

AUG 11 1999

Mr. Steve A. McMaster
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Dear Mr. McMaster:

SUBJECT: 8-Month Response to the Oryzalin RED
XL* 2G
EPA Registration Number: 62719-136
Your Resubmissions dated July 26, 1999 (Revised Labeling) and July 30, 1999
(Revised Basic CSF)

I. Labeling: The revised labeling for the subject product, referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable provided you make the following change:

1. Add "established tall fescue and warm season turfgrasses" to the sub-heading immediately below the heading "Approved Uses" on page 7.

II. Confidential Statement of Formula: The revised Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF) for the subject product is also acceptable. A copy of the CSF (Basic Formulation), dated July 27, 1999, has been placed in our file for this product. It is our understanding that all other previously submitted CSFs for this product, including the three alternate formulation CSFs, dated September 25, 1995, are obsolete. A copy of EPA's 8/10/99 review of the revised CSF is enclosed for your records.

Based on the above considerations, EPA has determined that you have fulfilled the labeling and product specific data requirements of the oryzalin RED. However, we cannot reregister this product at this time for the following reasons:

- The subject product is registered for use on turfgrass, a use for which the Agency does not have sufficient information to make a reregistration eligibility decision. Once the required data (foliar dislodgeable residues/guideline 132-1a; soil dislodgeable residues/guideline 132-1b; estimation of dermal exposure/guideline 133-3; and estimation of inhalation exposure/guideline 133-4) have been reviewed by the Agency, EPA will make a reregistration eligibility decision for the turfgrass use.

RD:STANTON:PM Team 23:Rm. 237:CM-2:305-5218:Disk #10:62719-136.rrc

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL ▶	7505C							
SURNAME ▶	S. Stanton							
DATE ▶	Aug 11, 1999							

- This product also contains the active ingredient, benefin, for which a reregistration eligibility decision has not yet been made. You will be notified of the Agency's reregistration eligibility decision for products containing benefin when the benefin RED is completed.

A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records. Please submit one copy of your final printed labeling incorporating the specified change before you release the product for shipment.

Sincerely yours,

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosures

[Front Panel of Bag]

(logo) Dow AgroSciences LLC

XL* 2G

Contains oryzalin, the active ingredient in Surflan* 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
- Non-bearing berries
- Christmas tree plantations
- Non-cropland
- Established tall fescue and warm season turf (including bahiagrass, bermudagrass, buffalograss, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, and zoysiagrass)

Active Ingredients:

benefin: N-butyl-N-ethyl- α,α,α -trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-p-toluidine	1.0%
oryzalin: 3,5-dinitro-N ⁴ ,N ⁴ -dipropylsulfanilamide	1.0%
Inert Ingredients	98.0%
Total	100.0%

Contains 1 pound active ingredient per 50 pound bag

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated**

AUG 11 1999

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.

62719-136

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION PRECAUCION

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to back panel of bag for additional precautionary information including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Refer to label booklet in pocket of bag for 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 emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

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-MO-3; 464-MI-1.			
	Superscripts correspond to first letters of lot number.			

*Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC
Dow AgroSciences LLC • Indianapolis, IN 46268, USA

Specialty Herbicide

Net Wt. ___ lb

[Back of Bag]

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • May cause skin allergies to develop.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

First Aid

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

[Label Booklet]
[Front Cover of Booklet]

(logo) Dow AgroSciences LLC

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- 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</i> ⁴ , <i>N</i> ⁴ -dipropylsulfanilamide	1.0%
Inert Ingredients	98.0%
Total	100.0%

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Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

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Specialty Herbicide

Net Wt. ___ lb

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Precautionary Statements

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Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

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.

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.

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 24 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.

Workers may enter treated areas without required PPE during the reentry interval following 1/2 to 1 inch of rainfall or irrigation, if they are performing tasks that do not involve contact with the soil subsurface; otherwise, 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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Keep all persons, children, and pets out of treated area until dusts have settled.

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 tall fescue and warm season turf, established flowers, ornamental bulbs, non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards, non-bearing berries, 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.

General Use Precautions and Restrictions

Do not aerially apply this product.

Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas to livestock.

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 conditions to determine if the treatment is non-injurious 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

Established† Container Grown Ornamentals, Landscape Ornamentals, Nursery Stock, Ground Covers, Flowers, Ornamental Bulbs, Non-bearing Fruit and Nut Trees and Non-bearing Vineyards, Non-bearing Berries, 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 tall fescue, warm season turfgrasses, established flowers, ornamental bulbs, non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards, non-bearing berries, Christmas tree plantations, and non-cropland. Apply XL 2G prior to germination of target weeds, or immediately after cultivation.

Broadcast Application Rates:

Labeled Use Site	XL 2G		Minimum Time Between Applications (months)	Total Amount Allowed Per Year (lb/acre)
	(lb/acre)	(lb/1000 sq ft)		
• Landscape Ornamentals	200	4.6	2	800
• Field-grown and container-grown ornamentals	300	6.9	4	900

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.

†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.

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 non-injurious 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	Scientific Name
barley, little	<i>Hordeum pusillum</i>
barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
cupgrass, southwestern	<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>
foxtail	<i>Setaria</i> spp.
goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
johnsongrass (seedling only)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
jungerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>
lovegrass, Mexican	<i>Eragrostis mexicana</i>

lovegrass, orcutt	<i>Eragrostis orcuttiana</i>
oat, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
panicum, browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>
panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria spp.</i>
sprangletop, red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

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

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).

Common Name

horseweed
 ladysthumb
 lettuce, prickly
 mallow, common
 milkweed, climbing
 morningglory
 mustard, black
 mustard, wild
 nightshade, black
 ragweed, common
 smartweed
 sowthistle, annual
 spurge, spotted
 teaweed (prickly sida)
 velvetleaf
 wheat, volunteer

Scientific Name

Conyza canadensis
Polygonum persicaria
Lactuca serriola
Malva neglecta
Sarcostemma cynanchoides
Ipomoea spp.
Brassica nigra
Brassica kaber
Solanum nigrum
Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Polygonum pensylvanicum
Sonchus oleraceus
Euphorbia maculata
Sida spinosa
Abutilon theophrasti
Triticum spp.

**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: C = Container Grown F = Field Grown</u>
<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 veitchii</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</i> spp. maple	F
<i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</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-fern spray cypress	F
Gracilis-slender Hinoki cypress	F
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> Sawara-false cypress	F
Squarrosa-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>	
Italian 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 euripaea</i>	
Olive	F
<i>Picea abies</i>	
Norway spruce	F
<i>Picea englemanni</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 mahogani</i>	
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

<u>Scientific Name/Common Name</u>	<u>Recommended Treatment Method:</u> C = Container Grown F = Field Grown
<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>	
Parney 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>Dasyllirion wheeleri</i>	
Desert spoon 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> Cape 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 texanum</i>	

Wax leaf privet	F
Howardi 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 periclymenum</i>	
Flowering woodbine	F
<i>Serotina woodbine</i>	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</i> spp.	
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 firethorn	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>	

Virburnum	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 florida</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 = Container 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 liriopse 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 fruticosum</i>	
Trailing African daisy	F
<i>Sedum brevifolium</i>	
Stonecrop	F
<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	
Chinese star jasmine	F
<i>Vinca major</i>	
Bigleaf periwinkle	F
<i>Vinca minor</i>	
Dwarf periwinkle	F

Established Flowers

<u>Scientific Name/Common Name</u>	<u>Recommended Treatment Method:</u> C = Container Grown F = Field Grown
<i>Achillea</i> spp.	
Yarrow	F
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	
Snapdragon	F
<i>Caladium 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
<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

Non-bearing Fruit and Nut Trees and Non-bearing Vineyards †

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Recommended Treatment Method:</u> C = Container Grown F = Field Grown
Almond	F
Apple	F
Apricot	F
Avocado	F
Cherry, sour	F
Cherry, sweet	F
Fig	F
Filbert	F
Grape, American	F
Grape, European	F
Grapefruit	F
Kiwi	F
Kumquat	C, F
Lemon	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
Walnut, black	F
Walnut, English	F

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

Non-bearing Berries †

Common Name	Recommended Treatment Method:
	C = Container Grown F = Field Grown
Blackberry	F
Blueberry	F
Boysenberry	F
Currant	F
Dewberry	F
Elderberry	F
Gooseberry	F
Loganberry	F
Raspberry	F

† Non-bearing berries are defined as plants that will not bear berries for at least one year after treatment.

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, daffodil (*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		Minimum Time Between Applications (months)	Total Amount Allowed Per Year (lb/acre)
		(lb/acre)	(lb/1000 sq ft)		
Fall	Coarse	75	1.7	3	150
Fall	Medium and Fine	150	3.4	3	225
Feb. - March	All Soil Textures	75	1.7	3	225

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.

Broadcast Application Rates

Length of Control	XL 2G		Minimum Time Between Applications (months)	Total Amount Allowed Per Year (lb/acre)
	(lb/acre)	(lb/1000 sq ft)		
2 - 4 months	200	4.6	2	800
4 - 8 months	400	9.2	2	800

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 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.

Broadcast Application Rates

Length of Control	XL 2G		Minimum Time Between Applications (months)	Total Amount Allowed Per Year (lb/acre)
	(lb/acre)	(lb/1000 sq ft)		
2 - 4 months	200	4.6	2	600
4 - 8 months	400	9.2	4	1200
8 - 12 months	600	13.8	8	1200

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 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:**

Common Name	Scientific Name
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>

Winter Annuals:

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

Broadleaf Weeds**Summer Annuals:**

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

Winter Annuals:

Common Name	Scientific Name
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).

Common Name	Scientific Name
carrot, wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>
fleabane, dwarf	<i>Conyza 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.

Broadcast Application Rates (Warm Season Turfgrasses)

Use Area	XL 2G		Minimum Time Between Applications (months)	Total Amount Allowed Per Year (lb/acre)
	(lb/acre)	(lb/1000 sq ft)		
All, except	100	2.3	2	400
Florida	150	3.4	3	600
Florida	100	2.3	3	400
	150	3.4	3	450

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.

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.

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	I 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

Seller 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. Seller MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

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 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 Seller'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.

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