lupines at any stage of growth, as severe crop damage may occur.

Not recommended for use on adzuki beans in California.

DO NOT apply **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** to peppermint or spearmint within 20 days of harvest.

DO NOT apply **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name] herbicides** to soybeans within 75 days of harvest.

DO NOT graze treated soybean fields and **DO NOT** feed treated soybean forage (green succulent) or ensilage to livestock. **DO NOT** cut treated soybean fields for hay for at least 30 days after the last treatment of **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]**. Only processed meal from seed or hay may be fed to animals.

DO NOT apply **Rezult B and [Insert Brand Name]** in any combination other than a 1:1 ratio.

In soybeans, **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pints of **Basagran** or 5.9 pints of **Poast Plus® herbicide** per acre after an application of 3.2 pints of **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** per acre in one season.

DO NOT apply more than a total of 3.2 pints of **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** per acre in one season.

DO NOT apply more than a total of 2 pounds of bentazon active ingredient (ai) from all sources per acre per calendar year.

DO NOT apply **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** to corn hybrids which are not specifically labeled as **Poast Protected®** field corn because severe crop injury will occur.

Over-the-top applications of **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** in **Poast Protected** field corn may be made until the onset of pollen shed. **DO NOT** apply **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** after pollination occurs.

DO NOT apply **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** to **Poast Protected** field corn within 60 days of harvest of corn grain or fodder.

DO NOT apply **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** to **Poast Protected** field corn within 45 days of harvest of corn forage/silage.

In **Poast Protected** field corn, **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pints of **Basagran** or 2.9 pints of **Poast Plus** per acre after an application of 3.2 pints of **Rezult B + [Insert Brand Name]** per acre in one season.

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DO NOT graze treated **Poast Protected**® field corn fields for at least 12 days after the last treatment of **Rezult**® B herbicide + **[Insert Brand Name]**.

In peppermint and spearmint, **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pints of **Basagran**® herbicide or 3.9 pints of **Poast**® herbicide per acre after an application of 3.2 pints of **Rezult** B + **[Insert Brand Name]** per acre in one season.

Restrictions and Limitations for Tank Mixes

(partial list)

Always read and follow all label directions when using any pesticide alone or in tank mixes. The most restrictive labeling applies.

DO NOT apply tank mixes to crops that have been subjected to stress conditions such as drought, flooding, frost or hail damage; high temperature stress or wilt; injury from herbicides or excess fertilizer or soil salts; wind injury; widely fluctuating temperatures; stress symptoms from disease, nematodes or insects; or cold temperatures, when maximum daily temperature is below 70° F or soil temperature is below 60° F because weeds will not be actively growing and control may be reduced.

DO NOT apply tank mixes through any type of irrigation system.

Avoid drift to all other crops and nontarget areas.

Follow rotational restrictions as provided on each herbicide's respective labeling.

Thoroughly clean sprayer before and immediately after applying these tank mixes.

For postemergence applications of **Rezult** B + **[Insert Brand Name]** plus atrazine, if there have been no previous soil applications to that crop, the maximum rate of atrazine from all sources is 2 pounds of atrazine per acre.

If there has been a previous soil application to that crop, **DO NOT** exceed a total of 2.5 pounds of active ingredient per acre, per calendar year.

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 must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the 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. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BASF MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND BASF'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED TO REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BASF AND THE SELLER DISCLAIM ANY LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF.

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BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709



The Chemical Company

III. MAIN LABEL FOR INDUSTRIAL, TURF, AND ORNAMENTAL USES

[INSERT BRAND NAME]
herbicide

Complete Directions For Use

Active Ingredient*:

sethoxydim: [2-[1-(ethoxyimino)butyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one] 13.0%

Other 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/PRECAUCIÓN

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

See inside for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Net Contents:

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 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • 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	
<p>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).</p>	

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. For more options, refer to **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** reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, 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.

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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 \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or viton \geq 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.

Storage and Disposal for Non-homeowner Use

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

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake

(capacity \leq 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows:

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

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

Storage and Disposal for Homeowner Use

Pesticide 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.

Container Disposal

Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse this container. When empty, offer for recycling, if available.

If partly filled. Call your local solid waste agency or call 1-800-CLEANUP (253-2687) 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 1-800-424-9300
BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- Your local doctor for immediate treatment
- Your local poison control center (hospital)
- BASF Corporation: 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

General Information

[Insert Brand Name] is a selective, broad-spectrum, postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds in turf, ornamentals, nonfood, and non-crop sites listed on this label. **[Insert Brand Name]** does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds. All grass crops, such as sorghum, corn, small grains, and rice, as well as ornamental grasses, such as turf, are susceptible to **[Insert Brand Name]**. A program for total vegetation suppression may necessitate the use of a broadleaf herbicide. Any combination treatment using **[Insert Brand Name]**, either tank mixed or sequential, should be tested to determine if seed-head 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.

[Insert Brand Name] may be used in or around the following sites:

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

Mode of Action

[Insert Brand Name] 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 **[Insert Brand Name]** 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 if **[Insert Brand Name]** can safely be used on all varieties and species of nonbearing food crops, trees, shrubs, ornamentals, bedding plants, ground covers, nursery plants, wildflowers, Christmas trees, turf and other nonfood crops under all conditions. It is recommended, therefore, that the professional user determine if **[Insert Brand Name]** can be used safely before broad use by applying the recommended use rate of **[Insert Brand Name]** 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 **[Insert Brand Name]** (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 **[Insert Brand Name]** uniformly and completely to the foliage of grasses on a spray-to-wet basis. 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 **[Insert Brand Name]**. Cultivating 7 to 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 **[Insert Brand Name]**. 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.

Application Instructions

Applications (aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray) can be made to actively growing grassy weeds at the rates and growth stages listed in **Table 1** and **Table 2**, unless instructed differently in **Crop-specific Information**. The most effective control will result from making postemergence applications of **[Insert Brand Name]** 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 wind speed is greater than 10 mph.

Ground Application (Broadcast)

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

Spray Pressure. Use 30 to 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 because 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

[Insert Brand Name] can be applied using tank-type sprayers, knapsack sprayers, high-volume equipment with handguns, or other suitable nozzle arrangements. Prepare a solution of **[Insert Brand Name]** in water according to **Table 3**.

DO NOT make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatment.

Table 1. Application Rates for Grass Control

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Grass	[Insert Brand Name] (rate)	
	Grasses up to 6" height	Grasses up to 12" height
Bahiagrass ¹ Barnyardgrass Bentgrass, colonial Bentgrass, highland Broadleaf signalgrass Crabgrass, large ^{1,2} Crabgrass, smooth ^{1,2} Downy brome ³ German velvetgrass ¹ Goosegrass ^{1,2} Johnsongrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, seedling Junglerice Lovegrass Orchardgrass, seedling Panicum, browntop Panicum, fall Panicum, Texas Quackgrass Ryegrass, annual ⁴ Sandbur, field Shattercane/Wildcane Sprangletop, red* Tall Fescue, seedling Volunteer, barley Volunteer, oats Volunteer, rye Volunteer, wheat Wild oats Wild proso millet Wirestem muhly Witchgrass Woolly cupgrass	2.25 pints per acre or 0.8 fluid ounce per 1,000 square feet	3.75 pints per acre or 1.4 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet
¹ Up to 4" ² In seedling centipedegrass and fine fescue, use 1.5 pints per acre or 0.5 fluid ounce per 1,000 square feet. ³ Up to 6" ⁴ Up to 8" * Not recommended in Arizona or western New Mexico.		

Table 2. Spot Treatment Application Rates

Grass (see Appendix for the complete list of grasses controlled)	Concentration of [Insert Brand Name] 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 (gallons)	Amount of [Insert Brand Name] herbicide to be Added (fl oz)	
	1.5% v/v	2.25% v/v
1	2	3
3	6	9
5	9.5	14.5

Additives

No additives or adjuvants are recommended for use with [Insert Brand Name].

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.

- 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.
- 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.
- Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions). Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- Water-soluble products.** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- Emulsifiable concentrates ([Insert Brand Name]).** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- Water-soluble additives.** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- Let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
- 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 bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. **DO NOT** use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

Mixing Order

- Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank half full of clean water.
- 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 are evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
- Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
- Water-soluble products.**
- Emulsifiable concentrates ([Insert Brand Name]).**

- Water-soluble additives.**
- Remaining quantity of water.**

Maintain constant agitation during application.

Tank Mixing Application

Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and **Directions For Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. Refer to **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 [Insert Brand Name] 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 [Insert Brand Name]. However, **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate per application as listed in **Table 1**. If regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grasses emerges, reapply [Insert Brand Name] according to recommended rates in **Table 1**.

Tank Mix Partners

The following herbicides may be tank mixed with [Insert Brand Name] according to the instructions in the respective product labels.

- **Basagran® T/O**
- **Goal® 2XL**
- **Stinger®**

Physical incompatibility, reduced grass weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing [Insert Brand Name] 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.

General Restrictions and Limitations - All Crops

- **Maximum seasonal use rate.** See **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 [Insert Brand Name] label.
- **DO NOT** use treated vegetation as pasture, hay, feed, or forage.
- **DO NOT** apply [Insert Brand Name] with another pesticide when 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. 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.** [Insert Brand Name] is rainfast 1 hour after application.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation equipment.

Crop-specific Information

Christmas Tree and Deciduous Tree Farms

[Insert Brand Name] 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 [Insert Brand Name] can be used safely prior to broad use by applying the recommended use rate of [Insert Brand Name] 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>
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Fir, Frasier	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Fir, grand	<i>Abies grandis</i>
Fir, noble	<i>Abies procera (A. nobilis)</i>
Fir, Nordmann	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>
Fir, red	<i>Abies magnifica</i>
Fir, Shasta	<i>Abies magnifica</i>
Fir, Turkish	<i>Abies bornmuelleriana</i>
Fir, white	<i>Abies concolor</i>
Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Pine, Austrian	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, lodgepole	<i>Pinus contorta latifolia</i>
Pine, Monterey	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Pine, ponderosa	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pine, Southern (longleaf)	<i>Pinus palustris</i>
Pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
Pine, white	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Spruce, Black Hills	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Spruce, Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, white	<i>Picea glauca</i>

[Insert Brand Name] + Goal® 2XL herbicide
[Insert Brand Name]: Up to 3.75 pints per acre
Goal 2XL: 1.0 to 2.0 pints per acre

This tank mix may be applied to control a broad spectrum of grass and broadleaf weeds in conifers and Christmas trees. Consult the **Goal 2XL** label for the list of grassy weeds and/or broadleaf weeds controlled. See previous pages for the minimum recommended rates of [Insert Brand Name], and see the **Goal 2XL** label for minimum rates of **Goal 2XL**. For season-long control, 2 to 3 applications may be needed. In some cases, reduced grass control may result when tank mixing [Insert Brand Name] with **Goal 2XL**.

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 2XL** label. Refer to **Goal 2XL** label for preemergence 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.

[Insert Brand Name] + Stinger® herbicide
[Insert Brand Name]: 0.5 to 1.5 pints per acre
Stinger: Refer to manufacturer's label.

A postemergence tank mix application of [Insert Brand Name] + **Stinger** will not only control a broad spectrum of grasses, but also certain broadleaf weeds (such as Canada thistle, clover, vetch, knapweed); [Insert Brand Name] will 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 **[Insert Brand Name]** 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**, **[Insert Brand Name]** may be applied as a directed spray away from the foliage of desired plants.

[Insert Brand Name] may also be applied to sites such as rights-of-way, fallow land, noncrop areas and nonfood crop areas such as airports, industrial sites, roadsides, storage yards, and other areas listed in **General Information**. Repeat application if new germination or regrowth occurs.

Ornamental Sites

Tank Mixes

[Insert Brand Name] + Basagran® T/O herbicide

[Insert Brand Name]: Up to 3.75 pints per acre

Basagran T/O: Up to 2 pints per acre

This tank mix 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** 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** label for this listing.

Roadsides, Rights-of-way, and Nonfood Crop Alleyways

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

[Insert Brand Name] will suppress the initiation and development of the seed heads of established tall fescue. Discoloration of the fescue will occur soon after application and may persist for 2 to 8 weeks depending on environmental conditions. Avoid applying to any tall fescue area where discoloration is aesthetically unacceptable.

Timing. Apply **[Insert Brand Name]** to tall fescue before the emergence of seed heads 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 **[Insert Brand Name]**.

Rate. Apply 1.5 pints per acre (0.6 ounce per 1,000 square feet) of **[Insert Brand Name]**.

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

Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT make more than one application of **[Insert Brand Name]** to tall fescue per year.

Treated vegetation may not be used as feed, forage, hay, or silage. **[Insert Brand Name]** will not injure clovers, vetch, or other broadleaf plants that may be present.

Tree Farms

ESTABLISHED TALL FESCUE GROWTH SUPPRESSION

[Insert Brand Name] 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 **[Insert Brand Name]** application or injury may occur. Follow the directions on rates and timing closely.

Timing. Apply **[Insert Brand Name]** to tall fescue after it has had 4 to 6 inches of new growth, before the emergence of seed heads, 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 **[Insert Brand Name]**.

Rate. Apply 3 to 3.75 pints of **[Insert Brand Name]** per acre (0.6 to 0.7 ounce per 1,000 square feet). For greater fescue suppression, up to 60 fluid ounces of **[Insert Brand Name]** 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 **[Insert Brand Name]** are advised to begin using **[Insert Brand Name]** 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.

Turf, Lawns, Rights-of-way

FINE FESCUE GROWN FOR TURF SEED (Not for use in California)

[Insert Brand Name] may be used to control annual and perennial grass weeds in fine fescue. On seedling centipede grass, **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 pints per acre per application or 3 pints per acre per season. On established centipede grass, **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 **[Insert Brand Name]** at other times of the year will generally result in reduced control of these problem grass weeds. **[Insert Brand Name]** does not control annual bluegrass or rattail fescue.

DO NOT apply [Insert Brand Name] to desirable tall fescue turf.

Table 5. Application Rates for Pacific Northwest Only

Grass Species	Weed Size (inches)	Rate per Acre* (pints)
Annual Grasses		
Annual ryegrass	4 to 8	2.25
Downy brome ¹	2 to 6	3.75
Perennial Grasses		
German velvetgrass	2 to 4	3 to 3.75
Colonial and Highland bentgrasses	2 to 4	2.25 to 3.75
¹ Also called cheatgrass. * If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge, make a second application at the same rate and weed size.		

Tank Mixes

[Insert Brand Name] + Basagran® T/O herbicide

[Insert Brand Name]: 2.25 pints per acre

Basagran T/O: 2 to 4 pints per acre

A tank mix of **[Insert Brand Name]** 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.**

Wildflowers

[Insert Brand Name] may be used to control grass in native wildflowers on roadsides and in landscapes.

[Insert Brand Name] will reduce the competition from grasses on wildflower species. Grass competition can cause flower stand thinning, stunting and reduced seed production, which reduces the aesthetic value and the resetting potential of the wildflower stand. Many wildflower species are tolerant of **[Insert Brand Name]** applications such as those listed in the **Appendix**. However, apply **[Insert Brand Name]** prior to blooming.

Application Timing

Apply **[Insert Brand Name]** to grass after wildflowers have emerged, but not during flowering. Apply **[Insert Brand Name]** 4 to 6 weeks after wildflowers have emerged, but always base the application timing on grass size. Make broadcast applications according to **Table 1** and **Table 2**. A second application may be necessary if a new flush of grass occurs later in the growing season.

Tree Species Tolerant to [Insert Brand Name]

- Acacia, knife leaf
(*Acacia cultriformis*)
- Arborvitae, Eastern
(var: *Teehny*) (*Thuja occidentalis*)
- Arborvitae, berkman's, Oriental
(*Thuja orientalis*)
- Ash, green
(*Fraxinus pennsylvanicum*)
- Ash, mountain
(*Sorbus aucuparia*)
- Ash, mountain
(*Sorbus americana decora*)
- Ash, white
(*Fraxinus americana*)
- Basswood, American
(*Tilia americana*)
- Berkman's, Oriental
(*Thuja orientalis*)
- Birch
(*Betula* sp.)
- Birch, Asian white
(var: *Japonica*) (*Betula platyphylla*)
- Birch, European white
(*Betula pendula*)
- Birch, paper
(*Betula papyrifolia*)
- Birch, river, black or red
(*Betula nigra*)
- Black locust
(*Robinia pseudoacacia*)
- Bottle-brush
(*Callistemon lanceolatus*)
- Bottle tree
(*Brachychiton populneus*)
- Brisbane box tree
(*Tristania conferta*)
- Cajeput tree
(*Melaleuca quinquenervia*)
- Carob tree
(*Ceratonia siliqua*)
- Carrot wood
(*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*)
- Catalpa, Southern
(*Catalpa bignonioides*)
- Cherry, black
(*Prunus serotina*)
- Cherry, Carolina
(*Prunus caroliniana* 'compacta')
- Crabapple, flowering
(var: *dalgo*, *radiant*, *red splendor*, *royalty*, *vanguard*, *sylvestris*, *domestic*) (*Malus* sp.)
- Cypress, false
(*Chamaecyparis pisifera*)
- 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*, *lehmannii*, *nicholi granis*)
- Fir
(*Abies* sp.)
- Fir, Douglas
(*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)
- Fir, Frasier
(*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 polyanthemos*)
- Hackberry, common
(*Celtis occidentalis*)
- Hemlock, Canadian
(*Tsuga canadensis*)
- Holly, Chinese
(var: *Bufordii*, *Rotunda*) (*Ilex cornuta*)
- Holly, hybrid
(var: *Nellie Stevens*) (*Ilex spares*)
- Holly, Japanese
(var: *convexa*, *compacta*, *helleri*, *hoogendorn*) (*Ilex crenata*)
- Holly, yaupon
(*Ilex vomitoria*)
- Ironbark, red
(*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*)
- Jacaranda
(*Jacaranda mimosifolia*)
- Kentucky coffee tree
(*Gymnocladus dioicus*)
- Larch, European
(*Larix europa*)
- Laurel, Indian
(*Ficus microcarpa nitida*)
- Linden
(*Tilia americana*)
- Linden, littleleaf
(*Tilia cordata*)
- Locust, honey
(*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*)
- Loquat
(*Eriobotrya japonica*)
- Magnolia, Southern
(*Magnolia grandiflora*)
- Maple, red
(*Acer rubrum*)
- Maple, Japanese
(*Acer palmatum*)

Maple, silver (<i>Acer saccharinum</i>)	Pine, Mugho (<i>Pinus mugho</i>)
Mimosa tree (silk tree) (<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>)	Pine, ponderosa (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>)
Myoporum (<i>Myoporum laetum</i>)	Pine, Western yellow (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>)
New Zealand Christmas tree (<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>)	Pine, red (<i>Pinus resinosa</i>)
Oak (<i>Quercus</i>)	Pine, Scotch (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)
Oak, water (<i>Quercus nigra</i>)	Pine, shore (<i>Pinus contra</i>)
Oak, willow (<i>Quercus phellos</i>)	Pine, slash (<i>Pinus ellottii</i>)
Olive tree (<i>Olea europaea</i>)	Pine, Southern (<i>Pinus palustris</i>)
Olive, Russian (<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>)	Pine, Virginia (<i>Pinus virginiana</i>)
Orchid tree, purple (<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>)	Pine, white (<i>Pinus strobus</i>)
Osage orange (<i>Maclura pomifera</i>)	Pine, yew (<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>)
Palm, Mediterranean fan (<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>)	Plum, wild (<i>Prunus americana</i>)
Palm, pygmy date (<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>)	Poplar, hybrid (<i>Populus alba</i>)
Palm, queen (<i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i>)	Popular, tulip tree (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)
Palm, sago (<i>Cycas revoluta</i>)	Popular, yellow (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)
Palm, windmill (<i>Tracheocarpus fortunei</i>)	Purpleleaf, Bailey acacia (<i>Acacia baileyana</i>)
Palo verde, green (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	Redwood, coast (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)
Paulownia royal (<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>)	Sandcherry, Western (<i>Prunus besseyi</i>)
Pear, common (<i>Pyrus communis</i>)	Sensitive plant (<i>Mimosa pudica</i>)
Pear, evergreen (<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>)	Silk tree (<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>)
Pear, Ussurian (<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>)	Spruce, Black Hills (var: <i>Densata</i>) (<i>Picea glauca</i>)
Pepper, Brazilian (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>)	Spruce, Colorado blue (<i>Picea pungens</i>)
Pine, Aleppo (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>)	Spruce, Norway (<i>Picea abies</i>)
Pine, Austrian (<i>Pinus nigra</i>)	Spruce, white (<i>Picea glauca</i>)
Pine, Canary Island (<i>Pinus canariensis</i>)	Strawberry tree (<i>Arbutus unedo</i>)
Pine, Caribbean slash (<i>Pinus caribean</i>)	Sumac, African (<i>Rhus lancea</i>)
Pine, Italian stone (<i>Pinus pinea</i>)	Sumac, standard (<i>Rhus lancea</i>)
Pine, jack (<i>Pinus banksiana</i>)	Sweet gum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflus</i>)
Pine, Japanese black (<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>)	Sycamore (<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>)
Pine, Japanese white (<i>Pinus parviflora</i>)	Tea tree, Australian (<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>)
Pine, loblolly (<i>Pinus taeda</i>)	Tipu tree (<i>Tipuana tipu</i>)

- Walnut, black
(*Juglans nigra*)
- Weeping fig, exotic
(*Ficus benjamina*)
- Willow
(*Salix matsudana tortuosa*)
- Willow, Australian
(*Geijera parviflora*)
- Willow, desert
(*Pittosporum phillyraeoides*)
- Willow, peppermint
(*Agonis flexuosa*)
- Yate, bushy
(*Eucalyptus lehmannii*)
- Yew, English
(*Taxus baccata*)
- Shrub Species Tolerant to [Insert Brand Name]**
- Abelia, glossy
(*Abelia grandiflora*)
- Acacia, Bailey
(*Acacia baileyana*)
- Acacia, knife leaf
(*Acacia cultriformis*)
- Acacia, prostrate
(*Acacia redolens*)
- Acacia, Sydney golden wattle
(*Acacia longifolia*)
- Andromeda
(*Pieris japonica*)
- 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*)
- Bluebeard
(*Caryopteris clandonensis*)
- Boxwood, African
(*Myrsine africana*)
- Boxwood, common
(*Buxus sempervirens*)
- Boxwood, Japanese
(var: *Japonica*) (*Buxus microphylla*)
- Buckthorn, Alder
(*Rhamnus frangula*)
- Buckthorn, Glossy
(*Rhamnus frangula*)
- Camellia
(*Camellia japonica*) (*Camellia sasanqua*)
- Cedar, Eastern red
(var: *Pyramidiformus, canearit*)
- Cedar
(*Juniperus virginiana*)
- Cherry, brush
(*Eugenia myrtifolia*)
- Cherry, Manchu, Nanking
(*Prunus tomentosa*)
- Chokecherry sp.
(*Aronia meloelata*)
- Copper plant, Caribbean
(*Euphoria cotinifolia*)
- Cotoneaster, bearberry
(*Cotoneaster dammerii*)
- Cotoneaster, cranberry
(*Cotoneaster apiculata*)
- Cotoneaster, 'lowfast' Peking
(*Cotoneaster acutifolia*)
- Coyote bush
(*Baccharis pilularis*)
- Cranberry bush, American
(*Viburnum trilobum*)
- Cranberry bush, 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
(*Euonymus japonica*)
- Euonymus, evergreen
(var: golden, silver king)
- Euonymus, winged
(*Euonymus alata*)
- Fig, creeping
(*Ficus repens*)
- Firethorn
(*Pyracantha graberi*)
- Forsythia, greenstem
(*Forsythia viridissima bronxeniss*)
- Flax, New Zealand
(*Phormium tenax*)
- Fuschia, Australian
(*Correa pulchella*)
- Gardenia
(var: *Mystery, Radicans*) (*Gardenia augusta*)
(*Gardenia jasminoides*)
- Gardenia, dwarf
(var: *Veitchii*) (*Gardenia jasminoides*)
- Gold vine, Guinea
(*Hibbertia scandens*)
- Hakea
(*Hakea proteacea*)
- Hawthorn, Indian
(*Phaphiolepis indica*)
- Hibiscus, blue
(*Alyogyne huegelli*)

- Hibiscus, Chinese
(*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*)
- Holly, dwarf Burford
(var: *Burfordii Nana*) (*Ilex cornuta*)
- Honeysuckle, bush
(*Diervilla lonicera*)
- Honeysuckle, cape
(*Tecomaria capensis*)
- Hydrangea
(*Hydrangea macrophylla*)
- Jasmine, Asiatic
(*Trachelospermum asiaticum*)
- Jasmine, orange
(*Murraya paniculata*)
- Jasmine, star
(*Trachelospermum jasminoides*)
- Jasmine, winter
(*Jasmine nudiflorum*)
- Jessamine, Carolina
(*Gelsemium sempervirens*)
- Jujuba
(*Simmondsia chinensis*)
- Juniper, Chinese
(var: Maneyi, Old Gold, Phtzerana, Sea Green, Hekii, Nana, Torulosa, Phtzerana (Aurea, Pfitzer, Golden Pfitzer) (*Juniperus chinensis*)
- Juniper, creeping (var: Bluechip, Hughes, Plumosa, Prince of Wales, Webber, Wiltonii, Bar Harbor, Andorra, Variegata, Youngstown Blue Rug) (*Juniperus horizontalis*)
- Juniper, Ozark
(*Juniperus* sp.)
- Juniper, 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*)
- Juniper, shore
(var: *Compacta*) (*Juniperus conferta*)
- Juniper, tam
(var: *Tamariscifolia*) (*Juniperus sabina*)
- Lantana, purple trailing
(*Lantana montevidensis*)
- Laurustinus
(*Viburnum tinus*)
- Lemonade berry
(*Rhus integrifolia*)
- Lilac, common purple
(*Syringa vulgaris purpurea*)
- Liriope, green
(*Liriope muscari*)
- Liriope, 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 heterophyllus*)
- Osmanthus, sweet olive
(*Osmanthus fragrans*)
- Palm, natal
(var: Green carpet tuttle) (*Carissa grandiflora*)
- Pampas grass
(*Cortaderia selloana*)
- Photinia
(*Photinia* sp.)
- Photinia, 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 macrophyllus*)
- Princess flower
(*Tibouchina urvilleana*)
- Privet
(*Ligustrum indica*)
- Privet, gloss
(var: Lake Tresca) (*Ligustrum lucidum*)
- Privet, Japanese
(*Ligustrum japonicum*)
- Privet, Texas
(*Ligustrum texanum*)
- Privet, waxleaf
(*Ligustrum japonicum*)
- Purple hop bush
(*Dodonaea viscosa*)
- Pyracantha
(*Pyracantha graberi*)
- Rhododendron sp.
(Rhododendron - Azalea)
(var: Hinocrimson, Hershey red, Coral blue, Hinodigiri, Christmas cheer, Pink ruffle, Formosa flame, Delaware Valley white, New white)
- Sandcherry, purpleleaf
(*Prunus cistena*)
- Serviceberry, Allegheny
(*Amelanchier laevis*)
- Serviceberry, 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 vanhoutteii*) (var: Anthony waterer, Froebellii, goldflame)
(*Spiraea bumalda*) (var: fairy queen) (*Spiraea trilobataioica*)
(var: Snowbound) (*Spiraea nipponicaioica*)
- Star plant, lavender
(*Grewia occidentalis*)
- Tea tree, Australian
(*Leptospermum laevigatum*)
- Tea tree, New Zealand
(var: Red glow) (*Leptospermum scoparium*)
- Texas ranger
(*Leucophyllum frutescens*)
- Toyon, California holly
(*Hetermeles arbutifolia*)
- Trumpet vine, pink
(*Pandorea rosea*)
- Veronica
(*Hebe 'Coed'*)
- Viburnum, Japanese
(*Viburnum japonicum*)
- Viburnum, Sandankwa
(*Viburnum suspensum*)
- Wayfaring tree
(*Viburnum lantanooides*)
- Weeping fig, exotica
(*Ficus benjamina*)
- Wheeler dwarf, Variegated
(var: Wheller) (*Pittosporum tobira*)
- Yellow bells
(*Tecoma stans*)
- Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow
(*Brunfelsia calycina*)
- Yew
(*Taxus cuspidata vigatum*)
- Ornamentals and Bedding Plants Tolerant to [Insert Brand Name]**
- Alyssum
(*Alyssum* sp.)
- Asparagus, myers
(var: Meyeri) (*Asparagus densiflorus*)
- Asparagus, sprenger
(var: Sprengeri) (*Asparagus densiflorus*)
- Aster, New York
(*Aster novi-belgii*)
- Aster, 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
(*Calastrus scandens*)
- Black-eyed Susan
(var: Goldilocks) (*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, Marguerite
(*Chrysanthemum frutescens*) (*Chrysanthemum indicum*)
- Cockscomb
(*Celosia argentea*) (*Canna*)
- Coleus
(*Coleus blumei*)
- Coneflower, purple
(var: Gloriosa Dairy) (*Echinacea purpurea*)
- Coralbells
(*Heuchera sanguinea*)
- Coreopsis
(var: Sunray) (*Coreopsis lanceolata*)
- Cup of gold vine
(*Solandra 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 deltooides*)
- Dragonhead, false
(*Physostegia virginiana*)
- Dusty Miller
(*Centaurea cineraria*)
- Fern, sprenger asparagus
(*Asparagus densiflorus Sprengeri*)
- Fescue, blue
(*Festuca ovina*)
- Flowering tobacco
(*Nicotiana* sp.)
- Fountain grass, red
(*Pennisetum setaceum*)
- Gazania
(*Gazania ringens leucolaena*) (*Gazania* sp.)
- Geranium
(*Geranium* sp.)
- Geranium, 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*)
- Honeysuckle, fly
(var: Emerald Mound, Clavey's Dwarf) (*Lonicera xylosteum*)
- Honeysuckle, Japanese
(*Lonicera japonica*)
- Honeysuckle, morrow
(*Lonicera morrowii*)
- Honeysuckle, tatarian
(var: Zabeli) (*Lonicera tatarica*)
- Hopseed bush, purple
(var: *Purpurea*) (*Dodonaea viscosa*)
- Impatiens
(*Impatiens* sp.)
- Iris
(*Iris* sp.)
- Iris, African
(*Dietes bicolor*)
- Ivy, grape
(var: Ellen Danica) (*Cissus rhombifolia*)
- Jack-in-the-Pulpit
(*Arisaema pusillum*) (Mrs. Bradshaw Improved)
- Jade plant
(*Crassula argentea*)
- Jasmine, Madagascar
(*Stephanotis floribunda*)
- Lamb's ear
(*Stachys lanata*)
- 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 baueri*)
- Mirror plant, variegated
(*Coprosma repens*)
- Moneywort, creeping Jenny
(*Lysimachia nummularia*)
- Moss, rose
(*Portulaca grandiflora*)
- Moss, 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) (*Lythrumvirgatum*)
- 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*)
- Snail vine
(*Vigna caracalla*)
- Snapdragon
(*Antirrhinum majus*)
- Speedwell, spike
(*Veronica spicata*)
- Statice, perennial
(*Limonium perezii*)
- Stock
(*Mattiola incana*)
- Sweet grass
(*Acorus gramineus*)
- Sweet William
(*Dianthus barbatus*)
- Transvaal daisy
(*Gerbera jamesonii*)
- Trumpet vine, blood red
(*Distictis buccinatoria*)
- Trumpet vine, lavender
(*Clytostoma callistegioides*)
- Trumpet vine, pink
(*Pandorea rosea*)
- Tulip
(*Tulipa* spp.)
- Verbena
(*Verbena* sp.)
- Wandering Jew
(*Tradescantia* sp.)

Wisteria
(*Wisteria sinensis*)
Yarrow
(var: Cerise Queen) (*Achillea Millefolium*)
Yarrow, debutante
(*Achillea taygetea* v.)
Yellow trumpet
(*Macfadyena unguis-cati*)
Zinnia
(*Zinnia elegans*)

Ground Covers Tolerant to [Insert Brand Name]

Aaron's beard
(*Hypericum calycinum*)
Aptenia
(var: Red apple) (*Aptenia cordifolia*)
Bergenia, winter-blooming
(*Bergenia crassifolia*)
Bugleweed
(*Ajuga reptans*)
Capeweed
(*Arctotheca calendula*)
Carpathian, harebell
(*Campanula carpatica*)
Cinquefoil, spring
(*Potentilla tabernaemontani*)
Coyote brush
(var: Twin peaks) (*Baccharis pilularis*)
Crownvetch
(*Coronilla varia*)
Cushion bush
(*Calocephalus brownii*)
Daisy, freeway
(*Osteospermum*)
Daisy, trailing African
(*Osteospermum*)
Daisy, white African
(*Osteospermum fruticosum alba*)
Gazania, trailing
(*Gazania regens leucolaena*)
Green carpet
(*Herniaria glabra*)
Ivy, Algerian
(*Hedera canariensis*)
Ivy, Boston
(*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*)
Ivy, English
(*Hedera helix*) (var: California)
Ivy, grape
(var: Ellen Danica) (*Cissus rhombifolia*)
Ivy, Hahn's
(var: Hahnii) (*Hedera helix*)
Lantana, lavender
(*Lantana montevidensis*)
Lily-turf, big blue
(*Liriope muscari*)
Lippla
(*Phyla nodiflora*)
Mondo grass
(*Ophiopogon japonicus*)
Myoporum
(var: Prostratum) (*Myoporum parvifolium*)

Pachysandra
(*Pachysandra terminalis*)
Periwinkle
(*Vinca major*)
Plumbago, dwarf
(*Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*)
Pork and beans
(*Sedum rubrotinctum*)
Rosea ice plant
(*Drosanthemum floribundum*)
Rosemary, dwarf
(var: Prostratus) (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)
Rupture wort
(*Herniaria glabra*)
St. Johnswort, creeping
(*Hypericum calycinum*)
Stonecrop, sedum
(*Sedum rubrotinctum*)
Verbena
(*Verbena officinalis*)
Verbena, blue
(*Verbena peruviana*)

Wildflowers Tolerant to [Insert Brand Name]

African daisy
Dimorphotheca aurantiaca
Baby blue eyes
Nemophila insignis
Baby snapdragon
Linaria macrocanna
Baby's breath
Gypsophila muralis
Bachelor button
Centaurea cyanus
Bird's eyes
Gilia tricolor
Black-eyed Susan
Rudbeckia hirta
Blanketflower
Gaillardia aristata
Blue fescue
Festuca ovina glauca
Blue flax
Linum lewisii
Butterflyweed
Asclepias tuberosa
Calendula
Calendula officinalis
California poppy
Eschscholzia californica
Calliopsis
Coreopsis tinctoria
Candytuft
Iberis sempervirens
Carnation
Dianthus
Catchfly
Silene armeria
Chicory
Chicory intybus
Chinese houses
Collinsia heterophylla

Appendix (continued)

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Columbine <i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	Purple coneflower <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
Corn poppy <i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Purpleknot toadflax <i>Linaria</i> sp.
Cornflower <i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Queen Anne's lace <i>Daucus carota</i>
Cosmos <i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Red ribbons <i>Clarkia concinna</i>
Creeping daisy	Rocket larkspur <i>Delphinium ajacis</i>
Dames rocket <i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Sainfoin <i>Conobrychis vicifolia</i>
Drummond phlox <i>Phlox drummondii</i>	Sand bluebonnet <i>Lupinus subcaruosus</i>
Dwarf primrose <i>Oenothera</i> sp.	Scarlet flax <i>Linum rubrum</i>
Firewheel <i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	Showy primrose <i>Oenothera speciosa</i>
Five spot cornflower <i>Centaurea</i> sp.	Siberian wallflower <i>Cheiranthus</i> spp.
Foxglove <i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Spurred snapdragon <i>Linaria macrocanna</i>
Godetia <i>Clarkia amoeria</i>	Stock <i>Matthiola maritima</i>
Grayhead coneflower <i>Echinacea pallida</i>	Sulfur cosmos <i>Cosmos sulfureus</i>
Hard fescue <i>Festuca longifolium</i>	Sweet alyssum <i>Lobularia maritima</i>
Indian blanket <i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	Sweet William <i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Indian paintbrush <i>Castilleja coccinea</i>	Texas bluebonnet <i>Lupinus texensis</i>
Jewels of Opar <i>Talinum paniculatum</i>	Tickseed <i>Coreopsis lanceolate</i>
Johnny-jump-up <i>Viola pedata</i>	Tidy tips <i>Layia platyglossa</i>
Lance-leaved coreopsis <i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Virginian stock <i>Malcolmia maritima</i>
Lemon mint <i>Monarda citriodora</i>	Wallflower <i>Cheiranthus allionii</i>
Liatris <i>Liatris spicata</i>	White yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</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>	

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</i> sp.
Potentilla (var: Jackmanni, K. VanDyke)	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> <i>Potentilla verna</i>
Privet, Japanese	<i>Ligustrum japonica</i>
Ornamentals	
Snow-in-summer	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>

Nonbearing Food Crops and Nursery Liners Tolerant to [Insert Brand Name]
Almonds
Apples
Apricots
Asparagus
Avocados
Blackberries
Blueberries
Cherries
Crabapples
Cranberries
Dates
Figs
Grapefruits
Grapes
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.

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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>Bromus tectorum</i>
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Cupgrass, woolly	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>
Fescue, fine	<i>Festuca</i> sp.
Fescue, Chewings	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Fescue, creeping red	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Fescue, hard	<i>Festuca longifolia</i>
Fescue, rattail	<i>Festuca myuros</i>
Fescue, sheep	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Fescue, tall	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
Foxtail, giant (Pigeongrass)	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>
Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis ciliaris</i>
Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Panicum, browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatu</i>
Panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>
Red sprangletop	<i>Lepidochloa 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>
Volunteer oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>
Volunteer rye	<i>Secale Cereale</i>
Volunteer 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>

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Sites

[Insert Brand Name] 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 soil and topsoil
- Public buildings
- Recreation areas
- Rights-of-way
- Roadsides
- Sewage disposal areas
- Shrubs
- Storage yards
- Trees, Christmas trees
- Uncultivated agricultural areas
- Wildflowers

See inside for complete restrictions and limitations and **Application Instructions.**

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