

Pm 25

62 719-136

1 of 26

[Bag Label - Front]

(logo) DowElanco

XL* 2G

Contains oryzalin, the active ingredient in Surlan* herbicides.

A selective preemergence herbicide for control of certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in:

- Container grown ornamentals
- Landscape ornamentals
- Nursery stock
- Ground covers
- Established flowers
- Ornamental bulbs
- Non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards
- Christmas tree plantations
- Non-cropland
- Established tall fescue and warm season turf (including bahiagrass, bermudagrass, buffalograss, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, and zoysiagrass)

Active Ingredients:

benfen: <i>N</i> -butyl- <i>N</i> -ethyl- α,α,α -trifluoro-2,6-dinitro- <i>p</i> -toluidine	1.0%
oryzalin: 3,5-dinitro- <i>N,N</i> -dipropylsulfanilamide	1.0%
Inert Ingredients	98.0%
Total	100.0%

Contains 1 pound active ingredient per 50 pound bag

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Refer to back panel of bag for precautionary information and Directions for Use including STORAGE AND DISPOSAL.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before buying or using this product, read "Warranty Disclaimer" and "Limitation of Remedies" inside label booklet.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call collect 517-536-4400.

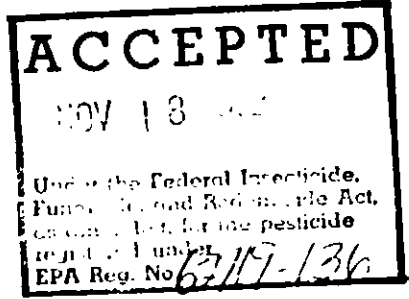
Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-136 MO AHC AGF MM
 EPA Est 2393-IL-3; 5905-IA-01; 32761-M 3-3; 464-MI-1
 Superscripts correspond to first letters of lot number.

*Trademark of DowElanco
DowElanco • Indianapolis, IN 46268, U.S.A.

Specialty Herbicide

Net Weight 50 lb



2.4/26

[Back of Bag]

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**CAUTION PRECAUCION:**

Precaucion al usuario: Si usted no lee inglés, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

Causes Eye Irritation • Harmful If Swallowed, Inhaled, Or Absorbed Through The Skin

Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Use eye protection and protective clothing such as coveralls or a long-sleeved shirt and impermeable gloves when handling this product. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

First Aid

If swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

If in eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

If inhaled: If discomfort occurs, remove individual to fresh air. Get medical attention if breathing difficulty occurs. If not breathing, provide cardiopulmonary resuscitation assistance (mouth-to-mouth) and call a physician.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning equipment or disposal of wastes.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Storage: Store in original container only. In case of leak or spill, contain material and dispose as waste.

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

Container Disposal: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refer to label booklet in pocket of bag for additional precautionary information and Directions for Use.

[EDITOR NOTE: Insert here a fat, squat arrow pointing down]

Directions Enclosed [EDITOR NOTE: Turned at a 20° angle inside a box which has the top, right and bottom sides as bold dotted lines and the left side as a solid line]

3-26

[Front Cover of Booklet]

(logo) **DowElanco**

XL* 2G

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A selective preemergence herbicide for control of certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in:

- Container grown ornamentals
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- Established flowers
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- Christmas tree plantations
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EPA Reg. No. 62719-136

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Specialty Herbicide

[Page 2 of Booklet]

Table of Contents	Page
Precautionary Statements	5
Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals	5
First Aid	5
Environmental Hazards	5
Directions for Use	5
Storage and Disposal	5
General Information	6
General Use Precautions	6
Application Directions	6
Application Techniques for Applying XL 2G	6
Approved Uses	
Container Grown Ornamentals, Landscape Ornamentals, Nursery Stock, Ground Covers, Established Flowers, Ornamental Bulbs, Non-bearing Fruit and Nut Trees and Non-bearing Vineyards, Christmas Tree Plantations, and Non-cropland	7
Special Use Precautions	7
Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by XL 2G	8
Ornamental Plant Species	9
Trees	9
Ornamental Shrubs	12
Ground Covers	18
Established Flowers	19
Ornamental Bulbs	20
Special Use Precautions	20
Non-bearing Fruit and Nut Trees and Non-bearing Vineyards	20
Christmas Tree Plantations	21
Non-cropland Areas	21
Tall Fescue and Warm Season Turfgrasses	22
Special Use Precautions	22
Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by XL 2G	22
Application Rates, Frequency and Timing of Applications	23
Application Directions	24
Reseeding	24
Spreader Settings	25
Warranty Disclaimer	25
Inherent Risks of Use	26
Limitation of Remedies	26

5 of 26

Precautionary Statements

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Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Storage: Store in original container only. In case of leak or spill, contain material and dispose as waste.

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

Container Disposal: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

General Information

XL 2G herbicide is a preemergence herbicide for control of certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in container and landscape ornamentals, nursery stock, ground covers, established flowers, ornamental bulbs, non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards, Christmas tree plantations, non-cropland and established tall fescue and warm season turf (including bahiagrass, bermudagrass, buffalograss, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, and zoysiagrass). Apply XL 2G prior to germination of target weeds or immediately after cultivation. Length of weed control will vary with rate of XL 2G applied, weed population, potting media or soil conditions, temperature, watering regime, and other factors. Following application, user should monitor and observe level of weed control over time to determine when additional applications may be needed. Repeat applications at 200 pounds per acre and higher should not be made sooner than 90 days after a previous application of XL 2G. Do not apply over 900 pounds per acre total of XL 2G within a 12 month period.

General Use Precautions

XL 2G does not control established weeds. Existing weeds should be controlled by cultivation or with postemergence herbicides. Weed residues, prunings and trash should be removed or thoroughly mixed into soil prior to treatment. Soil should be in good condition and free of clods at the time of application. A single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inches or more, or flood irrigation is required to activate XL 2G. If rainfall or irrigation has not occurred within 21 days of application and tillage is possible, XL 2G may be activated using cultivation equipment capable of uniformly mixing the herbicide into the upper 1-2 inches of soil. Failure to activate XL 2G may result in erratic weed control. Do not apply when wind conditions favor drift of XL 2G granules from the target area.

Users who wish to use XL 2G on plant species not recommended on this label may determine the suitability for such uses by treating a small number of such plants at a recommended rate. Prior to treatment of larger areas, the treated plants should be observed for any sign of herbicidal injury during 30 to 60 days of normal growing condition, to determine if the treatment is noninjurious to the target plant species. **The user assumes responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from use of XL 2G on plant species not recommended on this label.**

Application Directions

Apply XL 2G using a drop or rotary-type spreader designed to apply granular herbicides or insecticides. Calibrate application equipment prior to use according to manufacturer's directions. Check frequently to be sure equipment is working properly and distributing granules uniformly. Do not use spreaders that apply material in narrow concentrated bands. Avoid skips or overlaps as poor weed control or crop injury may occur. More uniform application may be achieved by spreading half of the required amount of product over the area and then applying the remaining half in swaths at right angles to the first.

Application Techniques for Applying XL 2G

- When using a drop-type spreader, a splash board mounted under the hopper will provide more even granule distribution.
- A chain fastened to the side of the spreader and allowed to drag on the soil surface can be used to mark the edge of the treated swath and help prevent skips or overlaps.
- For treating smaller areas or rows of nursery stock or ornamental beds, a hand held or push-type rotary applicator such as a whirlybird or cyclone unit is recommended. For hand held units, walk and turn the crank at a constant rate of speed.
- A shaker-type applicator made from a small container with holes punched in the bottom is recommended for small, difficult to treat areas. Carefully measure the amount of product needed to avoid over-application.

Approved Uses

Established¹ Container Grown Ornamentals, Landscape Ornamentals, Nursery Stock, Ground Covers, Flowers, Ornamental Bulbs, Non-bearing Fruit and Nut Trees and Non-bearing Vineyards, Christmas Tree Plantations, and Non-cropland

XL 2G is recommended as a preemergence treatment for control of certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in container grown ornamentals, landscape ornamentals, nursery stock, ground covers, established flowers, ornamental bulbs, non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards, Christmas tree plantations, and non-cropland. Apply XL 2G prior to germination of target weeds, or immediately after cultivation.

Note: Refer to the "General Information" section of this label for general use precautions and information on application.

Special Use Precautions

To avoid possible plant injury, do not apply XL 2G to:

- plants or areas in greenhouses or other enclosed structures.
- nursery seedbeds or forest or Christmas tree seedling transplant beds.
- unrooted liners or cuttings that have been planted in pots for the first time.
- pots less than four inches wide.
- ground covers until they are established and well rooted.
- ornamental plantings where the likelihood of runoff onto lawn areas containing dichondra or cool season turfgrass species exists.
- Do not apply XL 2G to the following plant species or injury may occur:
 - Begonia* spp. (begonia)
 - Coleus hybridus* (coleus)
 - Deutzia gracilis* (slender deutzia)
 - Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglas-fir)
 - Thuja occidentalis* 'Techny' (Techny arborvitae)
 - Tsuga canadensis* (eastern hemlock)
- **Ice Plant:** When establishing unrooted ice plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum* and *Carpobrotus edulis*) on coarse soils, do not exceed the 200 lb/acre rate of XL 2G or crop injury may occur. After the ice plant is well established, a second application may be made.

¹**Definition of established plantings:** Apply only to established plantings. Established plants are defined as those that have been transplanted into their final growing location for a sufficient period of time to allow the soil to be firmly settled around the roots from packing and rainfall or irrigation. Do not apply to seedbeds or seedling transplant beds.

Repeat applications should not be made sooner than 60 days after a previous application of XL 2G. Do not apply over 900 pounds per acre total of XL 2G within a 12 month period.

Unlisted plant species: Users who wish to use XL 2G on plant species not recommended on this label may determine the suitability for such uses by treating a small number of such plants at a recommended rate. Prior to treatment of larger areas, the treated plants should be observed for any sign of herbicidal injury during 30 to 60 days of normal growing conditions to determine if the treatment is noninjurious to the target plant species. **The user assumes responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from use of XL 2G on plant species not recommended on this label.**

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by XL 2G

Weeds controlled when XL 2G is applied at a rate of 200 to 300 pounds per acre (4.6 to 6.9 pounds per 1000 sq ft).

Annual Grasses:

Common Name

barley, little
barnyardgrass
bluegrass, annual
crabgrass
crowfootgrass
cupgrass, southwestern
foxtail
goosegrass
johnsongrass (seedling only)
junglerice
lovegrass, Mexican
lovegrass, orcutt
oat, wild
panicum, browntop
panicum, fall
panicum, Texas
ryegrass, Italian
sandbur, field
signalgrass
sprangletop, red
witchgrass

Scientific Name

Hordeum pusillum
Echinochloa crus-galli
Poa annua
Digitaria spp.
Dactyloctenium aegyptium
Eriochloa gracilis
Setaria spp.
Eleusine indica
Sorghum halepense
Echinochloa colonum
Eragrostis mexicana
Eragrostis orcuttiana
Avena fatua
Panicum fasciculatum
Panicum dichotomiflorum
Panicum texanum
Lolium multiflorum
Cenchrus incertus
Bracharia spp.
Leptochloa filiformis
Panicum capillare

Broadleaf Weeds:

Common Name

bittercress
carpetweed
chickweed, common
fiddleneck, coast
filaree, redstem
filaree, whitestem
groundsel, common
henbit
knotweed, prostrate
lambsquarters, common
pigweed
puncturevine
purslane, common
pusley, Florida
rocket, London
rockpurslane, desert
shepherdspurse
spurge, prostrate
woodsorrel, yellow

Scientific Name

Cardamine oligosperma
Mollugo verticillata
Stellaria media
Amsinckia intermedia
Erodium cicutarium
Erodium moschatum
Senecio vulgaris
Lamium amplexicaule
Polygonum aviculare
Chenopodium album
Amaranthus spp.
Tribulus terrestris
Portulaca oleracea
Richardia scabra
Sisymbrium irio
Calandrinia ciliata
Capsella bursa-pastoris
Euphorbia humistrata
Oxalis stricta

9/26

In addition to the weeds controlled, the following weeds will be partially controlled or suppressed at 200 to 300 pounds per acre (4.6 to 6.9 pounds per 1000 sq ft).

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca scariola</i>
mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
milkweed, climbing	<i>Sarcostemma cynanchoides</i>
morningglory	<i>Ipomoea spp.</i>
mustard, black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
mustard, wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
smartweed	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
teaweed (prickly sida)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
wheat, volunteer	<i>Triticum spp.</i>

XL 2G may be used on the following established plant species:
(Note limitations on recommended treatment methods.)

Trees

<u>Scientific Name/Common Name</u>	<u>Recommended Treatment Method:</u> C = Container Grown F = Field Grown
<i>Abies balsamea</i> Balsam fir	F
<i>Abies concolor</i> White fir	F
<i>Abies fraseri</i> Fraser fir	F
<i>Abies grandis</i> Grand fir	F
<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> Alpine fir	F
<i>Abies veitchi</i> Veitch fir	F
<i>Abutilon hybridum</i> Albus flowering maple	F
Luteus flowering maple	F
Roseus flowering maple	F
Tangerine flowering maple	F
Vesuvius red flowering maple	F
<i>Acer sp?</i> maple	F
<i>Arecastrum romanoffianum</i> Queen palm	F
<i>Betula papyrifera</i> Paper birch	F

<i>Betula nigra</i>	
River birch	F
<i>Betula pendula</i>	
White birch	F
<i>Bucida buceras</i>	
Black olive	F
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	
Carob	F
<i>Cercidium floridum</i>	
Blue palo verde	F
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	
Redbud	C,F
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	
Lawson falsecypress	F
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> spp.	
Filicoides-fernspray cypress	F
Gracilis-slender Hinoki cypress	F
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	
Sawara-false cypress	F
Squa. rosa-moss cypress	F
<i>Chamaedorea cataractarum</i>	
Cat palm	F
<i>Chamaedorea costaricana</i>	
Palm	F
<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i>	
Parlor palm	F
<i>Cornus florida</i>	
Flowering dogwood	F
<i>Crupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	
Carrot wood	F
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	
Japanese cryptomeria	C,F
<i>Cupressus glabra</i>	
Arizona cypress	C,F
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	
Ita. cypress	C,F
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	
Russian olive	C,F
<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	
Mealy eucalyptus	F
Silver dollar eucalyptus	F
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	
Red gum eucalyptus	F
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	
Narrow-leaved eucalyptus	F
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	
Red ironbark eucalyptus	F
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	
Ficus	F
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	
Ash	F
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	
Maidenhair tree	C,F
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	
Honey locust	F
<i>Heteromeles arbutiflora</i>	
Toyon	F
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	

Eastern redcedar	F
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	
Mountain laurel	F
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	
goldenrain tree	F
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	
American sweet gum	C,F
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	
Southern magnolia	F
<i>Malus</i> spp.	
Crabapple	F
<i>Morus alba</i>	
White mulberry	F
<i>Olea europaea</i>	
Olive	F
<i>Picea abies</i>	
Norway spruce	F
<i>Picea engelmanni</i>	
Englemann spruce	F
<i>Picea glauca</i>	
Conica-dwarf Alberta spruce	F
White spruce	F
<i>Picea mariana</i>	
Black spruce	F
<i>Picea pungens</i> spp.	
Glauca-Colorado blue spruce	F
Hoopsii-Hoop's blue spruce	F
Koster-Koster blue spruce	F
<i>Pinus</i> spp.	
Pine	C,F
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	
American sycamore	F
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	
California sycamore	F
<i>Podocarpus</i> spp.	
Podocarpus	F
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	
Cottonwood	F
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	
Carolina laurelcherry	F
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	
English laurelcherry	F
<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	
Mahaleb cherry	F
<i>Prunus yedoensis</i>	
Yoshino flowering cherry	F
<i>Quercus</i> spp.	
Oak	C,F
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	
Babylon weeping willow	F
Corkscrew willow	F
<i>Schinus molle</i>	
California pepper tree	F
<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	
Giant sequoia	F
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	
Coast redwood	F
<i>Swietenia mahogany</i>	

12 of 26

Mahogany	F
<i>Tabebuia caraiba</i>	
Yellow tab	F
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	
Littleleaf linden	C,F
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	
Western redcedar	F
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	
Chinese Elm	F
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	
California laurel	F
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	
Mexican fan palm	F

Ornamental Shrubs

**Recommended
Treatment Method:
C = Container Grown
F = Field Grown**

Scientific Name/Common Name

<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	
Glossy abelia	F
<i>Acacia redolens</i>	
Prostrate acacia	F
<i>Agave americana</i>	
Century plant	F
<i>Agave macroculmis</i>	
Agave	F
<i>Arctostaphylos stanfordiana</i>	
Stanford manzanita	F
<i>Astilbe chinensis</i>	
False spirea	C,F
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	
Coyotebush	F
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	
Atropurea-Redleaf Japanese barberry	C,F
Aurea golden Japanese barberry	C,F
Crimson pygmy barberry	C,F
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	
Barbara Karst	F
California Gold	F
Scarlet O'Hara	F
Texas Dawn	F
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	
Japonica-Japanese boxwood	C,F
Littleleaf boxwood	F
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	
Common boxwood	C,F
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	
Lemon bottlebrush	C,F
<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.	
Wild lilac	C,F
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> spp.	
Kosteri cypress	F
Nana-dwarf Hinoki cypress	F
Torulosa cypress	F

<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	
Filifera-thread cypress	F
Squarrosa minima-dwarf moss cypress	F
<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>	
Areca palm	F
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	
Japanese cleyera	C,F
<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>	
Praecox-early cotoneaster	F
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	
Cranberry cotoneaster	C,F
<i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i>	
Brightbead cotoneaster	F
<i>Cotoneaster congestus</i>	
Pyrenees cotoneaster	F
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	
Bearberry cotoneaster	C, F
<i>Cotoneaster himalayan</i>	
Himalayan cotoneaster	F
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	
Rock cotoneaster	C,F
<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i>	
Pamey cotoneaster	C,F
<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	
Rockspray cotoneaster	F
<i>Cornus alba</i>	
Sibirica-Siberian dogwood	F
<i>Cornus florida</i>	
Flowering dogwood	F
<i>Cornus kousa</i>	
Kousa dogwood	C,F
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	
Flaviramea-yellowtwig dogwood	F
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	
Japanese cryptomeria	C,F
<i>Cytisus praecox</i>	
Holandia-warminster broom	F
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	
Lena-Scotch broom	F
<i>Dasylinon wheeleri</i>	
Desert sp. n sotol	F
<i>Deutzia crenata</i>	
Nakiana dwarf deutzia	F
<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	
Hopseed bush	F
<i>Escallonia exoniensis</i>	
Escallonia	C,F
<i>Euonymus alata</i>	
Winged euonymus	F
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	
Canadale gold euonymus	C,F
Emerald'n gold euonymus	C,F
Stringybark euonymus	C,F
Wintercreeper	C,F
<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	
Evergreen euonymus	C,F
Silver king euonymus	F

<i>Euonymus kiautschovica</i>	
Spreading euonymus	F
<i>Fatshedera lizei</i>	
Fatshedera	C,F
<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	
Forsythia	F
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	
Gardenia	C,F
<i>Genista pilosa</i>	
Woadwaxen	F
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	
Chinese hibiscus	F
Ross Estey hibiscus	F
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	
Rose of Sharon, Red Bird	F
Rose of Sharon, Red Heart	F
Rose of Sharon, Woodbridge	F
<i>Hypericum</i> spp.	
St. Johnswort	F
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	
Balkans holly	F
English holly	F
Gold coast holly	F
<i>Ilex aquipernyi</i>	
San Jose holly	C,F
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	
Chinese holly	C,F
Dwarf burford holly	C,F
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	
Convexa holly	C,F
Compacta-dwarf Japanese holly	C,F
Helleri-Heller's Japanese holly	C,F
Japanese holly	C,F
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	
Nordica-inkberry holly	F
<i>Ilex meserveae</i>	
Blue girl holly	F
Blue boy holly	F
Ebony magic holly	F
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	
Nana-dwarf yaupon holly	C,F
Pendula-weeping yaupon holly	C,F
Yaupon holly	C,F
<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	
Juniper	C,F
<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>	
Shrimp plant	C,F
<i>Justicia spicigera</i>	
Mexican honeysuckle	F
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	
Crape myrtle	C,F
<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>	
Coast leucothoe	F
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	
Drooping leucothoe	F
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	
Amur privet	C,F

<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	
Japanese privet	C,F
Yellow tip ligustrum	C,F
<i>Ligustrum texarum</i>	
Wax leaf privet	F
Howard's privet	F
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	
Glossy privet	C,F
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	
California privet	F
<i>Ligustrum vicaryi</i>	
Vicary golden privet	C,F
<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	
Chinese fountain palm	F
<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	
Winter honeysuckle	F
<i>Lonicera perichlymenum</i>	
Flowering woodbine	F
Serotina woodbine	F
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	
Trumpet honeysuckle	F
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	
Oregon grape	F
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	
Prostrate myoporum	F
<i>Myrtus communis</i>	
True myrtle	C,F
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	
Compacta-dwarf heavenly bamboo	C,F
Harbour-dwarf heavenly bamboo	C,F
Heavenly bamboo	C,F
Nana compacta- heavenly bamboo	C,F
Nana purpurea-heavenly bamboo	C,F
Woods-dwarf heavenly bamboo	C,F
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	
Hardy red oleander	C,F
Oleander	C,F
Ruby lace oleander	C,F
<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	
Holly-leaf osmanthus	F
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	
Japanese spurge	F
<i>Philadelphus spp.</i>	
Mockorange	C,F
<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	
Pygmy date palm	F
<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	
Fraser's photinia	C,F
<i>Picea abies</i>	
Repens-spreading Norway spruce	F
Pendula-weeping Norway spruce	F
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	
Andromeda	C,F
Lily-of-the-valley	F
Snowdrift	F
Temple bells lily-of-the-valley	F
Valley rose lily-of-the-valley	F

<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.	
Pittosporum	C,F
<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>	
Oriental arborvitae	C,F
<i>Plumbago ariculata</i>	
Blue cape plumbago	F
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	
Yewpine	C,F
<i>Potentilla fragiformis</i>	
Cinquefoil	F
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	
Cinquefoil	C,F
<i>Protea neriifolia</i>	
Protea	F
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	
Scarlet forethorn	C,F
<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	
Lalendel Monrovia pyracantha	C,F
Monon pyracantha	C,F
Red elf hybrid pyracantha	C,F
Rutgers hybrid pyracantha	C,F
Santa Cruz pyracantha	C,F
Victory pyracantha	C,F
<i>Pyracantha skoidzumi</i>	
Formosa firethorn	C,F
<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	
Enchantress-Moness raphiolepis	F
India hawthorn	C,F
Springtime-Monme raphiolepis	F
<i>Raphiolepis ovata</i>	
Round-leaf raphiolepis	F
<i>Rhipsalidopsis gaetneri</i>	
Easter cactus	C,F
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	
Azalea	C,F
Rhododendron	C,F
<i>Rhus lancea</i>	
African sumac	C,F
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	
Ramanas rose	F
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	
Rosemary	F
<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>	
Bridal wreath	F
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	
Common lilac	F
<i>Syzygium paniculata</i>	
Brush cherry	C,F
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	
Japanese yew	F
<i>Taxus media</i>	
Yew	F

<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	
American arborvitae	F
Emerald arborvitae	F
Globosa-globe arborvitae	F
Little Giant-dwarf arborvitae	F
Nigra-dark American arborvitae	F
Pyramidalis arborvitae	F
Rheingold arborvitae	F
Woodwardii arborvitae	F
<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	
Aurea nana-dwarf golden arborvitae	F
Minima glauca-dwarf arborvitae	F
<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	
Chinese star jasmine	F
<i>Veitchia merillii</i>	
Christmas palm	F
<i>Viburnum davidii</i>	
David viburnum	F
<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>	
Viburnum	F
<i>Viburnum opulus sterile</i>	
Eastern snowball viburnum	F
<i>Viburnum plicatum tomentosum</i>	
Doublefile viburnum	F
<i>Viburnum x pragense</i>	
Viburnum	F
<i>Viburnum setigerum</i>	
Tea viburnum	F
<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>	
Sandankwa viburnum	F
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	
Compactum-spring bouquet viburnum	F
Laurastinus viburnum	C,F
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	
Compactum-dwarf cranberry bush	F
<i>Weigela flo. ida</i>	
Java red weigela	F
Bristol ruby weigela	F
Minuet weigela	F
<i>Xylosma congestum</i>	
Xylosma	F
<i>Yucca elata</i>	
Soaptree yucca	C,F
<i>Yucca recurvifolia</i>	
Pendulous yucca	F

Ground Covers

<u>Scientific Name/Common Name</u>	<u>Recommended Treatment Method:</u> C = Contalner Grown F = Field Grown
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i> Lily-of-the-Nile	C,F
<i>Ajuga</i> spp. Carpet bugle	F
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i> Cape weed	F
<i>Campanula elatines</i> Bellflower	C,F
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> Largeleaf iceplant	F
<i>Clytostoma callistegioides</i> Violet trumpet vine	C,F
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i> Pampas grass	F
<i>Delosperma alba</i> White iceplant	F
<i>Drosanthemum floribundum</i> Trailing rosea iceplant	F
<i>Festuca ovina</i> Blue fescue	F
<i>Gazania</i> spp. Gazania	F
<i>Hedera canariensis</i> Algerian ivy	F
<i>Hedera helix</i> English ivy	F
<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp. Day lily	C,F
<i>Hosta</i> spp. Plantain lily	C,F
<i>Hypericum</i> spp. St. Johnswort	F
<i>Lampranthus spectabilis</i> Red trailing iceplant	F
<i>Liriope gigantea</i> White lily turf	F
<i>Liriope muscari</i> Big blue lily turf	C,F
Lilac beauty lily turf	C,F
Majestic lily turf	C,F
Monroe white lily turf	C,F
Silvery sunproof lily turf	C,F
Variegated liriope lily turf	C,F
<i>Lonicera japonica</i> Japanese honeysuckle	F
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i> Ice plant	F
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> Mondo grass	F
<i>Osteospermum fruticos</i> Trailing African daisy	F
<i>Sedum brevifolium</i> Stonecrop	F

19 of 26

<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	
Chinese star jasmine	F
<i>Vinca major</i>	
Bigleaf periwinkle	F
<i>Vinca minor</i>	
Dwarf periwinkle	F

Established Flowers

**Recommended
Treatment Method:
C = Container Grown
F = Field Grown**

Scientific Name/Common Name

<i>Achillea</i> spp.	
Yarrow	F
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	
Snapdragon	F
<i>Cladium bicolor</i>	
Fancy-leaved caladium	F
<i>Chrysanthemum coccineum</i>	
Painted daisy	F
<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>	
Shasta daisy	F
<i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i>	
Chrysanthemum	F
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	
Coreopsis	F
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	
Sweet william	F
<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>	
Bleeding heart	C,F
<i>Dimorphotheca</i> spp.	
Cape marigold	F
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	
Purple coneflower	F
<i>Geum quellyon</i>	
Geum	F
<i>Gladiolus hortulanus</i>	
Gladiolus	F
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	
Baby's breath	F
<i>Impatiens wallerana</i>	
Impatiens	F
<i>Iris</i> spp.	
Bearded iris	F
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	
Blazing star	C,F
<i>Pelargonium hortorum</i>	
Geranium	F
<i>Petunia</i> spp.	
Petunia	F
<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>	
Rose moss	F
<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>	
Persian ranunculus	F
<i>Rosa</i> spp.	
Rose	F

20926

<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	
Gloriosa daisy/black-eyed susan	F
<i>Salvia</i> spp.	
Sage	F
<i>Stokesia laevis</i>	
Stokes aster	F
<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	
Bird of paradise	F
<i>Tagetes</i> spp.	
Marigold	F
<i>Viola wittrockiana</i>	
Pansy	F
<i>Zinnia elegans</i>	
Common zinnia	F

Ornamental Bulbs

Special Use Precautions

Do not apply to tulip plants that have emerged to a height greater than 3/4 inch. Deep till prior to planting any crop after this use.

Do not apply to gladioli prior to emergence or to plants less than one inch in diameter.

Application Rates, Frequency, and Timing of Applications

XL 2G may be applied for annual weed control in ornamental bulbs such as bulbous iris, dafodill (*narcissus*), hyacinth, and tulip. Apply XL 2G to the soil surface two (2) to four (4) weeks after planting and final hilling but prior to the emergence of annual weeds. XL 2G may also be applied following bulb emergence. For fall-planted bulbs, apply XL 2G again in late winter or early spring to weed-free soil surfaces.

Broadcast Application Rates

Time of Application	Soil Texture	XL 2G	
		pounds/acre)	pounds/1000 sq ft
Fall	Coarse	75	1.7
Fall	Medium and Fine	150	3.4
Feb. - March	All	75	1.7

Non-bearing Fruit and Nut Trees and Non-bearing Vineyardst

	Recommended Treatment Method:
	C = Container Grown
	F = Field Grown
Common Name	
Almond	F
Apple	F
Apricot	F
Avocado	F
Blackberry	F
Blueberry	F
Boysenberry	F
Cherry, sour	F
Cherry, sweet	F
Currant	F

21 of 26

Dewberry	F
Elderberry	F
Fig	F
Filbert	F
Gooseberry	F
Grape, American	F
Grape, European	F
Grapefruit	F
Kiwi	F
Kumquat	C,F
Lemon	F
Loganberry	F
Macadamia nut	F
Nectarine	F
Olive	F
Orange	C,F
Peach	F
Pear	F
Pecan	C,F
Pistachio	F
Plum	F
Pomegranate	F
Prune	F
Raspberry	F
Walnut, black	F
Walnut, English	F

†Non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards are defined as plants which will not bear fruit for at least one year after treatment.

Christmas Tree Plantations

Apply XL 2G to established plantings of labeled field grown Christmas tree species prior to germination of target weeds. Do not apply to Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) or Eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). Do not apply to seedbeds or seedling transplant beds. Apply only to established plantings. Established plants are defined as those that have been transplanted into their final growing location for a sufficient period of time to allow the soil to be firmly settled around the roots from packing and rainfall or irrigation.

Note: Refer to the "General Information" section of this label for general use precautions and information on application. Refer to "Approved Uses" section of this label for special use precautions and information on application rates and weeds controlled.

Noncropland Areas: Industrial Sites, Utility Substations, Highway Guardrails, Sign Posts, and Delineators

XL 2G is recommended as a preemergence treatment for control of certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds on industrial sites, utility substations, highway guardrails, sign posts, and delineators. Apply XL 2G prior to germination of target weeds. Areas to be treated should be free of established weeds or existing weeds should be controlled with postemergence herbicides.

Note: Refer to the "General Information" section of this label for general use precautions and information on application. Refer to "Approved Uses" section of this label for special use precautions and information on application rates and weeds controlled.

Warm Season Turfgrasses

XL 2G may be applied as a preemergence treatment for control of annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in established warm season turf including bahiagrass, bermudagrass, buffalograss, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass and zoysiagrass or established tall fescue growing in warm season areas. Established turf is defined as a dense turf having a well-anchored root system and healthy, vigorous top growth.

Successful preemergence control of weeds listed on this label requires that XL 2G be applied prior to weed germination and be activated by at least one-half (1/2) inch of rainfall or irrigation within 21 days of application.

Special Use Precautions:

To avoid possible injury, do not apply XL 2G to:

- Cool season turfgrass species other than tall fescue.
- Lawns containing dichondra or cool season turfgrass species.
- Golf course putting greens or tees.
- Turfgrass in the spring that was planted the previous fall.
- Newly sprigged or sodded areas of bermudagrass, St. Augustinegrass, centipedegrass, zoysiagrass or tall fescue until these turfs are well-established and have well-anchored root systems.
- Newly hydromulched areas of bermudagrass until such areas are well-established.

XL 2G will not control emerged weeds.

XL 2G may injure turf that is not well-established or is stressed or weakened due to unfavorable winter climatic conditions, drought, nematodes, or other factors which damage or weaken turf root systems. Apply XL 2G only to healthy, well-established turf that has a well-anchored root system.

Do not apply XL 2G in the spring or early summer to tall fescue turfgrass reseeded the previous fall. In such cases, apply Balan® 2.5G granular herbicide at 60 to 80 pounds per acre in early summer (Round 1) and XL 2G at 100 pounds per acre approximately eight weeks later (Round 2).

XL 2G may thin established annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) at rates above 100 pounds per acre.

In bermudagrass areas that have been overseeded with winter grasses, a spring application of XL 2G will thin the overseeded grasses.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by XL 2G

Weeds controlled by XL 2G when applied at 100 to 150 lb/acre (2.3 to 3.4 lb/1000 sq ft)

Annual Grasses

Summer Annuals:

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
foxtail	<i>Setaria</i> spp.
goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
(seedling only)	
ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>

23 of 26

Winter Annuals:

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>

Broadleaf Weeds**Summer Annuals:**

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>

Winter Annuals:

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>

In addition to the weeds controlled, the following weeds will be partially controlled or suppressed at 100 to 150 lb/acre (2.3 to 3.4 lb/1000 sq ft).

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
carrot, wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>
fleabane, dwarf	<i>Coryza ramosissima</i>
groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
mustard, Indian	<i>Brassica juncea</i>
spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
woodsorrel, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>

Application Rates, Frequency and Timing of Applications

XL 2G can be applied in the spring for summer annual grass and broadleaf weed control, and in the fall for annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) and winter annual broadleaf weed control.

1. Summer Annual Grasses and Broadleaf Weeds

Single Application Program: Apply 150 pounds per acre of XL 2G in late winter or early spring, prior to the onset of conditions favorable for summer annual weed germination.

Split Application Program: As an alternative to a single application program, XL 2G may be applied in a split application. This program is desirable when the initial application is made well in advance of weed germination and where weed control is desired for a longer period of time. Apply 100 pounds per acre of XL 2G in an initial application, followed by a second application of 100 pounds per acre 8 to 10 weeks later.

The second treatment of the split application may follow application of a different preemergence grass herbicide in place of the initial XL 2G application.

24 + 26

2. Annual Bluegrass and Winter Annual Broadleaf Weeds

Apply XL 2G as a preemergence treatment in late summer or early fall, prior to the expected germination period for annual bluegrass and winter annual broadleaf weeds. Do not apply XL 2G to areas where fall overseeding will occur. If annual bluegrass infestation is severe and its elimination will result in thinning of turfgrass cover, apply XL 2G at 100 pounds per acre. If thinning of turfgrass cover is not a potential problem, XL 2G may be applied at 150 pounds per acre.

In areas of heavy annual bluegrass infestation, its elimination will result in temporary thinning of turfgrass cover. Proper fertilization, irrigation and soil incorporated reseeding should be employed to speed the restoration of desirable turfgrass cover in areas previously occupied by annual bluegrass (See section on reseeding).

Weed Control In Florida

In Florida, apply 150 pounds per acre of XL 2G three times per year, or every 90 to 100 days, in the fall, early spring, and early summer. Do not apply more than 150 pounds per acre of XL 2G in any single application.

Broadcast Application Rates

XL 2G	
Pounds per acre	Pounds per 1000 sq ft
100	2.3
150	3.4

Application Directions

Apply XL 2G evenly over the turfgrass area. Avoid spray pattern skips and overlaps that may result in incomplete coverage or over-application. For best results use application equipment designed to uniformly broadcast granular herbicides. More uniform application may be achieved by spreading half the required amount of product over the area and then applying the remaining half in swaths at right angles to the first application. Calibrate application equipment prior to use, according to manufacturer's directions. Check equipment frequently to make sure it is working properly and distributing granules uniformly.

Reseeding

Herbicides that control annual weeds may also affect establishment of desirable turfgrass seedlings. Reseeding should be delayed for at least 6 weeks following application of XL 2G at the 100 pound per acre rate. When using XL 2G at the 150 pound per acre rate, reseeding should be delayed 12 to 16 weeks after application. When reseeding, it is essential that proper cultural practices such as soil cultivation and seedbed preparation, irrigation and fertilization be followed. For satisfactory reseeding results following XL 2G use, the seeding rate should be increased and equipment designed to place seed in full contact with soil (such as the Rogers Aero Seeder) should be employed.

Spreader Settings

(A guide for calibrating spreaders to apply XL 2G in one pass over turf.)

Note: These settings are provided as *suggested* starting points in calibrating each individual spreader. Since no two spreaders are alike, these settings are intended only as a guide in beginning the calibration process.

Spreader Type	Estimated Spreader Setting Necessary to Apply the Specified Rate of XL 2G Per Acre In One Pass	
	100 lb/acre	150 lb/acre
Cyclone: Models B1, 33, 96, BSSB at 200 ft/min. Model 100 at 200 ft/min. Model 93 (based on tractor speed of 4 mph) Model 99 (based on tractor speed of 4 mph) Model BPI (based on tractor speed of 4 mph)	3 1/4 3 1/4 5 4 3/4 4 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2 6 1/4 5 3/4-6 5 1/4-5 1/2
Gandy: Model 10A series, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 20 and 30 ft (based on tractor speed of 5 mph) Model 10T series, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 20 and 30 ft (based on tractor speed of 5 mph) Turf Tender, 24, 30, 42 inch (based on tractor speed of 3 mph) 600 Series, 2, 4 and 5 ft (based on tractor speed of 3 mph)	31 33 25 18	37 40 28 22
Lely: Model W and H (based on tractor speed of 4.5 mph)	3	4
Lesco: Lesco Spreader (Note: set 3rd adjustable hole 1 notch from "open")	D 1/2	F
Scott: Rotary Model R-8 Drop Spreader	H 1/2 3 7/8	1 1/4 4 5/8
Spyker: Spyker	3.2	3.6
Vicon: Model 402 (with seed ring) swath width 20 ft, 5 mph speed	24	28
Warren: Model T-7II (based on ground speed of 3.0 mph)	3 1/4	4

Warranty

DowElanco warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. DOWELANCO MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

26-26

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of DowElanco or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at DowElanco's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

DowElanco shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless DowElanco is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall DowElanco be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the "Warranty Disclaimer" above and this "Limitation of Remedies" cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of DowElanco or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the "Warranty Disclaimer" or this "Limitation of Remedies" in any manner.

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Revised 07/21/92

Amendments:

- 1) Change in general layout and format to improve user understanding.
- 2) Further definition of ornamental use into container grown, landscape, nursery stock, ground covers, and established flowers.
- 3) Added the following use areas: Non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards, Christmas tree plantations, and non-cropland.
- 4) Expanded use precautions and list of approved ornamental species.
- 5) Added list of ornamental species on which use is restricted.