



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

December 10, 2019

Solito Sumulong
Manager of Registrations
Loveland Products Inc.
P.O. Box 1286
Greeley, CO 80632-1286

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Prodiamine
Product Name: Evade WDG Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 34704-961
Application Dates: 7/15/2019
Decision Numbers: 553174

Dear Solito Sumulong:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Prodiamine Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

A copy of your label stamped "Accepted" is enclosed. Products shipped after 12 months from the date of this amendment must bear the new revised label. Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended label constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

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If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Darius Stanton by phone at 703-347-0433, or via email at Stanton.darius@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Linda Arrington', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure



For preemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Established turfgrasses (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns and sod nurseries.
- Container, field-grown and landscape ornamentals
- Conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries
- Established perennials and wildflower plantings
- Vegetation management situations, including non-crop areas on or surrounding municipal grounds and governmental installations, plantings on managed rights-of-way for transportation systems and utilities (including roadways, roadsides, railways and equipment yards)
- Facilities including substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, and ungrazed fence rows
- Christmas tree farms.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Prodiamine*	65.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	35.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

*CAS No. 29091-21-2

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

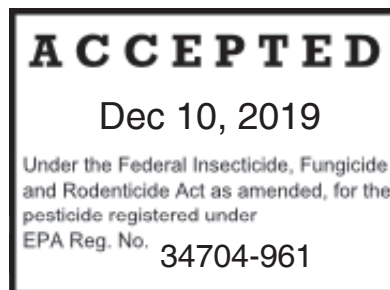
FIRST AID	
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 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 by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for 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 the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565.	

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EPA EST. NO. 34704-MS-002

NET CONTENTS 1 LB. (453.6 G)

EXP 0619



**EVADE® WDG HERBICIDE
EPA REG. NO. 34704-961**

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

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using toilet.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

WPS USES:

Applicators and other handlers (other than mixers and loaders) who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) - in general, agricultural plant uses are covered, must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber >14 mils, or neoprene rubber >14 mils, or nitrile rubber >14 mils, and
- Shoes plus socks.

Mixers and loaders must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber >14 mils, or neoprene rubber >14 mils, or nitrile rubber >14 mils, and
- Shoes plus socks.

NON-WPS USES:

Mixers and loaders who handle this pesticide for any use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) - in general, only agricultural-plant uses are covered by the WPS, must wear:

- Waterproof gloves.

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 Statements:

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs 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.
- After handling this product, immediately wash the outside of gloves before removing them, then remove gloves and all other PPE. Immediately wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product has low solubility in water. At the limit of solubility, this product is not toxic to fish. However, at concentrations substantially above the level of water solubility, it may be toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

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.

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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 12 hours.

Exception: If the product is soil injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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 butyl rubber >14 mils, or neoprene rubber >14 mils, or nitrile rubber >14 mils, and
- Shoes plus socks.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Where To Use

Evade® WDG Herbicide is a preemergence herbicide that provides residual control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Established turf grasses (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns and sod nurseries;
- Container, field-grown and landscape ornamentals;
- Conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries;
- Established perennials and wildflower plantings;
- Vegetation management situations, including non-crop areas on or surrounding municipal grounds and governmental installations, managed rights-of-way for transportation systems and utilities (including roadways, roadsides, railways and equipment yards);
- Facilities including substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, and ungrazed fence rows; and
- Christmas tree farms.

How Evade WDG Herbicide Works

Evade WDG Herbicide controls susceptible weeds by preventing growth and development of newly germinated weed seeds. Weed control is most effective when Evade WDG Herbicide is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation or shallow incorporation (1 to 2 inches) before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days following application.

Use Precautions

- Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with Evade WDG Herbicide.
- Do not apply Evade WDG Herbicide to plants that will be consumed for food use.
- Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the labels of EPA-registered tank mix partners.
- Do not blend Evade WDG Herbicide onto dry fertilizer or any other granular material.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system unless instructed otherwise in this label.
- Do not apply aerially.
- Do not apply to golf course putting greens.

New Plantings, Replanting, and Rotational Plantings

Nursery, landscape, or non-cropland areas treated with Evade WDG Herbicide should be rotated only to ornamental species listed on this label for 1 year following application unless the following test has shown species safety:

Before planting a species not listed on this label, it is recommended that several test strips or an indicator plant such as wheat, sorghum or corn be sown into the treated area. If the indicator plants germinate and grow normally to a height of 12 inches with normal root development, it is safe to plant.

In areas disturbed by new plantings or replantings of labeled species, it may be necessary to retreat exposed soil to maintain satisfactory weed control.

MIXING AND APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Mixing

Evade WDG Herbicide must be mixed thoroughly in the spray tank to ensure uniform application. Follow these steps:

1. Fill the spray tank 1/4 full with clean water or fluid fertilizer only.
2. Start agitation and check to ensure it is working properly.
3. Add Evade WDG Herbicide directly into the tank.
4. Add the rest of the carrier to obtain the final spray volume.
5. A spray colorant may be used with Evade WDG Herbicide to mark areas as they are treated. This will improve application accuracy by minimizing swath skips and overlaps.
6. Maintain vigorous agitation in the spray tank before and during the application. This will ensure a well-mixed spray suspension.
7. Do not allow spray suspension to dry in the tank. Thoroughly clean the sprayer after use by flushing the system with water containing a detergent. Refer to **Pesticide Disposal** section of this label for waste disposal.

Tank Mixing Evade WDG Herbicide

Evade WDG Herbicide may be tank mixed with certain other EPA-registered herbicides to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Refer to the specific directions for use for tank mix partners, and consult the label(s) of the individual tank

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mix partner(s) for use rate, application timing, weeds controlled, and specific precautions and/or restrictions. Tank mixes are permitted only in states where the tank mix partner(s) are registered for the application site and the turf and ornamental species listed. When using Evade WDG Herbicide in a tank mixture with other pesticides, observe the most restrictive label limitations and precautions on the labels of the products used.

Before tank mixing with other pesticides not named on this label, compatibility must be tested. See the **Compatibility Test** section below.

Compatibility Test

Before mixing Evade WDG Herbicide with other pesticides in the spray tank, test the compatibility by mixing all components (carrier and pesticide products) in a small container in proportionate quantities. For example, a 1-quart jar would be 1/100 the volume of a 25 gal./A spray rate. At 1 lb./A the Evade WDG Herbicide rate would be proportional to 4.5 g per quart. Add approximately 1.5 teaspoons to a quart of water. Calculate amounts for other products based on rate per acre. An approximate volume would be 1.5 teaspoons for each pound per acre of a dry formulation and 0.5 teaspoons for each pint per acre of a liquid formulation. (See following table).

Amount of Component to Add to One Quart Jar of Spray Carrier
(Assuming Carrier Volume of 25 Gals/A)

Component Formulations	Rate Per		Level Teaspoons
	Acre	1,000 Sq Ft	
Evade WDG Herbicide	1.0 lb	0.4 oz	1.5
Dry Tank Mix Partners	1.0 lb	0.4 oz	1.5
Liquid Tank Mix Partners	1.0 pt	0.4 oz	0.5

If components do not ball up or form flakes, sludge, gels, oily films or layers then the mixture is compatible. Incompatibility will usually occur within 5 minutes after mixing. If the components are not compatible, a compatibility agent must be added to the tank mixture. Rerun the test to determine if the mixture is suitable after addition of the compatibility agent. If components are still not compatible, do not tank mix.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixtures

Important Information: 1) When mixing Evade WDG Herbicide with other components (carrier and partner pesticide products), allow products to completely dissolve between steps. This is key when tank-mixing with ester formulations. 2) Maintain agitation throughout mixing and application of the mixture.

Add the products to the spray tank in the following order:

1. Add products packaged in water-soluble bags first. Agitate the tank mixture. Allow the water-soluble bags to completely dissolve and the product to disperse before adding any other tank-mix partner.
2. Then add water dispersible granules (WDG or WG formulations) and wettable powders (WP formulations). Add wettable powders to the tank as agitation continues. Allow the product to disperse completely before other products are added.
3. Add spray adjuvants and spray markers. Read the adjuvant's label first and use only those adjuvants approved for application to turf and ornamentals.
4. Add flowable liquids (FL) or suspension concentrates (SC).
5. Add emulsifiable concentrates (EC) last.

Application

Apply Evade WDG Herbicide in a minimum of 20 gals/A (0.5 gal/1,000 sq ft) of carrier (water and/or fluid fertilizer) using a calibrated, low-pressure sprayer with 50-mesh or coarser screens. A broadcast boom or hand-held wand designed for herbicide or insecticide application will provide the best results. Select nozzle pressure and gallonage to provide complete coverage.

SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use Fine or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use Fine or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

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SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.
Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

SPRAY DRIFT

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Resistance-Management Recommendations

For resistance management, this product is a Group 3 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 3 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 3 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

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- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Loveland Products at 888-574-2878 or at www.lovelandproducts.com

In addition to the guidance above, registrants are encouraged to incorporate the appropriate elements of Best Management Practices from HRAC and WSSA on the label.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

ESTABLISHED TURF

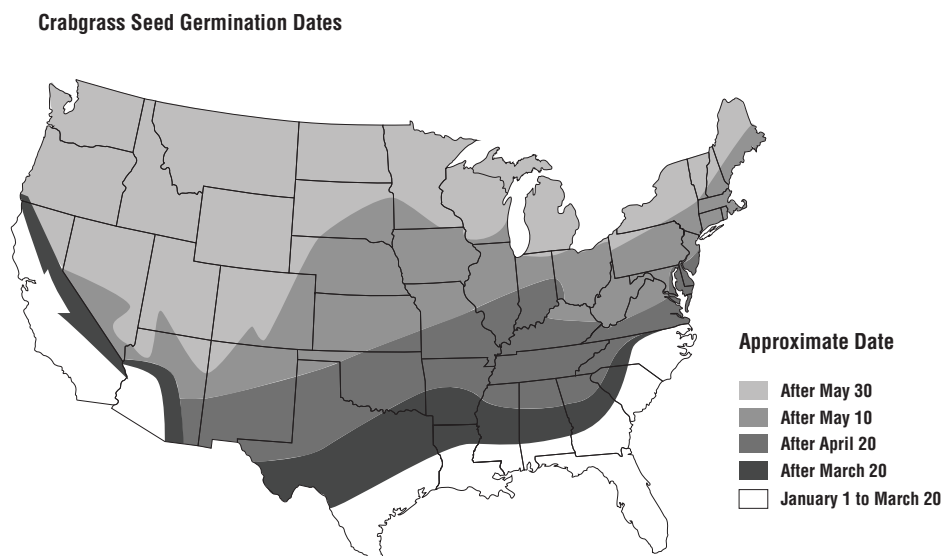
Evade WDG Herbicide is a preemergence herbicide that, when properly applied, will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds listed on this label in established turfgrasses including:

- Lawns
- Sod nurseries
- Golf courses excluding putting greens.

The maximum amount of Evade WDG Herbicide that may be applied per year is given for each turfgrass species in the **Annual Use Rates - Turfgrass** section of this label.

For optimum weed control, Evade WDG Herbicide should be activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days following application. See the map below for approximate crabgrass seed germination dates.

Crabgrass Seed Germination Dates
Approximate Date



Use Precautions - Turfgrass

- Do not apply Evade WDG Herbicide to areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.
- Do not harvest treated sod within 90 days of application. To avoid turfgrass injury, do not apply to newly set sod until the sod has rooted and exposed edges have filled in.
- To avoid turfgrass injury, do not apply Evade WDG Herbicide to turf stressed by conditions such as drought, low fertility, or pest damage.
- Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as disking may result in reduced weed control.
- Do not apply Evade WDG Herbicide to golf course putting greens.
- If the depth of the creeping bentgrass root system becomes shallow and root tips contact Evade WDG Herbicide-treated soil, new root formation may be inhibited. Mowing height can affect the depth of a plant's root system. To avoid this, do not apply Evade WDG Herbicide to creeping bentgrass less than 0.5 inch in height.

Application Timing and Rate - Turfgrass

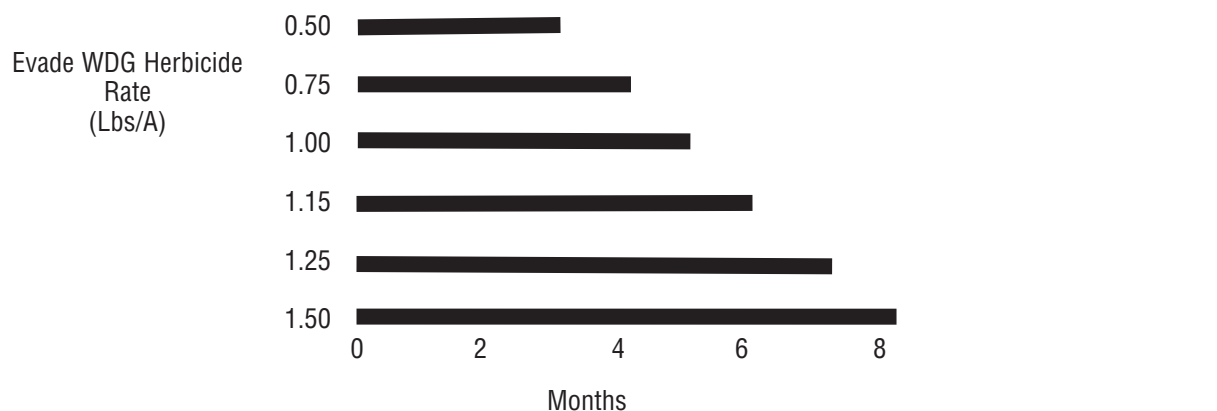
Evade WDG Herbicide may be applied as a single application or in sequential applications to control weeds germinating throughout the year. All applications should be made before target weeds germinate. **Evade WDG Herbicide will not control weeds that have already emerged.**

The amount of Evade WDG Herbicide to apply is based upon:

- The length of weed control desired (the higher the application rate, the longer the control; see Figure 1),
- The turf species, and
- The amount which is applied to the turf species per calendar year (see Table 1).

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Figure 1: Length of Crabgrass Control*



*Length of control varies by region. This figure is an average for planning purposes.

Annual Use Rates - Turfgrass

Evade WDG Herbicide can be applied to the turfgrass species listed in the following table. Do not apply more than the highest rate listed for each species in a calendar year.

Table 1. Maximum Application Rate of Evade WDG Herbicide per Calendar Year for Turfgrass Species¹

Turf Species	Lbs Product/A (lbs AI/A)	Oz Product/1,000 sq ft (lbs AI/1,000 sq ft)
Bermudagrass ² Bahigrass Centipedegrass Kikuyugrass Seashore Paspalum St. Augustinegrass ³ Tall Fescue (including turf-type) Zoysiagrass	1.0-2.3 ¹ (0.65-1.50)	0.36-0.83 (0.0146-0.0337)
Buffalograss Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass	0.5 - 1.50 ¹ (0.33-0.98)	0.185 - 0.55 (0.00752-0.0223)
Fine Fescue	0.5 - 1.15 ¹ (0.33-0.75)	0.185 - 0.42 (0.00752-0.0171)
Creeping Bentgrass (0.5 inches or more in height) ⁴	0.5 - 1.00 ¹ (0.33-0.65)	0.185 - 0.37 (0.00752-0.0150)

¹ Evade WDG Herbicide may be applied more than once a year as long as the total amount applied is not greater than the maximum application rate per calendar year for the turf species. All applications must be made before weed seeds germinate.

² May be used only on newly-sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 0.80 lb/A (0.52 lb AI/A) or 0.30 oz/1,000 sq ft (0.0122 lb AI/1,000 sq ft).

Newly-sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass stolon rooting may be temporarily retarded.

³ Use an initial rate of 0.75 - 1.5 lbs/A (0.488-0.975 lb AI/A) or 0.28 - 0.55 oz/1000 sq ft (0.0112-0.0223 lb AI/1,000 sq ft) per application.

⁴ To avoid grass injury, do not apply Evade WDG Herbicide to creeping bentgrass mowed at less than 0.5 inch in height.

Weeds Controlled (Turf, Ornamentals)

When used as directed in this label Evade WDG Herbicide will control the following weeds:

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Barnyardgrass | Henbit ² | Purslane, Common |
| Bluegrass, Annual (Poa annua) ¹ | Itchgrass | Pusley, Florida |
| Carpetweed | Johnsongrass (from seed) | Rescuegrass ⁴ |
| Chickweed, Common ² | Junglerice | Shepherd's purse ² |
| Chickweed, Mouseear (from seed) | Knotweed ² | Signalgrass, Broadleaf |
| Crabgrass (Large, Smooth) ³ | Kochia | Speedwell, Persian |
| Crowfootgrass | Lambsquarters, Common | Sprangletop |
| Cupgrass, Woolly | Lovegrass | Spurge, Prostate |
| Foxtails, Annual | Panicum (Texas, Fall, Browntop) | Witchgrass |
| Goosegrass ⁵ | Pigweed | Woodsorrel, Yellow (from seed) |

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¹ In areas where *Poa annua* is a winter annual, apply Evade WDG Herbicide (see Table 1) in August or September to established, non-overseeded turf before *Poa annua* seeds germinate. These timings are approximate. Consult State Extension Service for more specific timing for your area. Also see the section of this label ***Poa Annua* control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass.**

² To control this weed, apply Evade WDG Herbicide in late summer, fall, or winter before weed seeds germinate.

³ **Fall Applications for Spring Crabgrass Control in Cool-Season Grasses:** In those areas where the ground freezes in the winter, Evade WDG Herbicide can be applied in the fall at rates of 1.0 - 1.15 lbs/A after the soil temperature falls below 50 °F but before the ground freezes. This application will control crabgrass the following spring.

⁴ Suppression only.

⁵ In many areas a single application of 1.0 - 2.3 lbs/A Evade WDG Herbicide will control goosegrass. However, under heavy goosegrass pressure and/or an extended growing season, the most effective control may be maintained by making an initial application of 1 to 1.5 pounds/Acre, then following up with a second application after 60 to 90 days. The second application must not exceed the maximum rate for the turfgrass species listed in the in the table **Maximum Application Rate of Evade WDG Herbicide per Calendar Year for Turfgrass Species.**

When to Apply Evade WDG Herbicide After Overseeding Turf

Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if Evade WDG Herbicide is applied before the secondary roots of seedlings are in the second inch of soil (not thatch plus soil). To reduce the potential to injure overseeded turf, wait 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer, before applying Evade WDG Herbicide.

When to Overseed After Application - All States*

Evade WDG Herbicide will inhibit the development of turfgrass species overseeded too soon after application. Follow rates and intervals in the table below for best overseeding/reseeding results.

*Note: See exceptions for ***Poa annua* Control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass** below.

Amount of Evade WDG Herbicide Lbs Product/A	Interval (Months) Before Overseeding*		
	North	Transition	South
0.75	4	4	4
1.00	5	4	4
1.15	6	5	5
1.25	---	6	6
1.50	---	7	7
1.75	---	---	9
2.00	---	---	10
2.30	---	---	12

***Poa annua* Control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass (Arizona, California, Nevada and Texas Only)**

Use on golf courses (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns, and sod nurseries when overseeding with perennial ryegrass (minimum seeding rate of 350 lbs/A).

How Much and When to Apply

Amount to Apply	When to Apply	Expected Control	Use Precautions
0.58 - 1.0 lb/A (0.377 - 0.650 lb AI/A)	First application: 6 - 8 weeks before ryegrass overseeding Second application: 4 -8 weeks after overseeding or when perennial ryegrass roots are in the second inch of soil	1 application for 70% or greater control of <i>Poa annua</i> Second application may enhance control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some seedling mortality and temporary reduction in root growth of new seedlings may occur. • To reduce the potential for seedling mortality, maintain a moist seed bed with light, frequent irrigation. • Make no more than two applications per year for this use, and do not exceed a total of 1.3 lbs./A (0.845 lb AI/A) per year. • Do not make a second application if any injury to the ryegrass is observed after the first application. • Do not make a second application unless the product was first applied before overseeding.

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Control of *Poa annua* in Perennial Ryegrass Overseedings (Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee Only)

Use this product on golf courses (excluding golf course putting greens) when overseeding with perennial ryegrass only (minimum seeding rate of 350 lbs/A).

How Much and When to Apply

Amount to Apply	When to Apply	Expected Control	Use Precautions
0.58 - 1.0 lb/A (0.377 - 0.650 lb AI/A)	8 - 10 weeks before ryegrass overseeding	70% or greater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some seedling mortality and temporary reduction in root growth of new seedlings may occur. • To reduce the potential for seedling mortality maintain a moist seedbed with light, frequent irrigation. • To maximize seedling establishment, use lower rate and/or the maximum time interval before overseeding. To maximize <i>Poa annua</i> control, use higher rate and shorter time interval before overseeding.

CONTAINER, FIELD GROWN, LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS (INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREE FARMS)

Application Timing and Information

Evade WDG Herbicide:

- Will not control emerged weeds. Prior to application of this product, control existing vegetation by hand weeding, cultivation, or the use of an appropriate postemergence herbicide.
- May be applied to newly-transplanted and established ornamentals as broadcast or over-the-top spray.
- Is the most effective when applied to soil free of clods, weeds, and debris such as leaves and mulch.
- Is most effective when the product is activated in the soil before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.
- Is activated when the treated area receives at least 0.5 inch of irrigation or rainfall, or shallow (1 - 2 inches) mechanical incorporation.

Use Precautions:

To reduce injury potential:

- In the spring when buds are rapidly growing and expanding, over-the-top application of Evade WDG Herbicide may temporarily injure new growth of desirable plants. To reduce the possibility of injury at this time, wait to apply Evade WDG Herbicide over-the-top of newly emerged vegetation until it has hardened off unless your experience indicates that the ornamental plant will not be injured by the over-the-top application.
- After application, (immediately for deciduous plants), apply overhead irrigation to wash Evade WDG Herbicide from plant surfaces onto soil (watering plants before application may improve the washing process).

Application Sites and Instructions

Site	Application Instructions
Newly-transplanted Container or Field Nursery Stock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay application until soil has settled around transplants. • Water transplants thoroughly before application. • Apply after cuttings form roots and are established. • To avoid inhibition of the tissue union, apply before budding/grafting or after buds/grafts have taken.
Established Container, Field Nursery Stock, or Landscape Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply at any time as a broadcast, over-the-top, or directed spray.
Landscape (or Ornamental) Plantings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply as a broadcast, over-the-top, or as a directed spray • Delay application to newly-transplanted ornamentals until soil has settled around transplants.
Bare Ground Application for Container Placement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply to soil (including mulch, gravel, wood chips, or other permeable base) upon which containerized ornamentals are placed. • After Evade WDG Herbicide is applied, perform shallow cultivation or hand weeding only, to avoid disturbing the herbicide barrier.
In Shadehouses and Uncovered Polyhouses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After Evade WDG Herbicide is applied, uncovered polyhouses must remain open for at least 7 days and ornamentals must receive two irrigations totaling at least ½ inch of water.
Ornamental Bulbs and Perennial Wildflower Plantings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evade WDG Herbicide may be applied to bulbs or perennial wildflower species listed in the section, Tolerant Ornamental Species. • Apply before or after bulbs emerge but before bulbs bloom and weeds emerge. In wildflowers, a post emergence herbicide labeled for wildflowers may be needed to control weeds that have already emerged.

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How Much and When to Apply (Container, Field Grown and Landscape Ornamentals)

Amount to Apply (Broadcast)*	When to Apply	Comments/Instructions
1.0- 2.3 lbs/A (0.65 - 1.50 lb AI/1,000 A) or 0.37 - 0.83 oz/1,000 sq ft (0.0150 - 0.0337 lb AI/1,000 sq ft)	In fall or spring before weeds germinate or after weeds are removed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the higher rate for longer control. • Evade WDG Herbicide may be applied more than once per year as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 2.3 lbs/A (1.50 lb AI/A) per year.

***Note:** For band application calculate amount per acre:

Band width in inches x broadcast rate = amount to apply/acre of field
Row width in inches

Equivalent Measurements for Evade WDG Herbicide

Lbs/A	Oz/1,000 Sq Ft	Approximate Equivalent - Tbsp/1000 Sq Ft
1.0	0.37	1
1.5	0.55	1 1/2
2.0	0.74	2
2.3	0.83	2 1/4

Tank Mixtures For Use on Container, Field-Grown, and Landscape Ornamentals

Evade WDG Herbicide may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides listed on this label to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Tank mixes with Evade WDG Herbicide are for use only in states where the tank mix partner(s), application site, and intended use pattern are registered.

Follow the label(s) of the tank mix partner(s) for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, tolerant ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions. Before mixing pesticides in the spray tank, test compatibility by mixing the products in a small container first. See the **Compatibility Test** section of this label.

Tank Mix Partners for Evade WDG Herbicide on Ornamentals

Product	Precautions/Instructions
Goal® (use on conifers only)	Mix with Evade WDG Herbicide for postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree.
Gallery®, Princep®, Pennant MAGNUM®	See product labels for weed spectrum and tolerant ornamentals.
Touchdown® Pro, KleenUp® Pro, (or other glyphosate based products), Reward® and Finale®	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These non-selective tank mix herbicides control most emerged annual broadleaves and grasses. • Take extreme care to prevent tank mixtures with these products from contacting the foliage and stems of turfgrass, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation because desirable vegetation may be severely injured or killed. Apply these tank mixtures as a directed spray and use a shield to prevent spray from contacting foliage or desirable plants. • Following instructions on the tank mix partner's label, delay irrigation of the treated area to allow time for the herbicide to be absorbed by weed foliage.

Tolerant Ornamental Species - Container, Field Grown, and Landscape Ornamentals

Evade WDG Herbicide will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers. The species listed below in Table 2 are tolerant to Evade WDG Herbicide. Evade WDG Herbicide is approved for application, except in California, to the species in Table 3. Evade WDG Herbicide may be applied over-the-top of the listed species.

When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage) some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to Evade WDG Herbicide.

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Evade WDG Herbicide may be applied to soil surfaces for preemergence control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Non-crop areas, including areas on or surrounding municipal grounds and government installations.
- Managed rights-of-way for transportation systems and utilities, including road ways, roadsides, railways, and equipment yards.
- Facilities including substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, and ungrazed fence rows.

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Weeds Controlled - Vegetation Management

When used as directed in this label, Evade WDG Herbicide will control the following weeds:

Barnyardgrass	Henbit ¹	Purslane, Common
Bluegrass, Annual (<i>Poa annua</i>)	Itchgrass	Pusley, Florida
Carpetweed	Johnsongrass (from seed)	Rescuegrass ²
Chickweed, Common ¹	Junglerice	Shepherd's Purse ¹
Chickweed, Mouseear (from seed)	Knotweed ¹	Signalgrass, Broadleaf
Crabgrass (Large, Smooth) ³	Kochia	Speedwell, Persian
Crowfootgrass	Lambsquarter, Common	Sprangletop
Cupgrass, Woolly	Lovegrass	Spurge, Prostrate
Foxtails, Annual	Panicum (Texas, Fall, Browntop)	Witchgrass
Goosegrass ³	Pigweed	Woodsorrel, Yellow (from seed)

¹ To control this weed, apply Evade WDG Herbicide in late summer, fall, or winter before weed seeds germinate.

² Suppression only.

³ Sequential applications may be made as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 2.3 lbs./A (1.50 lb AI/A) per year. To control weeds, all applications must be made before weed seeds germinate.

Application Timing and Information - Vegetation Management

Evade WDG Herbicide:

1. Provides residual preemergence weed control.
2. Will not control emerged weeds.
3. May be applied to newly transplanted and established ornamentals as a broadcast or over-the-top spray.
4. Is the most effective when the product is activated in the soil before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.
5. Is activated when the treated area receives at least 0.5 inch of irrigation or rainfall or shallow (1-2 inches) mechanical incorporation.
6. Is most effective when applied to soil free clods, weeds, and debris such as leaves and mulch.

Use Precautions - Vegetation Management

To reduce injury potential:

1. Direct application of Evade WDG Herbicide to rapidly growing tissue or buds may injure desirable plants. In the spring when buds are rapidly growing and expanding, over-the-top application of Evade WDG Herbicide may temporarily injure new growth of desirable plants. To reduce the possibility of injury at this time, wait to apply Evade WDG Herbicide over the top of newly emerged vegetation until it has hardened off unless your experience indicates that the ornamental plant will not be injured by the over-the-top application.
2. After the application (immediately for deciduous plants), irrigate the treated area to wash Evade WDG Herbicide from plant surfaces onto soil. Watering plants before application may improve the washing process.

How Much and When to Apply - Vegetation Management

Amount to Apply (Broadcast)*	When to Apply	Comments/Instructions
1.0 - 2.3 lbs/A (0.65-1.50 lb AI/A) Or 0.37 - 0.83 oz/1,000 sq ft (0.0150 - 0.0337 lb AI/1,000 sq ft)	In fall and/or spring before weeds germinate or after weeds are removed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the higher rate for longer control. • Evade WDG Herbicide may be applied more than once per year as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 2.3 lbs/A (1.50 lb AI/A) per year.

***Note:** For band application calculate amount per acre:

$\frac{\text{Band width in inches} \times \text{broadcast rate}}{\text{Row width in inches}} = \text{amt. to apply/acre of field}$

Equivalent Measurements for Evade WDG Herbicide

Lbs/A	Oz/1,000 Sq Ft	Approximate Equivalent Tbsp/1,000 Sq Ft
1.0	0.37	1
1.5	0.55	1 1/2
2.5	0.74	2
2.3	0.83	2 1/4

Application Sites and Use Precautions - Vegetation Management

Site	Use Precautions
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply as a broadcast, over-the-top, or as a directed spray. • Delay applications to newly transplanted ornamentals until soil has settled around transplants.
Ornamental Bulbs and Perennial Wildflower Plantings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be applied to bulbs or perennial wildflower species listed in the section Tolerant Ornamental Species. • Apply before or after bulbs emerge but before bulbs bloom and weeds emerge. • In wildflowers a postemergence herbicide labeled for wildflowers may be needed to control weeds that have already emerged.

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Tank Mixtures - Vegetation Management

Evade WDG Herbicide may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides listed on this label to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Tank mixes with Evade WDG Herbicide are for use only in states where the tank mix partner(s), application site and intended use pattern are registered.

Follow the label(s) of the tank mix partner(s) for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, tolerant ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions. Before combining tank mix partners in the spray tank test compatibility by mixing the products in a small container. See the **Compatibility Test** section.

Tank Mixing and Application.

Tank Mix Partners for Evade WDG Herbicide - Vegetation Management

Product	Precautions/Instructions
Goal® (use on conifers only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mix with Evade WDG Herbicide for postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree.
Gallery®, Princep®, Pennant®	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See product labels for weed spectrum and tolerant ornamentals.
Touchdown® Pro (or other glyphosate -based products) Reward® and Finale®	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These non-selective tank mix herbicides control most emerged annual broadleaves and grasses. Take extreme care to prevent tank mixtures with these partner products from contacting the foliage and stems of turfgrass, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation because desirable vegetation may be severely injured or killed. Apply these tank mixtures as a directed spray and use a shield to prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants. Following instructions on the tank mix partner's label, delay irrigation of the treated area to allow time for the herbicide to be absorbed by weed foliage.

Tolerant Ornamental Species* - Vegetation Management

***Not for use on container or field grown ornamentals**

Evade WDG Herbicide will not harm most trees, shrubs, vine, and flowers. The species listed below in Table 2 are tolerant to Evade WDG Herbicide. Evade WDG Herbicide is approved for application, except in California, to the species in Table 3. Evade WDG Herbicide may be applied over-the-top of the listed species.

When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage) some cultivars or listed plants may be sensitive to Evade WDG Herbicide.

CONIFER AND HARDWOOD SEEDLING NURSERIES (NON-ORNAMENTAL, FORESTRY USE ONLY) - VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Evade WDG Herbicide:

1. Provides residual preemergence weed control on conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries.
2. Provides the most effective weed control when the product is activated in the soil by 0.5 inch of irrigation or rainfall before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.
3. Should be applied to conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries any time after the soil has settled around newly-transplanted seedlings and liners.

Site	Application Rate		Timing	Comments/Instructions
	Lbs/A (lb AI/A)	Oz/1,000 Sq Ft (lb AI/1,000 sq ft)		
Conifer and Hardwood Seedling Nurseries	1.0 - 2.3 (0.65-1.50)	0.37 - 0.84 (0.0150-0.0337)	Apply in fall or spring before weed seeds germinate or after weeds are removed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use higher rate for longer control. More than one application per year is permitted but do not apply more than 2.3 lbs/A (1.50 lb AI/A) per year.
Southern Pine Seedbeds	0.75 (0.488)		Just after seeding and/or a minimum of 3 weeks after most seedlings have shed their seedcoat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assist in the establishment of Southern pine seedbeds, apply this product preemergence just after seeding pines. Application after emergence of pine seedlings should not occur until 3 weeks after most seedlings have shed their seedcoat. Mix this product with clean water and broadcast spray at 20 to 40 psi in a minimum of 20 gals. of water per treated area. After application, sprinkler irrigate beds with approximately 1/2 inch of water.

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Site	Application Rate		Timing	Comments/Instructions
	Lbs/A (lb AI/A)	Oz/1,000 Sq Ft (lb AI/1,000 sq ft)		
Hardwood Seed-beds; Oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), Sweetgum, Green Ash	0.75 - 1.5 (0.488 - 0.975)		When seedlings are at least 6 weeks old (from time of 50% germination).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use higher rate for longer control and when higher weed pressure is anticipated. • The lower rate will provide 2 to 3 months of weed control. • Broadcast to beds and apply approximately ½ inch of sprinkler irrigation afterwards.

Tank Mixtures - Conifer Seedling Nurseries - Vegetation Management

Evade WDG Herbicide may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides listed on this label to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Tank mixes with Evade WDG Herbicide are for use only in states where the tank mix partner, application site and intended use pattern are registered.

Follow the label of the tank mix partner for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, tolerant ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions. Before combining the tank mix partner in the spray tank, test compatibility by mixing the product in a small container. See the **Compatibility Test** section.

Tank Mixing and Application - Vegetation Management

Tank Mix Partner with Evade WDG Herbicide - Conifer Seedling Nurseries

Product	Precautions/Instructions
Goal® (use on conifers only)	Mix with Evade WDG Herbicide for postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree.

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT (NON-CROP AREAS)

- May be applied to soil surfaces for preemergence control of many grass and broadleaf weeds.
- Is most effective when activated by at least 0.5 inch rainfall or irrigation, or shallow incorporation before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.

Site	Application Rate		Timing	Comments/Instructions
	Lbs/A (lb AI/A)	Oz/1,000 Sq Ft (lb AI/1,000 sq ft)		
Non Crop Areas, including ornamentals, on or surrounding managed rights-of-way for transportation systems and utilities including roadways, roadsides, railways, and equipment yards Facilities including substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, and ungrazed fence rows.	1.0 - 2.3 (0.65-1.50)	0.36 - 0.83 (0.0150-0.0337)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use higher rate for longer control. • This product may be applied more than once per year but do not apply more than 2.3 lbs/A (1.50 lb AI/A) per year.

Evade WDG Herbicide may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds or brush. Tank mixes with Evade WDG Herbicide are for use only in states where the tank mix partner(s) are registered for the application site.

Tank-Mix Partners with Evade WDG Herbicide - Vegetation Management

Products	Comments
Touchdown®Pro, KleenUp Pro (and glyphosate-based products ¹), Gramoxone® Inteon, Reward®, Princep®, Vanquish®, diuron-based products ¹ , Finale®, Gallery, Garlon®, Goal®, Krovar® I, Oust®, Arsenal®, Spike® and Telar®	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the label(s) of the tank mix partner(s) for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, tolerant ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions. • Do not mix Evade WDG Herbicide with any product whose label prohibits mixing with another pesticide.

¹ Products with this chemical as the active ingredient and which are labeled for the same use may be used.

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Table 2: Tolerant Ornamental Species - All States

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Abies</i> spp.	Fir species** (Balsam, Fraser, Noble, etc.)
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple***
<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>	Kiwi*
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily)
<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>	Vine Hill Manzanita
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Aucuba
<i>Berberis gladwynensis</i>	Barberry
<i>Berberis julianae</i>	Wintergreen Barberry
<i>Berberis mentorensis</i>	Mentor Barberry
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry
<i>Berberis verru culosa</i>	Warty Barberry
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Japanese Boxwood
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Scotch Heather
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant)
<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>	Feathery Cassia
<i>Ceanothus rigidus</i>	Wild Lilac
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	False Cypress
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Cleyera
<i>Citrus</i> spp.	Citrus species*
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	American Dogwood
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Cranberry Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Bearberry Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	Rockspray Cotoneaster
<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Hawthorne
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress
<i>Delosperma alba</i>	White Trailing Ice Plant
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Hop Bush
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Silverberry
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper
<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Japanese Spindle Tree (Evergreen Euonymus)
<i>Euonymus kiautschovicks</i>	Spreading Euonymus
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese Aralia
<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Border Forsythia
<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Greenstem Forsythia
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine
<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.	Gladiolus species**
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
<i>Hibiscus</i>	Rose of Sharon**
<i>Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis</i>	Chinese Hibiscus**
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Chinese Holly**
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese Holly
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly
<i>Ilex pernyi</i>	Holly
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly
<i>Iris</i> spp.	Iris species**
<i>Jasminium nudiflorum</i>	Winter Jasmine
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese Juniper
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Shore Juniper

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Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Creeping Juniper
<i>Juglans</i> spp.	Walnut*
<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>	Shrimp Plant
<i>Lagerstromia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Amur Privet
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese Privet
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Glossy Privet (Wax-Leaf)
<i>Liriodendron muscari</i>	Big Blue Lillyturf
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle
<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Magnolia species**
<i>Malephora luteola</i>	Ice Plant
<i>Malus</i> spp.	Crabapple*
<i>Malus</i> spp.	Heavenly Bamboo
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Narcissus species**
<i>Narcissus</i> spp.	Oleander
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive*
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Mondo Grass**
<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Trailing African Daisy
<i>Oxydendrum arboretum</i>	Sourwood
<i>Persea Americana</i>	Avocado*
<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Frasier's Photinia (Redtip)
<i>Picea</i> spp.	Spruce species*** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub
<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Calabrian Pine
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine
<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	Slash Pine
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Black Pine
<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine
<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	Japanese Black Pine
<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia Pine
<i>Pistacia</i> spp.	Pistachio*
<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>	Queensland Pittosporum
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Japanese Pittosporum
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English Laurel
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum and Prune*
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir***
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn Scarlet
<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	Firethorn
<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	Firethorn
<i>Pyrus</i> spp.	Bradford Pear spp.
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Oak species
<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorne
<i>Rhododendron</i>	(including Azalea 'Coral Bells', 'Formosa', 'Hino-crimson', 'PJM', Roseum Elegans')
<i>Rosa banksiae</i>	Lady Bank's Rose
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary*
<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Leatherleaf Fern
<i>Santolina virens</i>	
<i>Sedum album</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Japanese Boxcherry
<i>Taxus cuspidate</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Taxus media</i>	Yew
<i>Thuja occidentales</i>	American Arborvitae
<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Star Jasmine
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canada Hemlock

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Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Tulipa</i> spp.	Tulip species
<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>	Japanese Viburnum
<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	Sweet Viburnum
<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	Japanese snowball
<i>Viburnum rigidum</i>	Canary Island Viburnum
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	Cranberry Bush
<i>Viburnum wrightii</i>	Leatherleaf Viburnum
<i>Vinca major</i>	Vinca
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Dwarf Periwinkle
<i>Vitis</i> spp.	Grape*
<i>Weigela florida</i>	Old Fashioned Weigela
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Spanish Bayonet
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Yucca, Adam's Needle

* Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.

**Not for use on container grown plants.

***Landscape ornamentals only.

Table 3. Tolerant Ornamental Species - All States Except CA

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Abelia: Sherwood
<i>Achillea</i> spp.	Yarrow: King Edward
<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>	
<i>Akebia quinata</i>	Five-Leaf or Chocolate Vin
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion
<i>Anemone hybrida</i>	Japanese Anemone
<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	Aquilegia: Red and Gold
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle
<i>Aster</i> spp.	Aster: Bonny Blue, Purple Dome
<i>Aster X frikartii</i>	
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern; Fern Lady
<i>Begonia</i> spp.	Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grandis
<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>	
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	Snowbank
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Butterfly-Bush (Dwarf Blue); Royal Red
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush
<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	Tussock Bellflower; (White Clips)
<i>Campis X tagliabuana</i>	Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Flower, Madame Galen
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>	
<i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i>	
<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	Coreopsis (Calliopsis): Early Sunrise, Moonbeam
<i>Crocasmia</i> spp.	Lucifer
<i>Delosperma</i> spp.	Cooperi Pink
<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Larkspur; Blue Elf
<i>Dianthus deltoids</i>	Dianthus, Maiden Pinks 'Zing'
<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	Cheddar Pink
<i>Echinacea pupurea</i>	Coneflower, Purple; Magnus
<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	Weeping Forsythia
<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	Gaillardia, Blanket Flower: 'Goblin'
<i>Gaura</i> spp.	
<i>Gentiana dahurica</i>	Gentian
<i>Geranium cinereum</i>	Cranesbill
<i>Gypsophila repens</i>	Baby's Breath
<i>Helianthemum</i> spp.	Sunrose
<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	Daylily: Aztec Gold, Stell De Oro, Tender Love
<i>Heucherella</i> spp.	Coral Bell; Bridget Bloom
<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	Mallow; Disco Belle White

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Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Hosta plantaginea</i>	Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)
<i>Hosta sieboldiana</i>	Hosta, 'Searsucker'
<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> var. <i>variegata</i>	
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Bigleaf Hydrangea
<i>Inula ensifolia</i>	
<i>Iris ensata</i>	Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodlesong
<i>Iris siberica</i>	Siberian Iris; Cabernet
<i>Juniperus davurica</i>	Parsoni
<i>Lagerstromia indica</i> x <i>fauriei</i>	Crape Myrtle; Tuscarora
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Weeping Lantana
<i>Lavender</i> spp.	Lavender; Munstead
<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	Edelweiss
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese Privet; Variegata
<i>Lilium</i> spp.	Lily: Jazz
<i>Liriope muscari</i> var. <i>variegata</i>	Liriope, Variegated
<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Liriope, Creeping
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink
<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Burgundy
<i>Lythrum</i> spp.	Loosestrife; Modern Pink
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Yaku Jima**, Silberfeder**
<i>Oenothera missouriensis</i>	Evening Primrose
<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Osmanthus (False Holly): Gulf Tide
<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>	Tree Peony
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Fountain Grass (Dwarf)**
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Dragonhead, False; Vivid
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Oak, Shumard's Red
<i>Rhaphiolepis umbellata</i>	Yedda Hawthorne
<i>Rhododendron</i> (including <i>azalea</i>)	'Delaware Valley White', 'Flame Creeper', 'Girard Crimson', 'George L. Tabor', Wakeiebisu, White Gumpo
<i>Rudbeckia</i> spp.	Black-Eyed Susan: Goldstrum
<i>Saxifraga</i> spp.	Saxifrage; Purple Dome
<i>Scabiosa</i> spp.	Pincushion Flower
<i>Sedum caudicicola</i>	Stonecrop; Lidakense
<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Sedum spurium</i>	Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood
<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>	Spiraea: Anthony Waterer
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Australian Brushcherry
<i>Teucrium</i> spp.	Germander
<i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i>	Meadow Rue
<i>Veronica</i> spp.	Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border
<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>	Arrowood Viburnum

** Not for use on container grown plants

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container away from fertilizer, feed, or food stuffs.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Paper bags and boxes: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty container into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag or box in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Plastic jugs: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mixtank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For minor spills, leaks, or other accidental contamination, follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes.

For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

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