

19713-364

ACCEPTED
DEC - 6 2000
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 19713-364

12/06/2000

1/8



Glyphosate 53.8%

Herbicide

Complete Directions for use in Aquatic and Other Non-crop Sites.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Glyphosate, N-(phosphonomethyl) glycine in the form of its isopropylamine salt* 53.8%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 46.2%

TOTAL: 100.0%

*Contains 648 grams per litre or 5.4 pounds per U.S. gallon of active ingredient glyphosate, in the form of its isopropylamine salt. Equivalent to 480 grams per litre or 4 pounds per U.S. gallon of the acid, glyphosate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See FIRST AID Below
SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

EPA Reg. No. 19713-364
EPA Est. No. 19713-MS-1

Net Contents: _____

For information on this pesticide product (including health concerns, medical emergencies or pesticide incidents), call the National Pesticide Telecommunications Network at 1-800-858-7378.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals
CAUTION. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS
Users should: 1) Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. 2) Remove clothing immediately before pesticide gets inside. 3) Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE WITH FOLIAGE, GREEN STEMS, EXPOSED NON-WOODY ROOTS OR FRUIT OF CROPS, DESIRABLE PLANTS AND TREES, BECAUSE SEVERE INJURY OR DESTRUCTION IS LIKELY TO RESULT.

Read the entire label before using this product. Use only according to label instructions.

Not all products recommended on this label are registered for use in CA. Check the registration status of each product in CA before using. Read the "WARRANTY—CONDITIONS OF SALE" statement at the end of the label before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants. This oxygen loss can cause fish suffocation.
In case of: SPILL or LEAK, soak up and remove to a landfill.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied using only stainless steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic and plastic-lined steel containers.

DO NOT MIX, STORE OR APPLY THIS PRODUCT OR SPRAY SOLUTION IN GALVANIZED STEEL OR UNLINED STEEL (EXCEPT STAINLESS STEEL) CONTAINERS OR SPRAY TANKS. Glyphosate or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode causing serious personal injury if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulations.

GENERAL INFORMATION

GLYPHOSATE 53.8% is a water-soluble liquid, mixes readily with water and non-ionic surfactant to be applied as a foliage spray for the control or destruction of most herbaceous plants.

This product moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact to and into the root system. Visible effects on most annual weeds occur within 2 to 4 days but on most Perennial brush species may not occur for 7 days or more. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow the activity of this product and delay visual effects of control. Visible effects are a gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant which advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts.

Unless otherwise directed on this label, delay application until vegetation has emerged and reached the stages described for control of such vegetation under the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label.

Unemerged plants arising from unattached underground rhizomes or root stocks of Perennials will not be affected by the spray and will continue to grow. For this reason best control of most Perennial weeds is obtained when treatment is made at late growth stages approaching maturity.

Always use the higher rate of this product per acre within the recommended range when weed growth is heavy or dense.

Do not treat weeds under poor growing conditions such as drought stress, disease or insect damage as reduced weed control may result. Reduced results may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust.

Reduced control may result when applications are made to any weed or brush species that have been mowed, grazed or cut and have not been allowed to regrow to the recommended stage of treatment.

Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Heavy rainfall or irrigation within 2 hours after application may wash the product off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required.

Manufactured By:
Drexel Chemical Company
P.O. BOX 13327, MEMPHIS, TN 38113-0327
SINCE 1972

When this product comes into contact with soil (on the soil surface or as suspended soil or sediment in water) it is bound to soil particles. Under recommended use situations, once this product is bound to soil particles, it is not available for plant uptake and will not harm off-site vegetation where roots grow into the treatment area or if the soil is transported off-site. Under recommended use conditions, the strong affinity of this product to soil particles prevents this product from leaching out of the soil profile and entering ground water. The affinity between this product and soil particles remains until this product is degraded, which is primarily a biological degradation process carried out under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions by soil microflora.

This product does not provide residual weed control. For subsequent residual weed control, follow a label-approved herbicide program. Read and carefully observe the "PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS" and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used.

Buyer and users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this product or other materials that are not expressly recommended in this label. Mixing this product with herbicides or other materials not recommended on this label may result in reduced performance.

ATTENTION: AVOID DRIFT. EXTREME CARE MUST BE USED WHEN APPLYING THIS PRODUCT TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS AND CROPS.

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop, plants or other areas on which treatment was not intended. The likelihood of plant or crop injury occurring from the use of this product is greatest when winds are gusty or in excess of 5 miles per hour or when other conditions, including lesser wind velocities, will allow spray drift to occur. When spraying avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) which are likely to drift. **AVOID APPLYING AT EXCESSIVE SPEED OR PRESSURE.**

Note: Use of this product in a manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops or other unintended consequences. When not in use, keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

Clean sprayer and parts immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

MIXING

Clean sprayer parts immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

NOTE: REDUCED RESULTS MAY OCCUR IF WATER CONTAINING SOIL IS USED, SUCH AS VISIBLY MUDDY WATER OR WATER FROM PONDS AND DITCHES THAT IS NOT CLEAR.

MIXING WITH WATER AND SURFACTANT: This product mixes readily with water. Mix spray solutions of this product as follows: Fill the mixing or spray tank with the required amount of water. Add the recommended amount of this product and the required surfactant near the end of the filling process and mix well. Use caution to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source. Use approved anti-back-siphoning devices where required by state and local regulations. During mixing and application, foaming of the spray solution may occur. To prevent or minimize foam, avoid the use of mechanical agitators, terminate bypass and return lines at the bottom of the tank and, if needed, use an approved anti-foam or defoaming agent.

Maintain good agitation at all times until the contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation may be required to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Keep bypass line on or near bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzle or line strainers should be no finer than 50-mesh.

When using this product, mix 2 or more quarts of a non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution. Use a non-ionic surfactant labeled for use with herbicides. The surfactant must contain 50 percent or more active ingredient.

These surfactants should not be used in excess of 1 quart per acre when making broadcast applications.

Always read and follow the manufacturer's surfactant label recommendations for best results. Carefully observe all precautionary statements and other information appearing in the surfactant label.

MIXING FOR HAND-HELD SPRAYERS: Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of this product in water as shown in the following table:

Desired Volume	Spray Solution					
	Amount of This Product					
	.75%	1%	1.25%	1.50%	5%	8%
1 gal.	1 fl. oz.	1½ fl. ozs.	1¾ fl. ozs.	2 fl. ozs.	6 fl. ozs.	10¼ fl. ozs.
25 gals.	1½ pts.	1 qt.	1¼ qts.	1½ qts.	5 qts.	2 gals.
100 gals.	3 qts.	1 gal.	1¼ gals.	1½ gals.	5 gals.	8 gals.
2 tpsa. = 1 fl. oz.						

For use in backpack, knapsack or pump-up sprayers, it is suggested that the recommended amount of this product be mixed with water in a larger container. Fill sprayer with the mixed solution and add the correct amount of surfactant.

COLORANTS OR DYES: Agriculturally-approved colorants or marking dyes may be added to this product. Colorants or dyes used in spray solutions of this product may reduce performance, especially at lower rates or dilution. Use colorants or dyes according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. **APPLY THESE SPRAY SOLUTIONS IN PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND CALIBRATED EQUIPMENT CAPABLE OF DELIVERING DESIRED VOLUMES.**

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

AVOID DRIFT. EXTREME CARE MUST BE USED WHEN APPLYING THIS PRODUCT TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS AND CROPS.

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop, plants or other areas on which treatment was not intended.

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

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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 or to public health uses.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

Importance of Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see the "Wind", "Temperature and Humidity" and "Temperature Inversion" sections of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume:** Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with the higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure:** Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. 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 backwards, parallel to the airstream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the 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 larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length:** For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces the exposure of the droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up 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 drift.

Temperature and Humidity: 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, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

AERIAL EQUIPMENT

DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT USING AERIAL SPRAY EQUIPMENT EXCEPT UNDER CONDITIONS AS SPECIFIED WITHIN THIS LABEL.

FOR AERIAL APPLICATION IN CA, REFER TO THE FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL FOR AERIAL APPLICATIONS IN THAT STATE FOR SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.

AVOID DRIFT—DO NOT APPLY DURING LOW-LEVEL INVERSION CONDITIONS WHEN WINDS ARE GUSTY OR UNDER ANY OTHER CONDITION WHICH FAVORS DRIFT. DRIFT IS LIKELY TO CAUSE DAMAGE TO ANY VEGETATION CONTACTED TO WHICH TREATMENT IS NOT INTENDED. TO PREVENT INJURY TO ADJACENT DESIRABLE VEGETATION, APPROPRIATE BUFFER ZONES MUST BE MAINTAINED.

Use the recommended rates of this product and surfactant in 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray, unless otherwise specified.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift; therefore, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations which dispense spray as fine spray droplets. Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure.

Drift control additives may be used. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the precautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label.

Ensure uniform application—To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

PROLONGED EXPOSURE OF THIS PRODUCT TO UNCOATED STEEL SURFACES MAY RESULT IN CORROSION AND POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE PART. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413 may prevent corrosion. To prevent corrosion of exposed parts, thoroughly wash aircraft after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. Landing gear are most susceptible.

GROUND BROADCAST EQUIPMENT

Use the recommended rates of this product in 3 to 40 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray unless otherwise specified. As density of weeds increases, spray volume should be increased within the recommended range to ensure complete coverage. Carefully select proper nozzles to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with ground application equipment, use flat fan nozzles. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

HAND-HELD AND HIGH-VOLUME EQUIPMENT

Use coarse sprays only. For control of weeds listed in this label using backpack or knapsack sprayers or high-volume spraying equipment utilizing handguns or other suitable nozzle arrangements. Prepare a ¼ to 2 percent solution of this product in water, add a non-ionic surfactant and apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. For specific rates of application and instructions for control of various annual and perennial weeds, see the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label.

Applications should be made on a spray-to-wet basis. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to point of runoff.

This product may be used as a 5 to 8 percent solution for low-volume directed sprays for spot treatment of trees and brush. It is most effective in areas where there is a low density of undesirable trees or brush. If a straight stream nozzle is used, start the application at the top of the targeted vegetation and spray from top to bottom in lateral zig-zag motion. Ensure that at least 50 percent of the leaves are contacted by the spray solution. For flat fan and cone nozzles and with hand-directed mist blowers, mist the application over the foliage of the targeted vegetation. Small, open-branched trees need only to be treated from one side. If the foliage is thick or there are multiple root sprouts, applications must be made from several sides to ensure adequate spray coverage.

SELECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Wiper Applications)

A wiper or sponge applicator applies the herbicide solution onto weeds by rubbing the weed with an absorbent material containing the herbicide solution.

Wiper applications can be used to control or suppress Annual and Perennial weeds listed on this label. In heavy weed stands, a double application in opposite directions may improve results. See the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section in this label for recommended timing, growth stage and other instructions for achieving optimum results.

AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE WITH DESIRABLE VEGETATION AS SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH IS LIKELY TO OCCUR.

For wick or wiper applications, mix 2½ gallons of this product plus 1 quart of a non-ionic surfactant with 7¼ gallons of clean water to prepare a 25 percent solution.

Mix only the amount of solution to be used during a 1-day period as reduced activity may result from use of leftover solutions. Clean wiper parts immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

SITE AND USE RECOMMENDATIONS

Detailed instructions follow alphabetically, by site.

Unless otherwise specified, applications may be made to control any weeds listed in the Annual, Perennial and Woody brush tables. Refer also to the "SELECTIVE EQUIPMENT" section.

AQUATIC AND OTHER NON-CROP SITES

When applied as directed and under the conditions described in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section in this label, this product will control or partially control the labeled weeds growing in the following industrial, recreational and public areas or other similar aquatic and terrestrial sites.

Aquatic Sites: This product may be applied to emerged weeds in all bodies of fresh and brackish water which may be flowing, non-flowing or transient. This includes lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, estuaries, rice levees, seeps, irrigation and drainage ditches, canals, reservoirs, wastewater treatment facilities, wildlife habitat restoration and management areas and similar sites.

If aquatic sites are present in the non-crop area and are part of the intended treatment, read and observe the following directions:

This product does not control plants which are completely submerged or have a majority of their foliage under water.

There is no restriction on the use of treated water for irrigation, recreation or domestic purposes.

Consult local/state fish and game agency and water control authorities before applying this product to public water. Permits may be required to treat such water.

Note: Do not apply this product directly to water within ½ mile upstream of an active potable water intake in flowing water (i.e., river, stream, etc.) or within ½ mile of an active potable water intake in a standing body of water such as lake, pond or reservoir. To make applications around and within ½ mile of active potable water intakes, the water intake must be turned off for a minimum period of 48 hours after the application. The water intake may be turned on prior to 48 hours if the glyphosate level in the intake water is below 0.7 part per million as determined by laboratory analysis. These aquatic applications may be made ONLY in those cases where there are alternative water sources or holding ponds which would permit the turning off of an active potable water intake for a minimum period of 48 hours after the applications. This restriction does NOT apply to intermittent inadvertent overspray of water in terrestrial use sites.

For treatments after drawdown of water or in dry ditches, allow 7 or more days after treatment before reintroduction of water to achieve maximum weed control. Apply this product within 1 day after drawdown to ensure application to actively growing weeds.

Floating mats of vegetation may require re-treatment. Avoid wash-off of sprayed foliage by spray boat or recreational boat backwash or by rainfall within 6 hours of application. Do not re-treat within 24 hours following the initial treatment.

Applications made to moving bodies of water must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of this herbicide in the water. When making any bankside applications, do not overlap more than 1 foot into open water. Do not spray in bodies of water where weeds do not exist. The maximum application rate of 7½ pints per acre must not be exceeded in any single broadcast application that is being made over water.

When emerged infestations require treatment of the total surface area of impounded water, treating the area in strips may avoid oxygen depletion due to decaying vegetation. Oxygen depletion may result in fish kill.

Other Non-crop-Type Sites—This product may be used to control the listed weeds in terrestrial non-crop sites and/or in aquatic sites within the following areas:

Airports	Petroleum Tank Farms
Golf Courses	Pipeline, Power, Telephone & Utility
Habitat Restoration & Management	Rights-of-Way
Areas	Pumping Installations
Highways	Railroads
Industrial Plant Sites	Roadsides
Lumberyards	Schools
Natural Areas	Storage Areas
Parking Areas	Similar Industrial and Non-crop Sites
Parks	

CUT STUMP APPLICATION

Cut stump treatments may be made on any site listed on this label. This product will control many types of woody brush and tree species, some of which are listed below. Apply this product using suitable equipment to ensure coverage of the entire cambium. Cut trees or resprouts close to the soil surface. Apply a 50 to 100 percent solution of this product to the freshly-cut surface immediately after cutting. Delays in application may result in reduced performance. For best results, applications should be made during periods of active growth and full leaf expansion.

When used according to directions for cut stump application, this product will CONTROL, PARTIALLY CONTROL or SUPPRESS most Woody brush and tree species, some of which are listed below:

Alder <i>Alnus spp.</i>	Poplar* <i>Populus spp.</i>
Coyote brush* <i>Baccharis consanguinea</i>	Reed, giant <i>Arundo donax</i>
Dogwood* <i>Cornus spp.</i>	Salt cedar <i>Tamarix spp.</i>
Eucalyptus <i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	Sweet gum* <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Hickory* <i>Carya spp.</i>	Sycamore* <i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Madrone <i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Tan oak <i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>
Maple* <i>Acer spp.</i>	Willow <i>Salix spp.</i>
Oak <i>Quercus spp.</i>	

*This product is not approved for this use on these species in the State of CA.

DO NOT MAKE CUT STUMP APPLICATIONS WHEN THE ROOTS OF DESIRABLE WOODY BRUSH OR TREES MAY BE GRAFTED TO THE ROOTS OF THE CUT STUMP. INJURY RESULTING FROM ROOT GRAFTING IS LIKELY TO OCCUR IN ADJACENT WOODY BRUSH OR TREES.

HABITAT RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT

This product is recommended for the restoration and/or maintenance of native habitat and in wildlife management areas.

Habitat Restoration and Management: This product may be used to control exotic, alien and other undesirable vegetation in habitat management and natural areas, including riparian and estuarine areas and wildlife refuges. Applications can be made to allow recovery of native plant species, prior to planting desirable native species and for similar broad spectrum vegetation control requirements. Spot treatments can be made to selectively remove unwanted plants for habitat management and enhancement.

Wildlife Food Plots: This product may be used as a site preparation treatment prior to planting wildlife food plots. Any wildlife food species, including natives, may be planted after applying this product, or native species may be allowed to repopulate the area. If tillage is needed to prepare a seedbed, wait 7 days after application before tillage to allow translocation into underground plant parts.

INJECTION AND FRILL APPLICATIONS

Woody vegetation may be controlled by injection or frill application of this product. Apply this product using suitable equipment which must penetrate into living tissue. Apply the equivalent of 1 ml of this product per 2 to 3 inches of trunk diameter. This is best achieved by applying 25 to 100 percent concentration of this product either to a continuous frill around the tree or as cuts evenly spaced around the tree below all branches. As tree diameter increases in size, better results are achieved by applying dilute material to a continuous frill or more closely spaced cuttings. Avoid application techniques that allow runoff to occur from frill or cut areas in species that exude sap freely after frills or cutting. In species such as these, make frill or cut at an oblique angle so as to produce a cupping effect and use undiluted material. For best results, applications should be made during periods of active growth and full leaf expansion.

This treatment WILL CONTROL the following woody species:

Oak <i>Quercus spp.</i>	Sweet gum <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Poplar <i>Populus spp.</i>	Sycamore <i>Platanus occidentalis</i>

This treatment WILL SUPPRESS the following woody species:

Black gum* <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Hickory <i>Carya spp.</i>
Dogwood <i>Cornus spp.</i>	Maple, red <i>Acer rubrum</i>

*This product is not approved for this use on these species in the State of CA.

DO NOT MAKE INJECTION OR FRILL APPLICATIONS WHEN THE ROOTS OF DESIRABLE WOODY BRUSH OR TREES MAY BE GRAFTED TO THE ROOTS OF THE TREATED TREES. INJURY RESULTING FROM ROOT GRAFTING IS LIKELY TO OCCUR IN ADJACENT WOODY BRUSH OR TREES.

ROADSIDES

RELEASE OF DORMANT BERMUDAGRASS AND BAHIAGRASS

When applied as directed, this product will provide control or suppression of many Winter annual weeds and Tall fescue for effective release of dormant Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass. Make applications to dormant Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass.

For best results on Winter annuals, treat when weeds are in an early growth stage (below 6 inches in height) after most have germinated. For best results on Tall fescue, treat when Fescue is in or beyond the 4- to 6-leaf stage.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Rate recommendations for control or suppression of Winter annual and Tall fescue are listed below.

Apply the recommended rate of this product in 10 to 25 gallons of water per acre plus 2 quarts of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons of total spray volume.

WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED*						
Weed Species	FL Ozs. of This Product per Acre					
	6	9	12	18	24	48
Barley, little <i>Hordeum pusillum</i>	S	C	C	C	C	C
Bedstraw, catchweed <i>Galium aparine</i>	S	C	C	C	C	C
Bluegrass, annual <i>Poa annua</i>	S	C	C	C	C	C
Chervil <i>Chaerophyllum tanacetifolium</i>	S	C	C	C	C	C
Chickweed, common <i>Stellaria media</i>	S	C	C	C	C	C
Clover, crimson <i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	.	S	S	C	C	C
Clover, large hop <i>Trifolium campestre</i>	.	S	S	C	C	C
Speedwell, com <i>Veronica arvensis</i>	S	C	C	C	C	C
Fescue, tall <i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	S	S
Geranium, Carolina <i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	.	.	S	S	C	C
Henbit <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	.	S	C	C	C	C
Ryegrass, Italian <i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	.	.	S	C	C	C
Vetch, common <i>Vicia sativa</i>	.	.	S	C	C	C
C = Control S = Suppression						
*These rates apply only to sites where an established competitive turf is present.						

RELEASE OF ACTIVELY GROWING BERMUDAGRASS

NOTE: USE ONLY ON SITES WHERE BAHIAGRASS OR BERMUDAGRASS ARE DESIRED FOR GROUND COVER AND SOME TEMPORARY INJURY OR YELLOWING OF THE GRASSES CAN BE TOLERATED.

When applied as directed, this product will aid in the release of Bermudagrass by providing control of annual species listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label and suppression or partial control of certain Perennial weeds.

For control or suppression of those annual species listed in this label, use 1/2 to 2 1/4 pints of this product as a broadcast spray in 10 to 25 gallons of spray solution per acre, plus 2 quarts of a non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons of total spray volume. Use the lower rate when treating annual weeds below 6 inches in height (or length of runner in annual vines). Use the higher rate as size of plants increases or as they approach flower or seedhead formation. Use the higher rate for partial control or longer-term suppression of the following perennial species. Use lower rates for shorter-term suppression of growth.

Bahiagrass	Johnsongrass**
Dallisgrass	Trumpet creeper*
Fescue (Tall)	Vaseygrass

*Suppression at the higher rate only.

**Johnsongrass is controlled at the higher rate.

Use only on well-established Bermudagrass. Bermudagrass injury may result from the treatment, but regrowth will occur under moist conditions. Repeat applications in the same season are not recommended, since severe injury may result.

BAHIAGRASS SEEDHEAD AND VEGETATIVE SUPPRESSION

When applied as directed in the "NON-CROP SITES" section in this label, this product will provide significant inhibition of seedhead emergence and will suppress vegetative growth for a period of approximately 45 days with single applications and approximately 120 days with sequential applications.

Apply this product 1 to 2 weeks after full green-up of Bahiagrass or after the Bahiagrass has been mowed to a uniform height of 3 to 4 inches. Applications must be made prior to seedhead emergence. Apply 5 fluid ounces per acre of this product, plus 2 quarts of an approved non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons of total spray volume in 10 to 25 gallons of water per acre.

Sequential applications of this product plus non-ionic surfactant may be made at approximately 45-day intervals to extend the period of seedhead and vegetative growth suppression. For continued vegetative growth suppression, sequential applications must be made prior to seedhead emergence.

Apply no more than 2 sequential applications per year. As a first sequential application, apply 3 fluid ounces of this product per acre plus non-ionic surfactant. A second sequential application of 2 to 3 fluid ounces per acre plus non-ionic surfactant may be made approximately 45 days after the last application.

ANNUAL GRASS GROWTH SUPPRESSION

For growth suppression of some Annual grasses, such as Annual ryegrass, Wild barley and Wild oats growing in coarse turf on roadsides or other industrial areas, apply 3 to 4 fluid ounces of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Mix 2 quarts of a non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution. Applications should be made when Annual grasses are actively growing and before seedheads are in the boot stage of development. Treatments made after seedhead emergence may cause injury to the desired grasses.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

ANNUAL WEEDS

Apply to actively growing Annual grasses and Broadleaf weeds. Allow at least 3 days after application before disturbing treated vegetation. After this period the weeds may be mowed, tilled or burned. See "DIRECTIONS FOR USE," "GENERAL INFORMATION" and "MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS" for labeled uses and specific application instructions.

Broadcast Application—Use 1½ pints of this product per acre plus 2 or more quarts of a non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution if weeds are less than 6 inches tall. If weeds are greater than 6 inches tall, use 2¼ pints of this product per acre plus 2 or more quarts of an approved non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Hand-Held, High-Volume Application—Use a ¾ to 1½ percent solution of this product in water plus 2 or more quarts of a non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution and apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. Use the higher rate for tough-to-control species or for weeds over 24 inches tall.

When applied as directed under the conditions described in this label, this product plus a non-ionic surfactant WILL CONTROL the following Annual weeds:

Balsamapple* <i>Momordica charantia</i>	Mustard, tansy <i>Descurainia pinnata</i>
Barley <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Mustard, tumble <i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>
Barnyardgrass <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Mustard, wild <i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Bassia, fivehook <i>Bassia hyssopifolia</i>	Oats, wild <i>Avena fatua</i>
Bluegrass, annual <i>Poa annua</i>	Panicum <i>Panicum spp.</i>
Bluegrass, bulbous <i>Poa bulbosa</i>	Pennycress, field <i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Brome <i>Bromus spp.</i>	Pigweed, redroot <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Buttercup <i>Ranunculus spp.</i>	Pigweed, smooth <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Cheat <i>Bromus secalinus</i>	Puncturevine <i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Cheeseweed <i>Malva parviflora</i>	Ragweed, common <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Chickweed, mouseear <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	Ragweed, giant <i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Cocklebur <i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Rocket, London <i>Sisymbrium ino</i>
Corn, volunteer <i>Zea mays</i>	Rye <i>Secale cereale</i>
Crabgrass <i>Digitaria spp.</i>	Ryegrass, Italian* <i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Dwarfdandelion <i>Knigia cespitosa</i>	Sandbur, field <i>Cenchrus spp.</i>
Falsesax, smallseed <i>Camelina microcarpa</i>	Shattercane <i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
Fiddleneck <i>Amsinckia spp.</i>	Shepherdspurse <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Flaxleaf fleabane <i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Signalgrass, broadleaf <i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>

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- Fleabane
Erigeron spp.
- Foxtail
Setaria spp.
- Foxtail, Carolina
Alopecurus carolinianus
- Groundsel, common
Senecio vulgaris
- Horseweed/Marestail
Conyza canadensis
- Kochia
Kochia scoparia
- Lambsquarters, common
Chenopodium album
- Lettuce, prickly
Lactuca scariola
- Morningglory
Ipomoea spp.
- Mustard, blue
Chorispora tenella

- Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Polygonum pennsylvanicum
- Sowthistle, annual
Sonchus oleraceus
- Spanishneedles*
Bidens bipinnata
- Stinkgrass
Eragrostis ciliaris
- Sunflower
Helianthus annuus
- Thistle, Russian
Salsola ka...
- Spurry, umbrella
Holosteum umbellatum
- Velvetleaf
Abutilon theophrasti
- Wheat
Triticum aestivum
- Witchgrass
Panicum capillare

*Apply 3 pints of this product per acre.
**Apply with hand-held equipment only.

Annual weeds will generally continue to germinate from seed throughout the growing season. Repeat treatments will be necessary to control later germinating seeds.

PERENNIAL WEEDS

Apply a ¾ to 1½ percent solution of this product to control or destroy most vigorously growing Perennial weeds. Add 2 or more quarts of a non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution to the rates of this product given in this list. See the "GENERAL INFORMATION," "DIRECTIONS FOR USE" and "MIXING AND APPLICATION" sections of this label for specific uses and application instructions.

Ensure thorough coverage when using spray-to-wet treatments using hand-held equipment. When using hand-held equipment for low volume directed spot treatments, apply a 5 to 8 percent solution of this product.

Unless otherwise directed, allow at least 7 days after application before disturbing vegetation; if weeds have been mowed or tilled, do not treat until regrowth has reached the recommended stages. Fall treatment must be applied before a killing frost.

Repeat treatments may be necessary to control weeds regenerating from underground parts or seed.

When applied as recommended under the conditions described, this product plus surfactant WILL CONTROL the following Perennial weeds:

Alfalfa <i>Medicago sativa</i>	Dandelion <i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Alligatorweed* <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Dock, curly <i>Rumex crispus</i>
Anise/Fennel <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Dogbane, hemp <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>
Artichoke, Jerusalem <i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>	Fescue <i>Festuca spp.</i>
Bahiagrass <i>Paspalum notatum</i>	Fescue, tall <i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
Beachgrass, European <i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Guineagrass <i>Panicum maximum</i>
Bermudagrass <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Hemlock, poison <i>Conium maculatum</i>
Bindweed, field <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Horsenettle <i>Solanum carolinense</i>
Bluegrass, Kentucky <i>Poa pratensis</i>	Horseradish <i>Ammoracia rusticana</i>
Blueweed, Texas <i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	Ice Plant <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
Brackenfern <i>Pteridium spp.</i>	Ivy, German, cape <i>Senecio mikanioides</i>
Bromegrass, smooth <i>Bromus inermis</i>	Delaware odorata <i>Delairea odorata</i>
Canarygrass, reed <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Johnsongrass <i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Cattail <i>Typha spp.</i>	Kikuyugrass <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>
Clover, red <i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Knapweed, Russian <i>Centaurea repens</i>
Clover, white <i>Trifolium repens</i>	Lantana <i>Lantana camara</i>
Cogongrass <i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Lespedeza: common, serices <i>Lespedeza striata</i>
Cordgrass <i>Spartina spp.</i>	Lespedeza cuneata <i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>
Cutgrass, giant* <i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i>	Loosetrife, purple <i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Dallisgrass <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Lotus, American <i>Nelumbo lutea</i>

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Milkweed <i>Asclepias</i> spp.	Smartweed, swamp <i>Polygonum coccineum</i>
Muhly, wirestem	Spatterdock <i>Nuphar luteum</i>
Muhlenbergia frondosa	Starthistle, yellow <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Mullein, common	Sweet potato, wild* <i>Ipomoea pandurata</i>
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Thistle, artichoke <i>Cynara cardunculus</i>
Napiergrass	Thistle, Canada <i>Cirsium arvense</i>
<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	Timothy <i>Phleum pratense</i>
Nightshade, silverleaf <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Torpedograss* <i>Panicum repens</i>
Nutsedge:	Tules, common <i>Scirpus acutus</i>
purple - <i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Vaseygrass <i>Paspalum urvillei</i>
Yellow - <i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Velvetgrass <i>Holcus</i> spp.
Orchardgrass <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Waterhyacinth <i>Eichornia crassipes</i>
Pampasgrass <i>Cortadene jubata</i>	Waterlettuce <i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Paragrass <i>Brachiana mutica</i>	Waterprimrose <i>Ludwigia</i> spp.
Pepperweed, perennial <i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	Wheatgrass, western <i>Argopyron smithii</i>
Phragmites** <i>Phragmites</i> spp.	
Quackgrass <i>Agropyron repens</i>	
Reed, giant <i>Anundo donax</i>	
Ryegrass, perennial <i>Lolium perenne</i>	
*Partial control.	
**Partial control in Southeastern states. See the following specific recommendations.	

Weed Species	Broadcast Spray Rate per Acre (Pts.)	Hand-Held Equipment Solution (%)
Alligatorweed	6	1.25
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: For partial control. Apply when most of the target plants are in bloom. Repeat applications will be required to maintain such control.	
Bermudagrass	7½	1.5
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply when target plants are actively growing and when seed heads appear.	
Bindweed (field), Silverleaf nightshade, Texas blueweed	6 to 7½ West of the Mississippi River 4½ to 6 East of the Mississippi River	1.5
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply when target plants are actively growing and are at or beyond full bloom. For Silverleaf nightshade, best results can be obtained when application is made after berries are formed. Do not treat when weeds are under drought stress. New leaf development indicates active growth. For best results apply in late Summer or Fall.	
Brackenfern	4½ to 6	.75 to 1.0
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply to fully expanded fronds which are at least 18 inches long.	
Cattail	4½ to 6	.75
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply when target plants are actively growing and are at or beyond the early-to-full bloom stage of growth. Best results are achieved when application is made during the Summer or Fall months.	
Cogongrass	4½ to 7½	-
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply when Cogongrass is at least 18 inches tall and actively growing in late Summer or Fall. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage or mowing. Due to uneven stages of growth and the dense nature of vegetation preventing good spray coverage, repeat treatments may be necessary to maintain control.	
Cordgrass	4½ to 7½	1.0 to 2.0
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Schedule applications in order to allow 6 hours before treated plants are covered by tidewater. The presence of debris and silt on the Cordgrass plants will reduce performance. It may be necessary to wash targeted plants prior to application to improve uptake of this product into the plant.	

Weed Species	Broadcast Spray Rate per Acre (Pts.)	Hand-Held Equipment Solution (%)
Cutgrass (giant)	6 pts.	1.0
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: To provide partial control. Repeat applications will be required to maintain such control, especially where vegetation is partially submerged in water. Allow for substantial regrowth to the 7- to 10-leaf stage prior to re-treatment.	
Dogbane (hemp), Knapweed, Horseradish	6	1.5
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached the late bud-to-flower stage of growth. For best results, apply in late Summer or Fall.	
Fescue (tall)	4½	1.0
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth. When applied prior to the boot stage, less desirable control may be obtained.	
Guineagrass	4½	0.75
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply when target plants are actively growing and when most have reached at least the 7-leaf stage of growth.	
Johnsongrass, Bluegrass (Kentucky), Bromegrass (smooth), Canarygrass (reed), Orchardgrass, Ryegrass (perennial), Timothy, Wheatgrass (Western)	3 to 4½	0.75
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached the late boot-to-head stage of growth. When applied prior to the boot stage, less desirable control may be obtained. In the Fall, apply before plants have turned brown.	
Lantana	-	0.75 to 1.0
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply to actively growing Lantana at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Use the higher application rate for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth.	
Loosestrife (purple)	4	1.0 to 1.5
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Treat when plants are actively growing at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Best results are achieved when application is made during Summer or Fall months. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost.	
Lotus (American)	4	0.75
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Treat when plants are actively growing at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Best results are achieved when application is made during Summer or Fall months. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Repeat treatment may be necessary to control regrowth from underground parts and seeds.	
Maidencane, Paragrass	6	0.75
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Repeat treatments will be required, especially to vegetation partially submerged in water. Under these conditions, allow for regrowth to the 7- to 10-leaf stage prior to re-treatment.	
Milkweed (common)	4½	1.5
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached the late bud-to-flower stage of growth.	
Nutsedge (purple, yellow)	4½	0.75
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Controls existing Nutsedge plants and immature nutseds attached to treated plants. Apply when target plants are in flower or when new nutseds can be found at rhizome tips. Nutseds which have not germinated will not be controlled and may germinate following treatment. Repeat treatments will be required for long-term control.	
Pampasgrass	-	1.5
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply when plants are actively growing.	
Phragmites	7½ (AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, SC, TX) 4 to 6 (All other states)	1.5 (AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, SC, TX) 0.75 (All other states)
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Provides partial control. For best results, treat during late Summer or Fall months when plants are actively growing and in full bloom. Due to the dense nature of the vegetation, which may prevent good spray coverage and uneven stages of growth, repeat treatments may be necessary to maintain control. Visual control symptoms will be slow to develop.	

Weed Species	Broadcast Spray Rate per Acre (Pts.)	Hand-Held Equipment Solution (%)
Quackgrass, Kikuyugrass, Muhiy (wirestem)	3 to 4½	0.75
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply when most Quackgrass or Wirestem muhiy is at least 8 inches in height (3 to 4-leaf stage of growth) and actively growing. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.	
Reed (giant), Ice plant	-	1.5
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply when plants are actively growing. For Giant reed, best results are obtained when applications are made in late Summer to Fall.	
Spatterdock	6	0.75
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply when most plants are in full bloom. For best results, apply during the Summer or Fall months.	
Sweet potato (wild)	-	1.5
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply to actively growing weeds that are at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Repeat applications will be required. Allow the plant to reach the recommended stage of growth before re-treatment.	
Thistle (Canada, artichoke)	3 to 4½	1.5
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: To control Artichoke thistle, apply a 2% solution as a spray-to-wet application. Apply when target plants are actively growing and are at or beyond the bud stage of growth.	
Torpedograss	6 to 7½	0.75 to 1.5
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Provides partial control. Use the lower rates under terrestrial conditions and the higher rates under partially submerged or a floating mat condition. Repeat treatments will be required to maintain such control.	
Tules (common)	-	1.5
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply to actively growing plants at or beyond the seedhead stage of growth. After application, visual symptoms will be slow to appear and may not occur for 3 or more weeks.	
Waterhyacinth	5 to 6	0.75 to 1.0
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply when plants are actively growing and at or beyond the early bloom stage of growth. After application, visual symptoms may require 3 or more weeks to appear with complete necrosis and decomposition usually occurring within 60 to 90 days. Use the higher rates when more rapid visual effects are desired.	
Waterlettuce	-	0.75 to 1.0
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: For control, apply to actively growing plants. Use higher rates where infestations are heavy. Best results are obtained from mid-Summer through Winter applications. Spring applications may require re-treatment.	
Waterprimrose	-	0.75
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply to plants that are actively growing at or beyond the bloom stage of growth, but before Fall color changes occur. Thorough coverage is necessary for best control.	
Other Perennials listed on this label	4½ to 7½	0.75 to 1.5
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached early head or early bud stage of growth.	

WOODY BRUSH AND TREES

Apply a 1 to 2 percent solution of this product to control or partially control the Woody brush and tree species in the following list. Add 2 or more quarts of a non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution to the rates of this product given in this list. See the "GENERAL INFORMATION," "DIRECTIONS FOR USE" and "MIXING AND APPLICATION" sections in this label for specific uses and application instructions.

Ensure thorough coverage when using spray-to-wet treatments using hand-held equipment. When using hand-held equipment for low volume directed spot treatments, apply a 5 to 8 percent solution of this product.

When applied as recommended under the conditions described, this product plus surfactant CONTROLS or PARTIALLY CONTROLS the following Woody brush plants and trees:

Alder <i>Alnus</i> spp.	Maple: Red - <i>Acer rubrum</i> Sugar - <i>Acer saccharum</i> Vine* - <i>Acer circinatum</i>
Ash* <i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	Monkey Flower* <i>Mimulus guttatus</i>
Aspen, quaking <i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Oak: Black* - <i>Quercus velutina</i> Northern pine - <i>Quercus palustris</i> Post - <i>Quercus stellata</i> Red - <i>Quercus rubra</i> Southern red - <i>Quercus falcata</i> White* - <i>Quercus alba</i>
Bearclover, Bearmat <i>Chamaebatia foliolosa</i>	Orange, Osage <i>Maclura pomifera</i>
Birch <i>Betula</i> spp.	Peppertree, Brazilian (Florida Holly) <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>
Blackberry <i>Rubus</i> spp.	Persimmon* <i>Diospyros</i> spp.
Broom: French - <i>Cytisus monspessulanus</i> Scotch - <i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Poison Ivy <i>Rhus radicans</i>
Buckwheat, California* <i>Enogonum fasciculatum</i>	Poison Oak <i>Rhus toxicodendron</i>
Cascara* <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	Poplar, yellow* <i>Linodendron tulipifera</i>
Castorbean <i>Ricinus communis</i>	Prunus <i>Prunus</i> spp.
Catsclaw* <i>Acacia greggii</i>	Raspberr <i>Rubus</i> spp.
Ceanothus <i>Ceanothus</i> spp.	Redbud, eastern <i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Chamise <i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	Pin - Prunus pennsylvanica
Cherry: Bitter - <i>Prunus emarginata</i> Black - <i>Prunus serotina</i>	Cottonwood, eastern <i>Populus deltoides</i>
Coyote brush <i>Baccharis consanguinea</i>	Creep <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Cypress, swamp, bald <i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Cypress, swamp, bald <i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Deerweed <i>Lotus scoparius</i>	Deerweed <i>Lotus scoparius</i>
Dewberry <i>Rubus trivialis</i>	Dogwood <i>Cornus</i> spp.
Dogwood <i>Cornus</i> spp.	Elderberry <i>Sambucus</i> spp.
Elderberry <i>Sambucus</i> spp.	Elm* <i>Ulmus</i> spp.
Elm* <i>Ulmus</i> spp.	Eucalyptus, bluegum <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>
Eucalyptus, bluegum <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Gallberry <i>Ilex glabra</i>
Gallberry <i>Ilex glabra</i>	Hackberry, western <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>
Hackberry, western <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hasardia* <i>Haplopappus squamosus</i>
Hasardia* <i>Haplopappus squamosus</i>	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus</i> spp.
Hawthorn <i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Hazel <i>Corylus</i> spp.
Hazel <i>Corylus</i> spp.	Hickory <i>Carya</i> spp.
Hickory <i>Carya</i> spp.	Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera</i> spp.
Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera</i> spp.	Hornbeam, American <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>
Hornbeam, American <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Huckleberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp.
Huckleberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	Kudzu <i>Pueraria lobata</i>
Kudzu <i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Locust, black* <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Locust, black* <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Magnolia, sweetbay <i>Magnolia virginiana</i>
Magnolia, sweetbay <i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos</i> spp.
Manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos</i> spp.	

*Partial control

**See following instructions for control or partial control.

Note: If brush has been mowed or tilled or trees have been cut, do not treat until regrowth has reached the recommended stage of growth. Apply the recommended rate of this product plus 2 or more quarts of a non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution when plants are actively growing and, unless otherwise directed, after full-leaf expansion. Use the higher rate for larger plants and/or dense areas of growth. On vines, use the higher rate for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth. Best results are obtained when application is made in late Summer or Fall after fruit formation. In arid areas, best results are obtained when application is made in the Spring or early Summer when brush species are at high moisture

content and are flowering. Ensure thorough coverage when using hand-held equipment. Symptoms may not appear prior to frost or senescence with Fall treatments.

Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage, mowing or removal. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control plants regenerating from underground parts or seed. Some autumn colors on undesirable deciduous species are acceptable provided no major leaf drop has occurred. Reduced performance may result if Fall treatments are made following a frost.

See the "DIRECTIONS FOR USE" and "MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS" sections in this label for labeled use and specific application instructions.

Applied as a 5 to 8 percent solution as a directed application as described in the "HAND-HELD AND HIGH-VOLUME EQUIPMENT" section, this product will control or partially control all species listed in this section of this label. Use the higher rate of application for dense stands and larger Woody brush and trees.

Weed Species	Broadcast Spray Rate per Acre (Pts.)	Hand-Held Equipment Solution (%)
Alder, Blackberry, Dewberry, Honeysuckle, Oak (post), Raspberry	4½ to 6	0.75 to 1.25
Aspen (quaking), Hawthorn, Trumpet-creeper	3 to 4½	0.75 to 1.25
Birch, Elderberry, Hazel, Salmonberry, Thimbleberry	3	0.75
Broom: French, Scotch	—	1.25 to 1.5
Buckwheat (California), Hasardia, Monkey flower, Tobacco (tree)	—	0.75 to 1.5
Castorbean	—	1.5
Catsclaw	—	1.25 to 1.5
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: For partial control, apply when at least 50% of the new leaves are fully developed.	
Cherry (Bitter, Black, Pin), Oak (Southern red), Sweet gum, Prunus	3 to 7½	1.0 to 1.5
Coyote brush	—	1.25 to 1.5
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply when at least 50% of the new leaves are fully developed.	
Dogwood, Hickory, Saltcedar (tamarisk)	6 to 7½	1.0 to 2.0
Eucalyptus (bluegum)	—	1.5
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: For control of Eucalyptus resprouts, apply when resprouts are 6- to 12-foot tall. Ensure complete coverage. Apply when plants are actively growing. Avoid application to drought-stressed plants.	
Kudzu	6	1.5
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Repeat applications will be required to maintain control.	
Maple (red)	2 to 7½	0.75 to 1.25
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: For control, apply as a solution with handheld equipment when leaves are fully developed. For partial control, apply as a broadcast spray.	
Maple (sugar), Oak (Northern pin, red)	—	0.75 to 1.25
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: For control, apply when at least 50% of the new leaves are fully developed.	
Peppertree, Brazilian (Holly, Florida), Waxmyrtle (southern)	—	1.5
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: For partial control.	
Poison ivy, Poison oak	6 to 7½	1.5
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Repeat applications may be required to maintain control. Fall treatments must be applied before leaves lose green color.	
Rose (multiflora)	3	0.75
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Treatments should be made prior to leaf deterioration by leaf-feeding insects.	

Weed Species	Broadcast Spray Rate per Acre (Pts.)	Hand-Held Equipment Solution (%)
Sage (black), Sagebrush (California), Chamise, Tallowtree (Chinese)	—	0.75
	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply as a foliar spray. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.	
Saltbush (sea myrtle)	—	1.0
Willow	4½	0.75
Other Woody brush and trees listed in this label	3 to 7½	0.75 to 1.5

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: STORE ABOVE 10°F (-12°C) TO KEEP FROM CRYSTALLIZING.

Crystals will settle to the bottom. If allowed to crystallize, place in a warm room, 68°F (20°C), for several days to redissolve and roll or shake container or recirculate mini-bulk containers to mix well before using.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, State and Local procedures.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Emptied container retains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned or destroyed.

For refillable, portable containers: Do not reuse this container except for refill in accordance with a valid repackaging agreement. If not refilled or returned to the authorized repackaging facility, triple rinse container, then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and Local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For metal containers (non-aerosol): Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by State and Local authorities.

For bulk containers: Triple rinse emptied bulk container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning or dispose of in a manner approved by State and Local authorities.

For plastic 1-way containers and bottles: Do not reuse container. Triple rinse container, then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and Local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For drums: Do not reuse container. Triple rinse container, then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and Local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY—CONDITION OF SALE

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE of this product are based upon tests believed reliable. Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the Seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage and handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.

In no case shall the Manufacturer or the Seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product when such use and/or handling is not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. The foregoing is a condition of sale by the Seller and is accepted as such by the Buyer.