



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs  
Registration Division (7505P)  
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

70506-311

Date of Issuance:

12/17/2014

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

☒ Registration  
☐ Reregistration  
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Jaeger

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

United Phosphorus, Inc.  
630 Freedom Business Center, Ste 402  
King of Prussia, PA 19406

c/o P. Leanne Pruett  
Pyxis Regulatory Consulting, Inc.  
4110 136<sup>th</sup> St., NW, Gig Harbor, WA 98332

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

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

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

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product under FIFRA when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Kathryn V. Montague,  
Product Manager 23  
Herbicide Branch,  
Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

12/17/2014

2. Be aware that proposed data requirements have been identified in a Final Work Plan for dithiopyr. For more information on these proposed data requirements, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Reevaluation Division:  
[http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/contacts\\_prd.htm](http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/contacts_prd.htm)
3. The data requirements for storage stability and corrosion characteristics (Guidelines 830.6317 and 830.6320) are not satisfied. A one year study is required to satisfy these data requirements. You have 18 months from the date of registration to provide these data.
4. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
  - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 70506-311."
  - Assure that the EPA Establishment number and Net Contents are added to the final printed label.
5. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

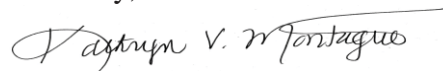
Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded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

If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 11/18/2014
- Alternate CSF #1 dated 05/15/2014
- Alternate CSF #2 dated 05/15/2014
- Alternate CSF #3 dated 05/15/2014

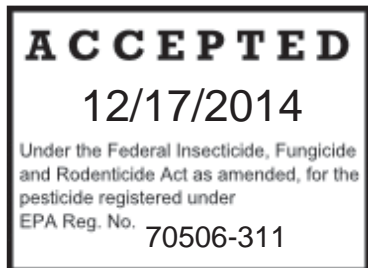
If you have any questions, please contact Beth Benbow at (703) 347-8072 or [Benbow.bethany@epa.gov](mailto:Benbow.bethany@epa.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kathryn V. Montague". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Kathryn V. Montague, Product Manager 23  
Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505P)  
Office of Pesticide Programs

Attachment



## Jaeger Herbicide

For control of listed annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in the following: established lawns, commercial sod farms, non-cropland, industrial sites, ornamental turf (golf course fairways, roughs and tees), as well as ornamentals in nurseries, fields and landscapes

### Active Ingredient:

Dithiopyr: S,S'-dimethyl 2-(difluoromethyl)-4-(2-methylpropyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-3,5-pyridinedicarbothioate ..... 24.0%  
Other Ingredients: ..... 76.0%  
Total: ..... 100.0%

Contains 2 lbs. dithiopyr per gallon.

In New York Jaeger may only be used by commercial applicators at no more than 0.75 fl. oz. (0.5 lbs. active ingredient) per acre per year. In Nassau and Suffolk Counties, do not exceed 1 pint per year of this product (equivalent to 0.25 lbs. of active ingredient per acre).

## KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING AVISO

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.)

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

United Phosphorus, Inc.  
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402  
King of Prussia, PA 19406 • 1-800-438-6071

Net Contents: \_\_\_\_\_ gallons  
EPA Reg. No.: 70506-\_\_\_\_\_  
EPA Est. No.: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing, and avoid contact with skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Physical-Chemical Hazards**

Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reactions may occur.

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. For more options, follow the instructions for category B on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

**WPS Uses: Applicators and other handlers who handle this product for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) (40 CFR Part 170) must wear:**

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves  $\geq$  14 mils such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber,
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses).

**WPS Uses: Mixers and loaders must wear:**

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves  $\geq$  14 mils such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber,
- Chemical-resistant apron.
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks

**Non-WPS Uses: Mixers and loaders who handle this product for any use NOT covered by the WPS (40 CFR Part 170) must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, safety glasses)
- Shoes plus socks, and
- Chemical-resistant gloves  $\geq$  14 mils such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with the product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for

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

### **Engineering Controls**

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

### **User Safety Requirements**

Users should:

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

### **Environmental Hazards**

This product is toxic to fish and highly toxic to other aquatic organisms including oysters and shrimp. Use with care when applying to turf areas adjacent to any body of water. Drift and runoff from treated turf may be harmful to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. 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 apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater.

### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING. READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

Read all directions for use before applying Jaeger. Do not apply in such a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or indirectly 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 (WPS), 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 the label about

personal protection equipment, restricted entry interval, and notification to workers (as applicable). The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the WPS.

**Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.**

For early entry into treated areas that is permitted under the WPS and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, must wear:

- Coveralls, over short-sleeved shirt, and short pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves  $\geq$  14 mils such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber,
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses).

**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 (WPS) 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.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated area until sprays have dried. Do not make applications while unprotected persons or domestic animals are present in the treated area.

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

Jaeger is a herbicide which controls broadleaf weeds and annual grasses in established lawns, industrial sites, non-cropland sites, commercial sod farms, ornamental turf (i.e, golf course fairways, roughs, and tees), container or nursery grown, field-grown, and landscape ornamentals.

Jaeger does not control weeds which have already been established, except emerged crabgrass, up to start of tillering. This stage of growth for crabgrass generally corresponds to the time when crabgrass seedlings are first visible in established turfgrass and individual plants have five leaves or less. Applying Jaeger to crabgrass after the beginning of the tillering stage will not provide sufficient control. Make all other applications of Jaeger before target weeds begin to germinate.

Jaeger is activated by 0.5 inches or more of rainfall or irrigation. Time applications with this product before the tillering stage of crabgrass development or germination of all other weeds.

Note: Do not apply Jaeger through any type of irrigation system.

**MIXING DIRECTIONS**

**Jaeger alone + water (carrier)**

Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  -  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the required water to the spray tank. Add the labeled amount of Jaeger to the tank and turn on the agitator to make sure the spray tank contents are thoroughly mixed. Add the remainder water to the spray tank. Continue agitation through the entire application process to guarantee a uniform spray mixture. Remove the hose from the mixing tank immediately after filling to avoid siphoning back into the water source.

**Jaeger alone + liquid fertilizer (carrier)**

The compatibility of Jaeger with the preferred liquid fertilizer must be determined before mixing. To determine physical compatibility, mix a small but quantity of each component in a test jar. Review the Compatibility Test section of this label for further directions. Follow the steps listed below in the Tank Mixing section.

**Tank Mixing**

If using Jaeger in a tank mixture, observe all directions for use, sites, rates, dilutions ratios, precautions and restrictions which appear on the tank mix partner label.

Apply Jaeger in tank mix combinations with liquid fertilizers or other herbicides following the rates listed on the label. Ensure that the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated and the tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. A broader spectrum of weeds may be controlled when tank mixing with another herbicide. When tank mixing Jaeger with other materials, always test the physical compatibility of the tank mix components. This step must always be conducted before mixing any additional components in the spray tank. See the Compatibility Test Mixing Directions section of this label for further instruction. A nonionic surfactant may improve control, if needed.

Always read and follow all manufacturer's label and directions for use.

Follow the mixing steps listed below.

**Mixing steps:**

1. Cover the filling port with a 20 to 35 mesh screen.
2. Fill the spray tank  $\frac{1}{2}$  -  $\frac{3}{4}$  full with the carrier liquid.
3. Turn on the agitator.
4. Slowly add the formulation types in the order specified below. Allow adequate time for complete mixing after the addition of each product.
5. Add a compatibility agent if required.
6. Add wettable powders or water dispersible granules.
7. Add suspension concentrates.
8. Add Jaeger (emulsifiable concentrates) or liquid concentrate pesticides (if used).
9. Add water.
10. Add water soluble pesticides.
11. Add surfactants, marker dyes or foams, or drift control additives, if necessary.

To prevent the substances from settling on the bottom of the tank, continue to run the agitator through the entire application process. If substances have settled out, resuspend tank contents before resuming spraying.



**Premixing**

Premix dry and flowable formulations with water to form a slurry. Add the components through a 20 to 35 mesh screen to disperse the different formulation types. Premix with 1 part water before adding to the mix tank if using a liquid pesticide formulation (emulsifiable concentrate, liquid concentrate, flowable).

**Compatibility Test (Jar Test)**

Before mixing Jaeger with liquid fertilizers or other pesticides, test product compatibility by mixing all components in a small jar in appropriate proportional quantities.

**Compatibility Test Mixing Directions**

*(25 gallons per acre spray volume)*

<b>Pesticide Formulation Type</b>	<b>Rate per Acre:</b>	<b>Amount of pesticide (teaspoons):</b>
Dry	1 lb.	1.5
Liquid	1 qt.	1

Use this jar test for 25 gallons of spray solution per acre in order to test for physical compatibility of tank components. The table gives general direction for the applicator to assist with determining the appropriate use rates of pesticides formulation types which can be tank mixed with Jaeger.

1. Determine the amount of pesticide to tank mix by referencing the pesticide label.
2. Determine the amount of pesticide to add to the jar based on the use rates from the table. For a use rate of 1 lb. per acre of dry pesticide, add 1.5 teaspoons to the jar. Jaeger should be added based on use rates for liquid pesticides (for a use rate of 1 quart per acre, add 1 teaspoon to the jar).
3. If any other adjustments in spray volume or rates are necessary, make the proper the amount adjustment to the components used for the test.

**SHAKE WELL AFTER MIXING ALL COMPONENTS.**

Compatibility is confirmed if the components do not form crystals, flakes, sludge, gels, oily film or layers.

Incompatibility will occur within 5 minutes after mixing. Use a compatibility agent if this occurs and is deemed necessary by the applicator. Repeat the jar test with a suitable compatibility agent (0.5 teaspoon per pint jar is equivalent to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution). Do not use mixtures that show signs of incompatibility (i.e., formation of crystals, flakes, sludge, gels, oil film or layers).

## Directions for use Turfgrass

Jaeger can be used on seeded, sodded, or sprigged lawns and well-established ornamental turfgrass. All precautions and restrictions must be followed to avoid injury to turf.

### Precautions:

Before the first application of Jaeger to newly established turfgrass following seeding, sodding or sprigging, the root system must be well-established with a uniform stand, and have received at least two mowing during the season.

Application of Jaeger on turfgrass that is not well-established or may have been weakened by stresses such as weather, pest, disease, chemical, or mechanical, will result in damage to turf.

- For best results always follow normal cultural practices.
- Any practices that disturb the soil, such as verticutting and core-, spike, or hydro-aerification, must be completed before Jaeger is applied. Do not apply this product until the turfgrass has recovered from these practices.
- Do not apply to annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) unless control of this species is desired. If maintenance of annual bluegrass as a turfgrass is needed, do not use.
- It is recommended that sod be established for at least 6 months before applying Jaeger.
- Early postemergence applications of this product will control crabgrass only if applied prior to the fifth leaf (first tiller) stage of growth.

### Restrictions:

- Do not apply this product to golf course putting greens.
- Do not use clippings from treated turf for mulching around vegetables or fruit trees.
- Do not apply this product within three months of sod harvesting.
- Do not apply more than 2.2 fl. oz. of Jaeger per 1,000 sq. ft. (6 pints per acre) per year using split or sequential applications.
- Do not apply more than 0.75 fl. oz. of Jaeger per 1,000 sq. ft. (2 pints per acre) per application.
- In New York State, do not apply more than 2 pints of Jaeger (0.5 lb. active ingredient) per acre per year. In Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York, do not exceed 1 pint per year of this product (equivalent to 0.25 lb. of active ingredient) per acre.

Jaeger must be used only on the following cool and warm season grasses that have been determined to be tolerant to this product listed in the table below:

Cool Season Grasses	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Bentgrass, creeping <sup>1</sup>	<i>Agrostis palustris</i>
Bluegrass, Kentucky	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Fescue, fine <sup>2</sup>	<i>Festuca rubra</i>

Fescue, tall	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
Ryegrass, perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
<b>Warm Season Grasses</b>	
<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
Bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>
Bermudagrass <sup>3</sup>	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Buffalograss <sup>4</sup>	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>
Carpetgrass	<i>Axonopus affinis</i>
Centipedegrass	<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>
Kikuyugrass	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>
Seashore paspalum	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>
Zoysiagrass	<i>Zoysia japonica</i>

- <sup>1</sup> Do not use Jaeger on some varieties of creeping bentgrass (ie., cohansey, Carmen, seaside, and Washington) as damage to grass will occur.  
Not all varieties of creeping bentgrass have been tested. Do not apply Jaeger to colonial bentgrass (*Agrostis tenuis*).
- <sup>2</sup> Do not use Jaeger on some varieties of fine fescue as damage to grass will occur. The following fine fescue varieties have been found to be susceptible to Jaeger: Atlanta, banner beauty, bilgart, CF-2, enjoy, HF-93, highlight, ivalo, Jamestown, koket, majenta, Mary, pennlawn, Tamara, Tatjana, waldorf, and waldina. Not all varieties of fine fescue have been tested.
- <sup>3</sup> Do not use Jaeger on Tifgreen (328) hybrid bermudagrass as damage to grass will occur. Other common and hybrid bermudagrass varieties are tolerant.
- <sup>4</sup> Do not use Jaeger on seedling buffalograss in the spring of the first year of establishment until the grass is completely green and new roots are established.

### Reseeding, Overseeding or Sprigging

Reseeding, overseeding or sprigging of treated areas within 12 weeks (or 3 months) after a single application of Jaeger, or within four months after a split application totaling more than 0.75 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. feet (2 pints per acre), may hinder the establishment of turfgrass. Bermudagrass may be overseeded with perennial ryegrass 8 weeks (2 months) after application of Jaeger or at 6 weeks if slight injury to the perennial ryegrass can be tolerated.

Follow normal cultural practices (ie., soil cultivation, irrigation and fertilization). Use mechanical or power seeding equipment (slit seeders) to give excellent seed-soil contact for best results.

### Application Directions

Apply Jaeger through conventional liquid application equipment using an adequate volume of carrier solution in order to obtain a uniform spray. Applying this product through cluster nozzles or other boomless spray equipment will not give acceptable results due to application volume and spray pattern inconsistency. Avoid skips and/or excess overlaps during application. Use marker dyes or foam aids to make applications more precise.

Always calibrate equipment prior to use.

## Broadleaf and annual grass Weed Control

Jaeger when applied as a preemergence controls broadleaf weeds and annual grasses listed in the table below. It will not control broadleaf weeds or grasses which have already surfaced except for crabgrass before the tillering stage. Before applying Jaeger make certain that the treated area is free of weeds and other debris.

### Control of annual poa (*Poa annua*) in South and Coastal South Regions

For expanded control of *poa annua* in the south and coastal south regions, an initial application of 2 pints of Jaeger per acre (0.5 lbs. active ingredient) 6-8 weeks before overseeding with perennial ryegrass may be followed by a second application of 1-2 pints of Jaeger per acre (0.25 – 0.5 lbs. active ingredient) 4 months after overseeding. Some injury to overseeded perennial ryegrass may occur (see Reseeding, Overseeding, or Sprigging precautions under Turfgrass).

### Grasses and Broadleaf Weeds Controlled

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Broadleaf weeds</b>	
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine</i> spp.
Carpeweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria</i> spp.
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Geranium, Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium</i> spp.
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Lespedeza, common	<i>Lespedeza striata</i>
Marestail	<i>Conyza Canadensis</i>
Medic, black	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Mulberry weed	<i>Fatoua villosa</i>
Mustard	<i>Brassica</i> spp.
Oxalis, buttercup	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>
Parsley-piert	<i>Alchemilla arvensis</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Shepards purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Speedwell, corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Spurge, garden	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>
Spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
Spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculate</i>
Willowherb	<i>Epilobium</i> spp.
Woodsorrel, creeping	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Woodsorrel, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
<b>Grasses</b>	
Barley	<i>Hordeum</i> spp.
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Brome	<i>Bromus</i> spp.
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Crabgrass, southern	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
Dallisgrass (seedling)	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>
Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria verdi</i>
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Kikuyugrass	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>
Mary's grass	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i> (Trin)A. <i>Camus</i> var. <i>imberbe</i>
Oats, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Ryegrass (annual and perennial)	<i>Lolium</i> spp.
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus</i> spp.
Smutgrass	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>

### Control of *Poa Annua*

Apply Jaeger for preemergence control of *Poa annua* at a rate of 0.37 – 0.5 lbs. ai/A (1.5 – 2 pt/A).

- Minimum seeding rate of perennial ryegrass is 400 lbs./A.
- Apply six to eight weeks (up to 2 months) before overseeding bermudagrass with perennial ryegrass. Not advised for use on *Poa trivialis* or bentgrass.
- Perennial varieties of *Poa Annua* may not be as well controlled.
- Retreat area sixteen weeks (4 months) after overseeding to support early season crabgrass control and suppress some annual winter broadleaf weeds.
- Use is restricted to fairways and roughs.
- Do not apply earlier than sixteen weeks (4 months) after overseeding unless slight injury or damage to ryegrass can be tolerated.

## Control of Crabgrass

### Preemergence and early postemergence control

Jaeger controls crabgrass preemergence (large, smooth, and southern species) when applied before the first appearance in ornamental turf and established lawns. It will control postemergence crabgrass during the early seedling growth, which is difficult to detect in well established turf. Early postemergence crabgrass control is achieved when Jaeger is applied before the tillering of crabgrass (less than 5 leaves per plant), which generally corresponds to the time when crabgrass seedlings are easily detected in lawn or turf.

Climate conditions and rate of growth will determine Jaeger's effectiveness (typically the time from crabgrass appearance until tillering will vary from 2-8 weeks). A nonionic surfactant at 0.5% by volume (2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray) may progress early postemergence control.

Read and follow the surfactant manufacturer's label directions and uses.

### Application frequency and timing

Jaeger may be applied as a split, single or sequential application for controlling crabgrass in the spring, summer (early and late) or fall.

### Spring or Early Summer Applications

Apply Jaeger in the spring or early summer, employing the rates listed for one of the schedules in the Application Rate Table below. The rate used depends upon several factors including but not limited to the user's location, the mowing height of the turfgrass, and if the application is for preemergence or early postemergence. The length of residual weed control is directly related to the total rate applied, but will vary depending upon weather, weed pressure, turfgrass competitiveness and the location within a specific region.

### Late Summer or Fall Applications

Apply Jaeger in late summer or early fall (late August through November) using Schedule C listed in the Application Rate Table below for control of *poa annua* through the winter and early spring. A fall application followed by an appropriately timed spring application provides season-long weed control. Do not exceed the maximum use rate per year.

**Application Rate Table**  
**For control of Crabgrass**  
 Note: 1 oz. equals 6 teaspoons

<b>Specific Region</b>	<b>Rate of application</b>	<b>Schedule A</b>	<b>Schedule B</b>	<b>Schedule C</b>
All states (except NY† or others listed in the table)	pt./acre	0.75	1	1 ½
	oz./1,000 sq. ft	0.28	0.37	0.55
	lbs ai/acre	0.188	0.25	0.38
<b>Transitional states:</b> Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, Virginia, southeastern Pennsylvania, southern areas of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and coastal areas of Connecticut and Rhode Island				
	pt./acre	1	1.5	2*
	oz./1,000 sq. ft	0.37	0.55	0.73*
	lbs ai/acre	0.25	0.38	0.5*
<b>Southern states:</b> Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.				
	pt./acre	1.5	1 + 1	1.2 + 1.2
	oz./1,000 sq. ft	0.55	0.37 + 0.37	0.46 + 0.46
	lbs ai/acre	0.38	0.25 + 0.25 *	0.31 + 0.31*
<b>Coastal Southern states:</b> Hawaii, Florida, southern coastal areas of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas.				
	pt./acre	1 + 1	1.25 + 1.25	1.5 + 1.5
	oz./1,000 sq. ft	0.37 + 0.37	0.46 + 0.46	0.55+ 0.55
	lbs ai/acre	0.25 + 0.25 *	0.31 + 0.31*	0.38 + 0.38



<b>Western states:</b> Arizona, California, Nevada. Use higher rates in local areas where the crabgrass season is longer.				
	pt./acre	0.75 + 1	1 + 1.5	1 + 1
	oz./1,000 sq. ft	0.28 + 0.37	0.37 + 0.55	0.37 + 0.37
	lbs ai/acre	0.18 + 0.25	0.25 + 0.38	0.25 + 0.25

† In New York State, this product may be used by commercial applicators only at less than 2 pints (0.5 lbs. ai) per acre per year. In Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York, do not apply more than 1 pint per year of this product (0.25 lbs. ai) per acre.

\*Preemergence applications totaling more than 0.5 lbs. ai/acre (greater than 0.75 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. or 2 pints per acre) must be applied as a split application. Time intervals for split applications are 8 to 12 weeks (2 to 3 months). Early postemergence applications are limited to 0.5 lbs. ai/acre (0.75 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. or 2 pints per acre) per application.

**Schedule A:** This schedule is used for preemergence control where turfgrass is cut comparatively high (ie., homeowner lawns). It provides 3 to 5 months of preemergence crabgrass control and early postemergence control of crabgrass up to the 3-leaf stage. Split applications (two applications made five to ten weeks apart) can offer improved weed control.

**Schedule B:** This schedule is used for preemergence control where turfgrass is cut comparatively low (ie., golf course fairways); and where maintenance or weed control has been conducted during the previous year. It will provide 4 to 6 months of preemergence crabgrass control and is used for early postemergence control up to tillering at sites where turfgrass is cut comparatively high (ie., homeowner lawns). Split applications (two applications made five to ten weeks apart) can offer improved weed control.

**Schedule C:** This schedule is used for preemergence control where turfgrass is cut comparatively low (i.e., golf course fairways) and turf maintenance or weed control was not conducted during the previous year. It provides 4 to 6 months of preemergence crabgrass control and is used for early postemergence control up to crabgrass tillering at sites where turfgrass is cut relatively low (ie., golf course fairways). Make subsequent, sequential pre and/or postemergence applications where longer periods of control are desired. Split applications (two applications made five to ten weeks apart) can offer improved weed control.

#### **Tank Mixing Directions for Early Postemergence Control**

When treatment occurs before crabgrass reaches the tillering stage of growth, application of Jaeger alone will provide early postemergence control of crabgrass. If Jaeger is applied in combination with either MSMA herbicide or Acclaim herbicide, control of crabgrass with up to three tillers may be achieved.



If preemergence herbicides have been applied before a postemergence application, use the appropriate Schedule A or Schedule B use rate of Jaeger for your area. Otherwise, apply the Schedule C use rate in combination with MSMA or Acclaim.

A compatibility test (see Compatibility Test in Mixing Directions section) is suggested before tank mixing this product with fluid fertilizers and/or either MSMA or Acclaim. Observe all limitations, precautionary statements, and use restrictions of all products used in tank mixes.

### **Noncropland and Industrial sites**

Jaeger controls preemergence of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in terrestrial non-crop areas including but not limited to farm yards, fence rows, highway, utility and railroad rights-of-way, airports, recreation areas, campgrounds, and industrial sites (lumber yards, tank farms, and storage areas). See Grasses and Broadleaf Weeds controlled section for a listing of weeds controlled.

Jaeger controls weeds as they germinate when applied preemergence but will not control established weeds. For optimal control of weeds, Jaeger should be applied before germination of target weeds or to soil that is free of clods, weeds and leaves or other debris. The user should control existing vegetation by cultivation, hand weeding or use of a postemergence herbicide before applying Jaeger.

Jaeger must be activated by 0.5 inches or more of rainfall or irrigation prior to germination of target weeds in order to be effective. Avoid disturbing the soil surface to expose untreated soil, although activities such as raking should not break down the herbicide barrier.

#### **Precautions:**

1. For ornamentals within non-crop areas, apply only after transplanting when soil around roots has been thoroughly settled by rainfall or irrigation and no cracks are present or injury will result.

#### **Restrictions:**

1. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift to non-target areas. This product may injure foliage of non-target plants.
2. Do not graze livestock or feed forage cut from areas treated with this product.
3. For split or sequential applications, do not use more than 0.75 fl. oz. of Jaeger per 1,000 sq. ft. (2 pints per acre) per application or more than 2.2 fl. oz. of Jaeger per 1,000 sq. ft (6 pints per acre) per year.

**NOTE:** In New York State do not apply more than 2 pints of Jaeger (0.5 lbs. active ingredient) per acre per year or 0.75 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. In Nassau and Suffolk counties do not exceed 1 pint of Jaeger (equivalent to 0.25 lbs. of active ingredient per acre) per acre per year or 0.37 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.

Make sequential applications at 3-4 month intervals for extended preemergence weed control. Do not exceed maximum use rates per year.

## **Ornamentals**

### **Container or Nursery Grown, Field Grown and Landscape**

Jaeger provides preemergence control of broadleaf weeds and annual grasses listed on this label in areas planted with tolerant ornamental plants. It is intended for use on plants grown for landscaped areas or in production nurseries. The ornamental plants listed on this label have shown tolerance when applied as directed.

#### **Restrictions:**

1. Do not apply Jaeger when weather conditions favor drift as it may come in contact with non-target areas. If this happens, Jaeger may injure foliage of these non-target plants unless they are listed on this label.
2. Do not apply Jaeger to grasses grown for seed production.
3. Do not allow livestock to graze or feed on forage cut from areas treated with Jaeger.
4. Do not apply Jaeger to plants that are grown for food (ie., fruit trees or maple trees tapped for syrup).
5. Do not apply Jaeger in enclosed structures such as greenhouses.
6. Do not apply more than 0.75 fl. oz. of Jaeger per 1,000 sq. ft. (2 pints per acre) per application and no more than 2.2 fl. oz. of Jaeger per 1,000 sq. ft. (6 pints per acre) per year using split or sequential applications.

Note: In New York, do not apply more than 0.75 fl. oz. (2 pints) of Jaeger (0.5 lbs. active ingredient) per acre per year. In Nassau and Suffolk counties do not exceed 0.38 fl. oz. (1 pint) per year of this product (equivalent to 0.25 lbs. of active ingredient per acre).

#### **Shadehouse Areas**

Jaeger may be applied in open shadehouse-type structures where the natural flow of air is unimpeded. **Restriction:** Do not apply within three weeks prior to enclosing greenhouses or poly-type structures.

#### **Treatment of ornamentals not listed on the Jaeger label**

First determine the suitability for use by treating a small number of ornamental plants at a labeled rate for use of Jaeger on ornamentals not listed on this label. Before treating a larger area with Jaeger, the applicator should observe plants for any symptoms of injury during 30- 60 days (1 to 2 months) under normal growing conditions.

#### **Application Instructions**

Apply Jaeger as a directed spray in established ornamentals or as a broadcast over the top spray to certain established ornamentals (see ornamental plant listing). Make directed sprays to the soil at the base of the ornamentals. For ornamental species that can tolerate over the top applications the potential plant injury may be minimized by applying with calibrated equipment

and using a minimum of 2 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft. of area treated. Refer to Broadleaf Weeds and annual grasses controlled section.

**Note:** Foliage that receives direct or indirect spray contact though drift may show some foliar damage; however, this type of damage is typically cosmetic and plants normally outgrow the condition quickly and continue to mature at a normal rate.

To decrease the potential for plant damage:

- Apply Jaeger only to established ornamentals only.
- Do not apply Jaeger to herbaceous annuals or perennials used as bedding plants.
- Do not apply Jaeger to bare roots of ornamental plants as injury may result.
- Do not incorporate Jaeger into the soil. Possible plant root damage may take place. The active ingredient may be diluted.
- Do not apply Jaeger around ornamental plants that have been weakened by stress (such as weather, disease, pesticide injury or insects/nematodes).
- 
- Apply Jaeger with water using a minimum of 2 gallons/1,000 sq. ft.
- Over the top spray of Jaeger may temporarily damage new growth during the early spring when plants are beginning to bud. In order to decrease the probability of damage or injury, it is best to wait to apply Jaeger over the top of newly emerged vegetation until it has hardened off. It may be applied earlier only if the applicator's past experience indicates this type of injury has not previously occurred.
- Apply overhead irrigation soon after application in order to activate this product and wash any residual product from the plant surface onto the soil.

Jaeger will control weeds during germination. It does not control emerged broadleaf or grass weeds except crabgrass up to tillering stage of growth. Apply prior to germination of target weeds to bare ground.

For best results weed control is obtained when applications with Jaeger are made to soil that is free of clods, weeds and other debris such as leaves. Prior to applying control existing vegetation by cultivation, hand weeding or use of a postemergence herbicide. After applying Jaeger do not disturb the soil surface. The herbicide barrier will be broken if this action occurs. Care must be taken that soil or planting mixes have settled firmly following transplanting and that there are no cracks that would allow direct contact of Jaeger to the plant roots because damage or injury will occur.

### **Application rates**

Make applications prior to germination of target weed species with sequential applications at 3-4 month intervals for extended preemergence weed control. Do not exceed maximum use rates per year.

When treating a small area, apply using a calibrated sprayer that ensures accurate, uniform spray distribution. Jaeger should be thoroughly mixed with clean water at 0.5 to 0.75 fl. oz. of product per 1,000 sq. ft. per application and applied at 20-40 psi in a minimum of 1 gallon of water per 1,000 sq. ft.



Common Name	Scientific Name	Tolerant Cultivars	Container: Method of Application*	Field: Method of Application*
	<i>calendulaceum</i>			
Azalea, kirishima	<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>		D	D
Bamboo, heavenly	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Compacta Nana Plum passion	D D D, O	D D D, O
Barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Aurea Crimson pygmy Dwarf pygmy Green Kobold Pygmy red Rose glow	D D D D D D D D	D D, O D D D D D
Barberry, purple	<i>Berberis thunbergii var atropurpurea</i>	Atropurpurea	D	D
Basket flower	<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i>		D	D
Beach grass	<i>Ammophila breviligulata</i>		D	D
Bearberry, common	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Massachusetts	D	D
Bee balm	<i>Monarda didyma</i>		D	D
Begonia	<i>Begonia spp.</i>		D	D
Birch, river	<i>Betula nigra</i>		D	D
Birch, European white	<i>Betula pendula</i>		D	D, O
Blackeyed susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Goldstrum	D	D
Blanket flower	<i>Gaillardia spp.</i>		D	D
Blood grass	<i>Imperata cylindrical</i>	Rubra	D, O	D, O
Blue fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>		D	D
Bluebeard	<i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i>	Dark knight	D, O	D, O
Blueberry **	<i>Vaccinium spp.</i>	Bluecrop Blue jay Jersey North blue Northland	D D D D D	D D D D D
Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Little John	O, D	D, O
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	James Walker Pink dream Purple queen Rosenka Scarlet O'Hara	D O, D O, D O, D O, D	D O, D O, D O, D O, D
Bower vine	<i>Pandorea jasminoides</i>	Rosea	O, D	O, D
Boxwood	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Japonica	D	D
Boxwood, green beauty	<i>Buxus microphylla japonica</i>	Green beauty	O, D	O, D
Boxwood, welleri	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Winter gem	O, D	O, D
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> <i>Genista pilosa</i>	Moonlight Vancouver gold	D D	D D
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Debutante	D	D

Common Name	Scientific Name	Tolerant Cultivars	Container: Method of Application*	Field: Method of Application*
	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Mathotiana supreme Chansonette setsugekka	O, D  O, D O, D	O, D  O, D O, D
Candy tuft	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Snow white	D	D
Carex, variegated	<i>Carex</i> spp.		D	D
Carpet bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i> <i>Ajuga genevensis</i>	Bronze Bronze beauty	D D	D D
Cedar, red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>		D	D
Celosia	<i>Celosia</i> spp.		D	D
Centaurea	<i>Centaurea Montana</i>		D	D
Chinese pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>		D	O, D
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.	Mandarin time	O, D	O, D
Clivia	<i>Clivia miniata</i>		O, D	O, D
Cockscomb, plumosa	<i>Celosia cristata</i>	Scarlet plumosa	D	D
Coleus	<i>Coleus blumei</i>	Red kewpie	D	D
Columbine	<i>Aguilegia</i> spp.		D	D
Coneflower, purple	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Magnus purple	O, D	O, D
Copper leaf	<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>		D	D
Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	Moonbeam	D	D
Corn flower	<i>Centaurea</i> spp.		D	D
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>		D	D
Coyotebrush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>		D	D
Cycad	<i>Cycas revolute</i>		D	D
Cypress, bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>		D	D
Cypress, Italian	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Glaucia Tiny tower	D O, D.	D O, D
Cypress, hinoki false	<i>Chamaecyparis obtuse</i>	Gracilis Torulosa	D O, D	D O, D
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> hybrid		O, D	O, D
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.	King Alfred	D	D
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	Aztec gold Bright yellow (hybrid) Single gold (evergreen) Wilson's yellow	D D  D D	D D  D D
Dianthus (sweet William)	<i>Dianthus</i> spp. <i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	firewatch	D O, D	D O, D
Delphinium	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Magic fountain	D	D
Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>		D	D
Dogwood, American	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Flavarimaea	D	D
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>		D	D
Dracaena	<i>Cordyline indivisa</i>		O, D	O, D

Common Name	Scientific Name	Tolerant Cultivars	Container: Method of Application*	Field: Method of Application*
	<i>Codyline australis</i>		O, D	O, D
Dusty miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>		O, D	O, D
Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	drake	D	D
Eulaliagrass	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	gracillimus variegatus morning light	O, D O, D O, D	O, D O, D O, D
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Auereomarginata	D	D
		Microphylla variegata	O, D	O, D
		“Moness” silver princess	O, D	O, D
	<i>Euonymus fortune</i>	Silver king	D	D
		Argenteo-variegata	D	D
		Colorata	D	D
		Emerald gaiety	D	D
		Emerald n’gold	D	D
		Gold edge	D	D
		Golden princess	D	D
		Tricolor	D	D
	<i>Euonymus kiatschovicus</i>	vegetus	D	O, D
		Manhattan	O, D	O, D
Euryops, green leaved	<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>	Viridis	O, D	O, D
Fan palm, European	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>		D	D
Fan palm, Mexican	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>		D	D
Fern (various)	<i>Asparagus</i> spp.		D	D
Fescue	<i>Festuca glauca</i>		D	D
Fescue, blue	<i>Festuca cinerea</i>	Elijah blue	D	O, D
Fetterbush	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	Rainbow	D	D
Ficus	<i>Ficus retusa</i>	Nitidia	D	D
Fir fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>		D	D
Fortnight lily	<i>Moraea bicolor</i>		O, D	O, D
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia x Arnold dwarf</i>	Arnold dwarf	D	D
	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Bronxensis dwarf	D	D
	<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i>	Lynwood gold	D	D
	<i>Forsythia x meadowlark</i>	Meadowlark	D	D
	<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i>	Spring glory	O, D	O, D
	<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	weeping	D	D
Fountain grass, purple	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Rubrum	O, D	O, D
Fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia</i> spp.		D	D
Gallium	<i>Gallium odoratum</i>		D	D
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Mystery Radicans	D D	D D



Common Name	Scientific Name	Tolerant Cultivars	Container: Method of Application*	Field: Method of Application*
	<i>Gardenia thunbergia</i>	Veitchii White gem	O, D O, D	O, D O, D
Garlic, variegated society	<i>Thulbaghia violacea</i>	Variegata	O,D	O, D
Gayfeather	<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Floristan violet	O, D	O, D
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium x hortorum</i>		D	D
Globe thistle	<i>Echinops ritro</i>		O, D	O, D
Gum	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>		D	D
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Cockspur white Crimson cloud Enchantress Jack Evans Washington white	D D D D D	D D D D D
Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Ballerina	O,D	O, D
Heather, twisted	<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Mediterranean pink	D	D
Heliotrope	<i>Heliotropum arborescens</i>	Iowa	D	O, D
Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>		D	D
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.  <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Blue bird Brilliant Hula girl Seminole pink	D D D D	D D D O, D
Holly, blue	<i>Llex X meserveae</i>	Blue boy Blue girl China girl	D D D	D D D
Holly	<i>Llex x Nellie R. Stevens</i> <i>Llex X attenuate</i>	Nellie R. Stevens fosteri Savannah	O, D D D	O, D D D
Holly, cassine	<i>Llex cassine</i>		O,D	O, D
Holly, Chinese	<i>Llex cornuta</i>	Burfordii Needlepoint	D D	D D
Holly, Japanese	<i>Llex crenata</i>	Compacta Hellerie Japanese northern beauty steeds	D D D O, D	D D D O, D
Holly, yaupon	<i>Llex vomitoria</i>		D	D
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i> <i>Lonicera japonica</i> <i>Lonicera tatarica</i>  <i>Lonicera x brownie</i>	Claveyi dwarf Halliana Canadian white Zabelli Dropmore scarlet	D D D D O, D	D D D D O, D
Hop bush, purple	<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	Purpurea	O, D	O, D
Hosta	<i>Hosta sieboldii</i> <i>Hosta lancifolia</i>	Albo marginata	D D	D D



[illegible]

Common Name	Scientific Name	Tolerant Cultivars	Container: Method of Application*	Field: Method of Application*
		Scandia Scopulorum moonglow Spartan Tamariscifolia Weberi Youngstown Yukon belle	D D D D D D D D D	D D D D D D D D D
Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Blue point Gold coast Torulosa- Hollywood twisted	O, D O, D O, D	O, D O, D O, D
Juniper	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Sea of gold	O, D	O, D
Juniper	<i>Juniperus procumbens nana</i>	Prostrate Japanese Garden	O, D	O, D
Juniper	<i>Juniperus Sabina tamariscifolia</i>	Tamarix	O,D	O, D
Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Scopulorum skyrocket	O,D	O, D
King palm	<i>Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana</i>		O, D	O, D
Lantana	<i>Lantana sellowiana</i>		O, D	O, D
Laurel, Carolina cherry	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Bright n' light	O,D	O, D
Laurel, mountain	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>		D	D
Leucothoe	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>		D	D
Ligustrum, Japanese	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>		D	D
Lily of the Nile	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Albus Peter pan	D D	D D
Lily	<i>Agapanthus spp.</i>	Streamline	D	D
Lily of the valley	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Mt. fire	O, D	
Lilyturf	<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Evergreen giant Lilac beauty Majestic Monroe white Silvery sunproof Variegata	D D O, D D O, D D	D D O, D D O, D D
Lilyturf, creeping	<i>Liriope spicata</i>		D	D
Magnolia, saucer	<i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i>		O, D	O, D

Common Name	Scientific Name	Tolerant Cultivars	Container: Method of Application*	Field: Method of Application*
Mandevilla	<i>Mandevilla splendens</i> <i>Mandevilla x amabilis</i>	Red Riding Hood  Crimson jewel	O, D  O, D	O, D  O, D
Maple, amur	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Emerald elf	O, D	O, D
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer japonicum</i>		D	D
Maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>		D	D
Maple, red **	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red sunset	O, D	O, D
Maple, silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>		D	D
Maple, sugar **	<i>Acer saccharum</i>		D	D
Margeurite, blue	<i>Felicia amelloides</i>		O, D	O, D
Marigold	<i>Tagetes patula</i>	Honeycomb Variegata Wheeleris dwarf	D D D	D D D
Mock orange**	<i>Philadelphus spp.</i>	Golden Snowflake double white	D D	D D
Mondo grass	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>		D	D
Moss rose	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>	Sunnyside	D	D
Mountainash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>		D	D
Myrtle, crape	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Faurel Langer Muskogee Standard pink Zuni	D D D D O, D	D D D D O, D
Myrtle, wax	<i>Myrica californica</i>		D	D
Narcissus	<i>Narcissus spp.</i>		D	D
New Zealand flax	<i>Phormium sp.</i>  <i>Phormium tenax</i>	Rainbow chief Rainbow queen Jack Spratt	O, D O, D O, D	O, D O, D O, D
Oak, laurel	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>		D	D
Oak, pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>		D	D
Oak, red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>		D	D
Oak, southern	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>		D	D
Oak, willow	<i>Quercus phellos</i>		D	D
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Hardy red Mrs. Roeding Petite pink Sister agnes	D O, D D D	D O, D D D
Osmanthus, holly leaf	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Goshiki	O, D	O, D
Osteospermum	<i>Osteospermum</i>	Whiriligig	D	D

Common Name	Scientific Name	Tolerant Cultivars	Container: Method of Application*	Field: Method of Application*
	<i>fruticosum</i>			
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>		D	D
Palm, banglalow	<i>Archontophoenix cuninghamiana</i>		D	D
Palm, bismark	<i>Bismarckia nobilis</i>		D	O, D
Palm, California fan	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>		O, D	O, D
Palm, cardboard	<i>Zamia furfuracea</i>		O, D	O, D
Palm, majesty	<i>Ravenea rivularis</i>		O, D	O, D
Palm, paurotis	<i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i>		O, D	O, D
Palm, queen	<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>		O,D	O, D
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Ivory feathers	D O, D	D O, D
Pansy	<i>Viola x wittrockiana</i>		D	D
Paper flower	<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Barbara karst	O, D	O, D
Peach**	<i>Prunus persica</i>		D	D
Pepper tree, California	<i>Schinus molle</i>		O, D	O, D
Periwinkle, dwarf	<i>Vinca minor</i>		D	D
Petunia	<i>Petunia x hybrid</i>	Picoti	D	D
Philodendron, tree	<i>Philodendron selloum</i>		O, D	O, D
Photinia, red tip	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>		D	D
Pieris	<i>Pieris japonica</i> <i>Pieris taiwanensis</i>	Mountain fire	D D	D D
Pine, afghan	<i>Pinus eldarica</i>		O, D	O, D
Pine, Aleppo	<i>Pinus halapensis</i>		O, D	O, D
Pine, Austrian black	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian black	O, D	O, D
Pine, Canary Island	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>		O, D	O, D
Pine, Japanese black	<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>		O, D	O, D
Pine, loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>		D	D
Pine, longleaf	<i>Pinus palustris</i>		D	D
Pine, mugo or Swiss Mt.	<i>Pinus mugo</i>		D	D
Pine, scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>		D	D
Pine, slash	<i>Pinus elliottii</i>		D	D
Pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>		D	D
Pine, white	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		O, D	O, D
Pineapple, guava**	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>		D	D
Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Wheeler's dwarf	O, D	O, D

Common Name	Scientific Name	Tolerant Cultivars	Container: Method of Application*	Field: Method of Application*
		Shimi crème de menth Gold ball	O, D O, D	O, D O, D
Plumbago, cape	<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	Royal cape	O, D	O, D
Plume grass	<i>Erianthus ravennae</i>		O, D	O, D
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla nepalensis</i> <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Abbotswood	D D	D D
Privet	<i>Ligustrum x vicaryi</i> <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Golden vicary Regal Texanum Wax Yellow tipped	D D O, D D D	D D O, D D D
Privet, glossy	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>		D	D
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha x gnome</i> <i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> <i>Pyracantha koldzumii</i>	Gnome Lalandei Victory	D D O, D	D D O, D
Queen palm	<i>Arecastrum rammanxoffianum</i>		D	D
Quince, Japanese**	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>		D	D
Red hot poker	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Flamenco	O, D	O, D
Redbud, eastern	<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>		D	O, D
Redwood, coast	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>		O, D	O, D
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	Album Cunningham white PJM Purple gem Silvery pink	D D D D D	D D D D D
Rhododendron, Carolina	<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i>		D	D
Rhododendron, Catawba	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>		D	D
Rhododendron, rhodie max – rosebay	<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>		D	D
Ribbon grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>		D	D
Rockcress	<i>Arabis spp.</i>	Snowcap	D	D
Rhodi max (rosebay)	<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>		O, D	
Rose **	<i>Rosa banksiae</i>	Luta	D	D
Rose, groundcover	<i>Rosa x Noare</i> <i>Rosa x Noaschnee</i>	Flower carpet red Flower carpet	O, D O, D	O, D O, D

Common Name	Scientific Name	Tolerant Cultivars	Container: Method of Application*	Field: Method of Application*
	<i>Rosa x Noatrum</i>	white Flower carpet pink	O, D	O, D
Rose, knockout shrub	<i>Rosa spp. hybrid</i>	Knockout	O, D	O, D
Rosemary**	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>		D	D
Rosemary, bog	<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>	Nana	D	D
Salvia	<i>Salvia farinacea</i>	Rhea	D	D
Sedum	<i>Sedum spurim</i>	Dragon blood red Red carpet Yellow	D D D	D D D
Silk tree	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>		O, D	O, D
Smoketree, royal purple	<i>Cotinus coggygia</i>	Royal purple	D	D
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum spp.</i>		D	D
Snow-in-summer	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>		O, D	O, D
Snowball, common	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Sterile	O, D	O, D
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboretum</i>		D	D
Spiraea	<i>Astilbe x arendsii</i>	Fanall	D	D
Spiraea	<i>Spiraea spp.</i>	Anthony waterer red Dolchica Froebeli pink Goldenflame red Snowmound white Van houtte white	D D D D D D	D D D D D D
Spiraea, garland	<i>Spiraea spp.</i>		D	D
Spruce, black hills	<i>Picea glauca</i>		D	O, D
Spruce, Colorado blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Glaucia	O, D	O, D
Spruce, dwarf Alberta	<i>Picea glauca v. albertiana</i>	Conica	O, D	O, D
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>		D	D
Spruce, white	<i>Picea glauca</i>	Conica	D	D
Spurge, Japanese	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Green sheen	O, D	O, D
Sweet bay	<i>Laurus nobiis</i>		D	O, D
Sweetflag	<i>Acorus calimus</i> <i>Acorus gramineus</i>	Ogon	D O, D	D O, D
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>		D	D

Common Name	Scientific Name	Tolerant Cultivars	Container: Method of Application*	Field: Method of Application*
Sweet olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>		D	O, D
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> <i>Platanus racemosa</i>	American California	D O, D	O, D O, D
Tea tree, New Zealand	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Ruby glow Martini	O,D O, D	O, D O, D
Tree fern (tiki fern)	<i>Asparagus virgatus</i>		D	D
Trumpet floweror Carolina Jessamine	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>		D	D
Tulip	<i>Tulip spp.</i>	apeldoorn	D	D
Tufted hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>		D	D
Verbena, shrub	<i>Lantana sellowiana</i>		D	D
Verbena, St. Paul's	<i>Verbena peruviana</i>	St. Paul	D	D
Viburnum	<i>Virburnum spp.</i>	American cranberry bush Arrowood European cranberry bush Linden Mohican Wright	D D D D D D D	D D D D D D D
Vinca (periwinkle)	<i>Vinca minor</i>		D	D
Windmill palm	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>		D	D
Wisteria, Japanese	<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>	Texas purple	O, D	O, D
Xylosma	<i>Xylosma congestum</i>		D	D
Yarrow	<i>Achillea spp.</i>		D	D
Yaupon	<i>Llex vomitoria</i>	Dwarf	D	D
Yellow bells	<i>Tecoma stans</i>		O, D	O, D
Yesterday-today-and -tomorrow	<i>Brunfelsia pauciflora</i>	Floribunda	O, D	O, D
Yew	<i>Taxus cuspidate</i> <i>Taxus x media</i>	Capitata Densiformis	O, D D	O, D D
Yucca, red	<i>Hesperaloe parvifolia</i>		O, D	O, D

\* O=Over the top spray

D= Directed spray

\*\* Ornamental species only. Do not use on plants grown for food.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Store this product only in its original container in a dry, cool, secured storage area. Store this product above 32°F to avoid crystallization. If crystals form or product freezes, move product to area with ambient temperature above 32°F and shake well until crystals have dissolved.

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

**Container Handling:** : Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying.

*[for 5 gallon containers]* Triple rinse as follows: empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

*[for containers greater than 5 gallons]* Triple rinse or pressure rinse as follows:

Triple rinse: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Turn the container over on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

*[all sizes]* Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.



**IMPORTANT INFORMATION  
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT**

**CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**

**NOTICE:** Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests, and must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of United Phosphorus, Inc. or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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