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

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	**Date of Issuance:**
101458-15	June 6, 2025

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Crop Protect Direct Oxyflo 2EC

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

JABCO, LLC
PMB #117
550 W. Pioneer Blvd., Suite 140
Mesquite, NV 89027

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 unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

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

Signature of Approving Official:	**Date:**
Heather E McFarley Heather McFarley, Acting Product Manager 24 Fungicide and Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P) Office of Pesticide Programs	June 6, 2025

EPA Form 8570-6

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

    - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 101458-15."

3. Submit one copy of the revised 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 these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. 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 CSF:

- Basic CSF dated 3/24/2025

If you have any questions, please contact Carolyn Smith by phone at 202-566-2273, or via email at smith.carolyn@epa.gov

Enclosure:

- Accepted label

OXYFLUORFEN	GROUP	14	HERBICIDE

CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	**% BY WT.**
Oxyfluorfen*	23.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	76.5%
TOTAL	100.0%

*2-chloro-1-(3-ethoxy-4-nitrophenoxy)4-(trifluoromethyl) benzene

Contains 2.00 pounds active ingredient (a.i.) per gallon

Contains petroleum distillates

KEEP OUT OF 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.)

See [front][back][side][inside] panel for First Aid Instructions and [Leaflet][Booklet] for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

FIRST AID	
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give any liquid to the person. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergencies call the poison control center at **1-800-222-1222.** For non-emergency resource information concerning this product, call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at **1-800-858-7378** Monday – Friday 8 am – Noon Pacific Time, (NPIC Web site: www.npic.orst.edu). For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire or Exposure, call CHEMTREC **800-424-9300**.

In the event of a leak, fire or medical emergency involving a human or animal please call INFOTRAC at 1-800-535-5053 or Outside the USA and Canada at 1-352-323-3500, 24/7/365.

EPA Reg. No. 101458-xx

EPA Est. No.:

NET CONTENTS: _____

Manufactured for:
JABCO, LLC
550 W. Pioneer Blvd., Suite 140
Mesquite, NV 89027

ACCEPTED
06/06/2025
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 101458-15

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING/AVISO

Causes skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. **DO NOT** get on skin or on clothing. **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. Avoid contact with eyes.** Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders and applicators using engineering controls (see engineering controls requirements below), must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves (Barrier Laminate, or Viton ≥ 14 mils) when mixing and loading
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing and loading

All other mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves (Barrier Laminate, or Viton ≥ 14 mils)
- Chemical-resistant headgear when exposed overhead
- Chemical-resistant apron when exposed to the concentrate
- Goggles or face shield

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS:

Combustible: **DO NOT** use or store near heat or open flame.

DO NOT use with or store near any oxidizing or reducing agents. **DO NOT** mix or allow to come into contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with thisproduct's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/ maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users must:

1. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
2. 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Mixer and loaders supporting aerial applications to fallow land or ground applications to corn, cotton, or soybeans must use a closed system that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard(WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)], and must:

- Wear the personal protective equipment required above for mixers/loaders using engineeringcontrols, and
- Wear protective eyewear if the system operates under pressure, and
- Applicator must have coveralls, and chemical-resistant footwear immediately available for use in an emergency, including a broken package,spill, or equipment breakdown.

Handlers performing applications to corn must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition in the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)] for dermal protection. In addition, such applicators must:

- Wear the personal protective equipment required above for applicators using engineering controls, and
- Applicator must have coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves, chemical-resistant footwear, and if there is overhead exposure, chemical-resistant headgear immediately available for use in an emergency when they must exit thecab in the treated area, and
- Take off any PPE that was worn in the treated area before reentering the cab, and
- Store all such PPE in a chemical-resistant container, including a plastic bag, to prevent contaminationof the inside of the cab.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. **DO NOT** apply directly to water or areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. **DO NOT** apply where runoff is likely to occur. **DO NOT** apply where weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate. See Directions for Use for additional restrictions

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a medium potential for reaching both surface water and aquatic sediment via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of oxyfluorfen from runoff water and sediment. To reduce runoff of this product **DO NOT** apply when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

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

READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERALREGULATION. **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, except for the following:

- Onions, garlic and horseradish: The REI is 48 hours.
- Conifer seedlings: The REI is three (3) days.
- Conifer trees: The REI is six (6) days.

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, including plants, soil or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of Barrier Laminate or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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. DO NOT enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC herbicide may be applied for preemergence and postemergence weed control in labeled crops as indicated in this label. All use directions as provided in the Product Use Information section and crop-specific sections of this label, must be followed.

Read and observe all label directions before using. When tank mixing, read and carefully follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. In interpreting all labels for the tank mixture, the most restrictive situations must apply. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

PRODUCT USE INFORMATION

RESTRICTIONS - THE FOLLOWING USE RESTRICTIONS APPLY TO ALL REGISTERED USES OF THIS PRODUCT: (**NOTE**: see directions for use for individual crops for crop-specific use Restrictions.)

- The annual maximum application rate for all food/feed crops is 1.5 lbs. ai/Acre.
- **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation water or water used for domestic purposes.
- **DO NOT** use any plants treated with CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC for feed or forage.
- **DO NOT** feed or allow animals to graze on any areas treated with CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC.
- CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be applied only by ground application equipment except as otherwiseallowed or directed in specific use directions.
- **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift. Avoid drift to all non-target areas.CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC is phytotoxic to plant foliage.
- **DO NOT** treat ditch banks or waterways with CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC.
- **DO NOT** make over-the-top applications unless specifically allowed in crop-specific use directions.
- **DO NOT** apply in enclosed greenhouses as foliage injury will result.

SPRAY DRIFT BUFFER RESTRICTIONS

- A 24-foot vegetative buffer strip must be maintained between all areas treated with this product and lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds, estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds.
- **DO NOT** allow spray to drift from the application site and contact people, structures people may occupy at any time and the associated property, parks and recreation areas, non-target crops, aquatic and wetland areas, woodlands, pastures, rangelands, or animals.
- The applicator also must use all other measures necessary to control drift.
- Refer to the “Mandatory Spray Drift Requirements” and “Spray Drift Advisories” sections of this label for further information.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT DIRECTIONS

AERIAL APPLICATIONS:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless agreater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1)
- The boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- When wind speeds are 5 – 10 mph maintain a minimum downwind buffer zone of at least ½ mile from all crops and desirable vegetation, except the following:
  - 150 feet from dormant tree fruit/nut/vine crops and overwintering sugar beets.
  - 650 feet from garlic, jojoba, legumes, onions, pastures, small grains, seedling sugar beets, andnon-targeted vegetable fallow beds.
- For upwind and side borders, maintain buffer zone of 150 feet from any non-targeted vegetablefallow bed, crop, or desirable vegetation.

GROUND BOOM APPLICATIONS:

- Apply with the nozzle height specified by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above theground or crop canopy.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABES572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

BOOM-LESS GROUND APPLICATIONS:

- Applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – GROUND BOOM

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

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE: AIRCRAFT

- **Adjust Nozzles:** Follow nozzle manufacturer's directions for setting up nozzles. To reduce fine droplets, orient nozzles parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT: Ground Boom

- Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, keep the boom level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT: Aircraft

- Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS:

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY:

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS:

- Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smokefrom a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND:

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

IMPORTANT: TREATED SOIL MUST BE THOROUGHLY INCORPORATED TO A DEPTH OF 4 INCHES AFTER HARVEST (OR ABANDONING) OF THE TREATED CROP BUT PRIOR TO PLANTING OF THE ROTATIONAL CROP. FAILURE TO ACHIEVE THIS THOROUGH AND COMPLETE INCORPORATION OR TO FOLLOW THE REQUIRED MINIMUM PLANT-BACK INTERVAL MAY RESULT IN CROP INJURY, STAND REDUCTION AND/OR VIGOR REDUCTION OF THE PLANT-BACK CROP. See specific fallow bed labeling regarding crop planting information for applicators ofCROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC that are made to a fallow bed or fallow field.

RESISTANCE-MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, Oxyfluorfen is a Group 14 herbicide that inhibits protoporphyrinogen oxidase (PPO). Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to oxyfluorfen and other Group 14 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of Crop Protect Direct Oxyflo 2EC or other Group 14 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in the field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include:

  (1) Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;

  (2) A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species;

  (3) Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

  If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method including hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact JABCO, LLC at Phone number 702 377 8877

Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.

Best Management Practices for Resistance Management

Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.

To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.

Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.

To the extent possible do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed- bank

Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.

If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.

WEEDS LISTED

AGERATUM	Ageratum conyzoides
AMARANTH SPINY	Amaranthus spinosus
BALSAMAPPLE	Momorcica charantia
BARNYARD GRASS (WATERGRASS)+	Echinconola crus-galli
BEDSTRAW CATCHWEED	Galium aparine
BITTERCRESS/LESSER	Cardamine oligosperma
BLUEGRASS (ANNUAL)+	Poa annua
BUCKWHEAT WILD	Polygonum convolvulus
BURCLOVER	Medicago hispida
BUTTERCUP SMALLFLOWER	Ranunculus aborvitus
BUTTONWEED	Borreria laevis
CAMPHORWEED	Heterotheca subaxillaris
CANARYGRASS/ANNUAL	Phalaris canariensis
CARPETWEED	Mollugo verticillate
CHEESEWEED (MALVA)	Malva parviflora
CLOVER, RED+	Trifolium pratense
CLOVER, WHITE+	Trifolium repens
COCKLEBUR, COMMON	Xanthium pensylvanicum
CRABGRASS, LARGE (HAIRY)	Digitaria sanguinalis
CROTALARIA	Crotalaria species
CROTON, TROPIC	Croton glandulosus
CUDWEED, NARROWLEAF	Gnaphalium falcatum
EVENINGPRIMROSE, CUTLEAF	Oenothera laciniata
FIDDLENECK, COAST+	Amsinckia intermedia
FILAREE, BROADLEAF	Erodium botrys
FILAREE, REDSTEM	Erodium cicutaruim
FILAREE, WHITESTEM	Erodium moschatum
FIREWEED (FROM SEED)	Epilobium angustifolium
FLIXWEED	Descurainia sophia
FOXTAIL, GIANT+	Setaria faberi
FOXTAIL, GREEN	Setaria viridis
FOXTAIL, YELLOW	Setaria lutescens
GERANIUM, CAROLINA	Geranium carolinianum
GOOSEGRASS+	Eleusine ndica
GROUNDCHERRY, CUTLEAF	Physalis angulata
GROUNDCHERRY, WRIGHT	Physalis wrightii
GROUNDSEED, COMMON	Senecio vulgaris
HENBIT	Lamium amplexicaule
HORSEWEED (MARESTAIL)	Conyza canadensis
JIMSONWEED	Datura stramonium
JOHNSONGRASS, SEEDLING	Sorghum halepense
KNOTWEED, PROSTRATE	Polygonum aviculare
LADYSTHUMB (SMARTWEED)	Ploygonum persicaria
LAMBSQUARTERS, COMMON	Chenopodium album
LETTUCE, PRICKLY (CHINA LETTUCE)	Lactuca serriola
MALLOW, LITTLE (MALVA)	Malva parviflora
MAYWEED (DOG FENNEL)	Anthemis cotula
MINERSLETTUCE	Montia perfoliata
MORNINGGLORY SPECIES, ANNUAL	Ipomoea species
MORNINGGLORY, IVYLEAF+	Ipomoea hederacea
MORNINGGLORY, TALL+	Ipomoea purpurea
MUSTARD, BLACK	Brassica nigra
MUSTARD, BLUE (PURPLE MUSTARD)	Chorispora tenella
MUSTARD, COMMON YELLOW	Brassica campestris
MUSTARD, HEDGE	Sisymbrium officinale
MUSTARD, TUMBLE (JIM HILL MUSTARD)	Sisymbrium altissimum
MUSTARD, WILD	Brassica kaber
NETTLE, BURNING	Urtica urens
NIGHTSHADE, AMERICAN BLACK	Solanum americanum
NIGHTSHADE, BLACK	Solanum nigrum

NIGHTSHADE, HAIRY	Solanum sarrachoides
OATS, WILD	Avena fatua
ORACH, RED	Atriplex rosea
OXALIS (BERMUDA BUTTERCUP)	Oxalis pes-caprae
PANICUM, FALL	Panicum dichotomiflorum
PEPPERWEED, VIRGINIA	Lepidium virginicum
PEPPERWEED, YELLOWFLOWER	Lepidium perfoliatum
PIGWEED, PROSTRATE	Amaranthus biltoides
PIGWEED, REDROOT	Amaranthus retroflexus
PIMPERNEL, SCARLET	Anagallis arvensis
POINSETTIA, WILD	Euphorbia heterophylla
PUNCTUREVINE	Tribulus terrestris
PURSLANE, COMMON	Portulaca oleracea
PUSLEY, FLORIDA	Richardia scarbra
RAGWEED, COMMON	Ambrosia artemisiifolia
REDMAIDS	Calandrinia caulescens
ROCKET, LONDON	Sisymbrium irio
RYEGRASS, ITALIAN	Lolium multiflorum
SAGE, LANCELEAF	Salvia reflexa
SANDBUR, FIELD	Cenchrus incertus
SANDSPURRY, RED	Spergularia rubra
SESBANIA, HEMP	Sesbania exaltata
SHEPHERDSPURSE+	Capsella bursa-pastoris
SICKLEPOD	Cassia obtusifolia
SIDA, PRICKLY (TEAWEED)	Sida spinosa
SIGNALGRASS, BROADLEAF	Brachiaria platyphylla
SMARTWEED, PENNSYLVANIA	Polygonum pensylvanicum
SORREL, RED (FROM SEED)	Rumex acetosella
SOWTHISTLE, ANNUAL	Sonchus oleraceus
SPEEDWELL, BIRDSEYE	Veronica persica
SPURGE, GARDEN	Euphorbia hirta
SPURGE, PROSTRATE++	Euphorbia supina
SPURGE, SPOTTED++	Euphorbia maculata
SPURRY, CORN	Spergula arvensis
TANSYMUSTARD	Descurainia pinnata
THISTLE, BULL++	Cirsium vulgare
THISTLE, RUSSIAN	Salsola kali
VELVETLEAF	Abutilon theophrasti
WITCHGRASS	Panicum capillare
WITCHWEED	Striga asiatica
WOODSORREL, COMMON YELLOW	Oxalis stricta

+ Highest rate and/or multiple applications may be required for acceptable control.
++Preemergence control only.

APPLICATION METHODS AND CULTURAL PRACTICES

PREEMERGENCE WEED CONTROL

Apply the specified rate in a broadcast spray volume of 15 or more gallons of water per acre using calibrated spray equipment capable of uniform application to the soil surface. Seeding weeds are controlled as they come in contact with the soil-applied herbicide during emergence. Preemergence weed control is most effective when CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC is applied to soil surfaces that are clean (free of crop or weed residues or clippings) and weed-free. Prior to application, weed or crop residues must be removed by thorough incorporation into the soil using tillage equipment or by blowing the area to be treated. At least 0.25 inch of irrigation or rainfall is required to activate CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC and must occur within 3 to 4 weeks after application. For optimum results, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be applied to prepared beds or soil surfaces that will be left undisturbed during the time period for which weed control is desired. Cultural practices that disturb or redistribute surface soil following treatment with CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC including cutting water furrows will reduce weed control effectiveness.

Application Rates and Rate Ranges: Where rate ranges are given, use the lower rate in the rate range on coarse texture soils with less than 1% organic matter and lighter weed infestations. Use higher rates inthe rate range on medium to fine texture soils, soils containing greater than 1% organic matter, heavy weed infestations, or for extended residual preemergence weed control.

POSTEMERGENCE WEED CONTROL

Apply the specified rate in a broadcast spray volume of 20 or more gallons of water per acre (a minimum 10 gallons if applying CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC in tank mix with glyphosate). Because CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC is a contact herbicide, complete and uniform coverage of weed foliage is essential for optimum postemergence control. Increase the spray volume to ensure complete and uniform coverage as weed height and density increases or in the presence of heavy trash (weed or crop residue). Postemergence applications of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC are most effective when made to weeds at the seedling stage. Applications made later than the 4-inch or 4 leaf stage may result in partial control or suppression. Postemergence applications must be made to seedling grasses not exceeding the 2-leaf stage. The addition of 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray) of an 80% active nonionic surfactant, labeled for application to growing crops, will enhance herbicidal effectiveness in controlling emerged weeds.

Postemergence Application Rates: Where a rate range is given, use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy weed infestations, weeds in advanced stages of growth or for extended residual preemergence weed control following control of existing emerged weeds.

GROUND APPLICATION

Ground Broadcast: Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment with flat fan nozzles. Follow manufacturer's requirements for spraying pressure and boom height. An off-center (OC) nozzle positioned at the end of the boom may be desired. Check calibration of spray equipment before each use.

Directed Sprays: Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC as a low-pressure spray in a spray volume of 20 or more gallons of spray per acre (broadcast basis). Follow manufacturer's requirements for nozzle spacing and operating pressure. Direct spray toward the soil at the base of the crop. In row crops, use a minimum of 2 flat fan nozzles per row (one on each side) and for optimum spray coverage use 4 flat fan nozzles per row(two on each side). Point the two forward nozzles forward and downward while the rear nozzles point to the rear and downward. With either sprayer system, adjust nozzles to cover the weed foliage but minimizecontact with the crop. **DO NOT** apply with hollow cone nozzles.

IMPORTANT: CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC is a contact herbicide. Contact of sprays or drift with foliage or greenstems can cause severe crop injury. Use directed sprays and spray shields and/or leaf lifters as necessary to minimize contact of spray or drift with crop foliage or stems. Young green stems of woody plants are also susceptible to injury from spray contact. Potential for injury to woody stems diminishes with loss of green color and the development of relatively impervious non-living corky tissue (bark) on the surface of the stem.

Band Application: Application rates listed in this label are for broadcast application. For band applicationthe rate per broadcast acre must be reduced according to the following formula:

Band Width (in inches) Row Width (in inches)	X	Rate per Broadcast Acre	=	Amount Needed per Acre for Banded Application

SPOT APPLICATION

For spot application, apply sprays uniformly to soil for preemergence weed control or on a spray-to-wet basis for postemergence weed control. Mix the required amount of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC with thespecified amount of water. For preemergence weed control, use one-half to one gallon of spray per 1000 sq ft. for postemergence weed control use a minimum of 1 gallon of spray per 1000 sq ft and add an 80% active nonionic surfactant at the rate of 0.5 fl oz (1 Tbs) per gallon of spray. If making spot applications within an established crop, use low-pressure sprays and direct the spray to the soil beneath the plants. To avoid crop injury, **DO NOT** allow sprays to contact leaves and stems of herbaceous plants or leaves or green stems of woody plants.

Amount of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC Required to Treat 1000 sq ft at Specified Application Rate					
0.5 pint/acre (0.125 lbs. a.i.)	1.0 pint/acre(0.25 lbs. a.i.)	2.0 pint/acre (0.5 lbs. a.i.)	3.0 pint/acre (0.75 lbs. a.i.)	4.0 pint/acre(1.0 lbs. a.i.)	8.0 pint/acre(2.0 lbs. a.i.)
0.2 fl oz (5.5 ml)	0.4 fl oz (11 ml)	0.75 fl oz (22 ml)	1.1 fl oz (33 ml)	1.5 fl oz (44 ml)	3.0 fl oz (88 ml)

1 pint = 16 fl oz; 1 fl oz = 29.6 (30) ml

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use aerial boom equipment designed for use with herbicides and a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre (5 gallons per acre if tank mixed with glyphosate). **DO NOT** aerially apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC unless crop-specific use directions specifically allow and provide directions for aerial application.

AVOID DRIFT: Exercise extreme care to void herbicide contact with any desirable dormant or non- dormant crop, plant, tree or vegetation as severe injury may result. Extreme care must be exercised to prevent spray drift that could result in damage to other crops or desirable vegetation. Adhere to the following guidelines when aerial applications are to be made.

CHEMIGATION

DO NOT apply this product through any irrigation system unless the instructions for chemigation are followed. If application by chemigation is not specifically listed under the specific crop use instructions, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC herbicide may not be applied to that crop through an irrigation system.

Apply this product only through sprinkler (center pivot, solid set, portable lateral, or low-volume (micro sprinkler), drip (trickle), or flood (basin) irrigation systems. Refer to use directions for specific crops for instructions as to which type of irrigation system may be used. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you need to contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

DO NOT connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments if theneed arise.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION (FOLIAR SPRAY USES)

For sprinkler irrigation, sufficient water must be applied at the beginning of the irrigation period to ensure uniform wetting of the plant and/or soil surfaces. Meter CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at a continuous uniform rate during the middle 1/3 of the irrigation period to allow for uniform distribution to the vegetation and/or soil surface. Continue irrigation during the final 1/3 of the irrigation period to ensure proper flushing of theirrigation system. During sprinkler irrigation, sufficient water must be applied to ensure water penetration to a depth of two inches.

AVOID DRIFT: Extreme care must be exercised to prevent spray drift that could result in damage to other crops or desirable vegetation. Use the following guidelines when applications of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC are made through sprinkler irrigation:

- **DO NOT** apply when the wind direction is not stable, when inversion conditions exist, or when windvelocity exceeds 10 mph.
- When wind speeds are 5 mph or less, maintain a minimum downwind buffer zone of at least ½ milefrom all crops and desirable vegetation, except for the following:
  - Maintain a minimum downwind buffer of:
    - 150 feet from dormant tree fruit, dormant vines and overwintering sugar beets.
    - 650 feet from garlic, jojoba, legumes, onions, pastures, small grains, seedling sugar beets and vegetable fallow beds.
    - When wind speeds are between 5 and 10 mph, downwind buffer zones in excess of those listed above are suggested.
    - For upwind and side borders, maintain a minimum buffer zone of 150 feet from any vegetable fallow bed, crop, or desirable vegetation.

To apply a pesticide using sprinkler chemigation, the chemigation system must meet the following specifications:

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, including a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

FLOOD (BASIN) CHEMIGATION (SOIL DRENCH USES)

CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be continuously metered into the water during the entire irrigation period. Agitation in the pesticide supply tank is suggested. Best weed control results from CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC applied through flood (basin) irrigation systems are obtained when a uniform distribution and flow of irrigation water is maintained over level land.

Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity including drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops. Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to preventfluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, including a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragmpump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

DRIP (TRICKLE) CHEMIGATION (SOIL DRENCH USES)

Meter CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at a continuous uniform rate during the middle 1/3 of the irrigation period to allow for uniform distribution to the soil surface. For best results, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be uniformlypositioned across the wetted area to help reduce the “ring effect” of weed escapes, as other products begin to break down around the emitter. Continue irrigation during the final 1/3 of the irrigation period to ensure proper flushing of the irrigation system.

To apply a pesticide using drip (trickle) chemigation, the chemigation system must meet the following specifications:

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pipe and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump including a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragmpump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

CHEMIGATION CALIBRATION: FOR LOW-VOLUME SPRINKLERS (MICRO SPRINKLERS)AND DRIP (TRICKLE) IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Calculation of use rate is based on wetted area around emitters - NOT on grove acres. To determine correct amount of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC, use the following formula:

1. Treated area per each emitter = AA = 3.14 x (radius x radius)

   Example: If the average distance from emitter to perimeter of wetted area measured at the soilsurface is 13 inches, then
   A = 3.14 X (13" x 13")
   A = 3.14 X (169)
   A = 530.7 square inches

2. The area wetted in each acre (converted to square feet) =
   $BB = \frac{A \text{ X emitters/acre}}{144}$

   Example: If there are 300 emitters per acre, then
   $B = \frac{530.7 \text{ X } 300}{144}$ = B = 1105.6 square feet wetted per acre

3. The total area (in square feet) wet by your system = CC = B X acres covered by system

   Example: If the system covers 20 acres, then
   C = 1105.6 square feet per acre x 20 acres
   C = 22,112 square feet wetted by system

4. Amount of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC to inject =
   S Rate per treated acre of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC = R

   $S = \frac{C \text{ X } R}{43{,}560}$ = quarts of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC
   (1 acre = 43,560 square feet)

Example: If the desired application rate per treated acre is 1 quart of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC, then

$S = \frac{22{,}112 \text{ X } 1.0}{43{,}560}$ = S = 0.507 quarts of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be injected into system.

NOTE: Select the proper rate based on weed spectrum and desired length of control (See RATERANGES section below).

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

If the chemigation system is connected to a public water supply, the following conditions must also be met:

- Public water systems means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from a point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system mustbe discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shutdown.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, including a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS

In order for CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC to provide maximum preemergence activity:

Prior to application, the bed or soil surface must be smooth and free of crop and weed trash (decaying leaves, clippings, dead weeds, etc.). Leaves and trash may be removed by blowing the area to be treatedor by thoroughly mixing the trash into the soil through cultivation prior to herbicide application. After application, at least one-quarter inch (1/4 inch) of irrigation or rainfall must occur within 3 or 4 weeks after application. The best results from CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC are from applications to established beds or soil surfaces that are left undisturbed during the time period for which weed control is desired. Cultural practices that result in redistribution or disturbance of the soil surface after treatment will decrease the herbicidal effectiveness of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC. Cutting water furrows or cultivations that mix untreated soil into treated areas will also reduce the effectiveness of the treatment.

RATE RANGES

Select proper application rates based on soil conditions, weed spectrum and desired period of residual weed control.

Preemergence Application: Where rate ranges are given, use the lower rate in the rate range on coarsetexture soils with less than 1% organic matter. Use higher rates in the rate range on medium to fine texture soils, soils containing greater than 1% organic matter, or where a longer period of residual weed control is desired.

Postemergence Application: Where a rate range is given, use higher rate in rate range for heavy weed infestations, weeds in advanced stages of growth or where a longer period of residual weed control is desired.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

Shake Well Before Using. Fill the spray tank at least one-third full of clean water. With the pump and agitator running, add the specified amount of herbicides to the spray tank. The order of addition to the spray tank must be (1) wettable powders, (2) flowables and (3) soluble liquids. Complete filling of the spray tank with water.

Use of Surfactants: For all applications of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC (except garlic and onions) where postemergence weed control is desired, add 2 to 4 pints of Latron AG-98 nonionic surfactant (or comparable 80% active nonionic surfactant approved for application to growing crops) per each 100 gallons of spray. The addition of 4 pints of Latron AG-98 per 100 gallons of spray is specified to enhance postemergence activity when hard water (greater than 600 ppm) is used as carrier. Maintain agitation until spraying is completed.

Tank Mixing Precautions:

- Read and carefully follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on therespective product labels. In interpreting the labels of tank mixed products, the most restrictive label limitations must apply.
- **DO NOT** exceed specified application rates. **DO NOT** tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as the product unless the label of either tank mix partnerspecifies the maximum dosages that may be used. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is advised prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of this product and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour, if the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination must not be used.

Sprayer Cleanup: Thoroughly flush spray equipment (tank, pump, hoses and boom) with clean water before and after each use. Residues of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC remaining in spray equipment may damage other crops. The addition of a non-ionic surfactant to equipment flushing waters at the rate of 1 quart per 100 gallons is required to aid in removal of residues of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC.

CROP-SPECIFIC USE INFORMATION

ARTICHOKE (GLOBE)

Post-Directed Spray Application

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	4 – 6 (1.0 - 1.5 lbs a.i.)	**Application Method:** Apply as a directed spray to the soil surface betweenthe rows and at the base of artichoke plants in a minimum spray volume of 40 gallons per acre. **Timing to Crop:** Apply after completion of ditching operations. Separateapplications of up to 4 pint/acre (1.0 lbs. a.i.) may be made 8 to 10 weeks apart or a single application of up to 6 pint/acre (1.5 lbs. a.i.) may be made. **Timing to Weeds:** Preemergence up to 8 leaf stage.

Restrictions:

- Application of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC to artichoke plantings must be delayed a minimum of 60 days after cuttingback or transplanting.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre per year as a result of asingle application or multiple applications.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year when using reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** make second application within 8 weeks of first.
- **DO NOT** apply over-the-top. Contact with direct spray or drift will cause injury to artichoke fronds or severe injury to buds or flowers.
- Preharvest Interval: **DO NOT** apply within 5 days of harvest.

Key Weeds Controlled:

Preemergence	Postemergence
cheeseweed (malva)	cheeseweed (malva)
groundsel, common	groundsel, common
lambsquarter, common	mustard, common yellow
mustard, common yellow	nettle, burning
oxalis (Bermuda buttercup)†	oxalis (Bermuda buttercup)†
shepherdspurse	shepherdspurse
sowthistle, annual	sowthistle, annual

† Suppression

BLACKBERRY AND RASPBERRY PRIMOCANE SUPPRESSION

For Use only in Oregon and Washington

Crop	Rate (Pint/acre)†	Specific Use Directions
Blackberry	1.6 – 3.2 (0.4 - 0.8 lbs a.i.)	Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC in a minimum spray volume of 50 gallons per broadcast acre to primocanes which have emerged 4 to 6 inches. Proper timingof the spray application is essential. Application to primocanes greater than 6 inches may result in unacceptable cane growth (bent canes). The highest use rate and/or additional applications may be required to achieve acceptable suppression of vigorous early season primocane growth.On shorter season plantings (in higher elevations) or plantings grown on light(sandy) textured soils, reduced rates may provide acceptable primocane suppression. Primocane suppression from CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may last from 3 to 6 weeks, therefore, timing, rate, and number of applications must be adjusted according to plant health and vigor and the desired length of primocane suppression. The addition of 2 pints of an 80% active nonionic surfactant approved for applicationto growing crops) per 100 gallons of spray solution is advised.
Raspberry	0.75 – 3.0 (0.187 – 0.375 lbs. a.i.)	

Precautions:

- Occasionally, after the use of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC, a spotting, crinkling or flecking may appear on the leaves of the fruiting canes. Some blackberry varieties may be more sensitive than others. This is to be expected and does not affect performance or yield. Leaves of the fruiting canes, which receive direct or indirect (drift) spray contact will be injured.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC on blackberry plantings which are weak or under stress, due totemperature, disease, fertilizer, nematodes, insects, pesticides, drought or excessive moisture, as primocane growth may be insufficient for the following year's crop.
- **Chemigation: DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be applied only by ground application equipment.
- CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC is phytotoxic to plant foliage. Avoid accidental spray contact or drift with established crops.
- **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift to non-target areas.
- **DO NOT** treat ditch banks or waterways with CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC or contaminate water used for irrigationor domestic purposes.
- **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application when using reduced applicationrates.

Blackberry

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.2 pints (0.8 lb. a.i.) broadcast per acre of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) broadcast per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than four (4) applications per year when using reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC within 15 days of harvest.

Raspberry

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pints (0.75 lb. a.i.) broadcast per acre of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 5 pints (1.25 lbs. a.i.) broadcast per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than two (2) applications per year when using reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC within 50 days of harvest.

† Dosages listed are for broadcast application. See Ground Application section of this label for conversion toband application rates.

BLACKBERRY PRIMOCANE SUPPRESSION
During Nonbearing Year of Alternate Year Blackberry ProductionFor
Use Only in Oregon

Crop	Rate (Pint/acre)†	Specific Use Directions
Blackberry	2 – 4 (0.25 – 0.5 lbs. a.i.)	Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC to the unwanted vegetative growth at the base ofthe blackberry plants. The addition of 2 pints of an 80% active nonionic surfactant approved for application to growing crops) per 100 gallons of spray solution is advised. CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be applied after a sufficient number of canes have been bundled and trained to the trellis wire. The first application is made when the primocanes to be saved have reached either the bottom wire or approximately 4 feet in length (typically early to mid-June). CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be directed to the lower portion of the canes to reduce unwanted lateral growth and excessive foliage that normally develops at the base of each plant. The primocanes to be saved must be trained at an adequate height abovethe directed spray. A second application (typically mid-July to mid-September after the primocanes are trellised and wrapped on wire) may be applied to suppress new growth, leaves and lateral spurs that develop at the base of the plant. Application timing will vary according to location and vigor of planting. Spray coverage is essential for optimum activity on unwanted vegetation. CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be applied at a minimum of 30 gallons of water perbroadcast acre in a 3-foot band directed towards the lower portion of the blackberry canes in the primocane row. Use a low-pressure spray system (suggested 30 to 60 psi). Mounted nozzles are to be used to deliver the spray solution. Spray equipment must be calibrated carefully before each use.

Precautions:

- Occasionally, after the use of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC, a spotting, crinkling or flecking may appear on the leaves of the fruiting canes. Some blackberry varieties may be more sensitive than others. This is to be expected and does not affect performance or yield. Leaves of the fruiting canes, which receive direct or indirect (drift) spray contact will be injured.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC on blackberry plantings that are weak, or under stress due totemperature, disease, fertilizer, nematodes, insects, pesticides, drought or excessive moisture.
- Chemigation: **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be applied only by ground application equipment. CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC isphytotoxic to plant foliage.
- Avoid accidental spray contact or drift with established crops. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditionsfavor drift to non-target areas.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pints (1.0 lb. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC broadcast per acre in a singleapplication.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pints (2.0 lbs. a.i.) broadcast per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than two applications per year when using reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** make follow up application within 8 weeks of previous application.
- For application only during the nonbearing year of blackberries grown using Alternate Year (AY) management system.
- **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC to blackberries during the bearing season.
- In all states except Northeastern states, **DO NOT** apply until direct seeded garlic plants have two (2) fullydeveloped true leaves. In the Northeastern states, **DO NOT** apply until direct seeded garlic plants have three (3) fully developed true leaves. Application made prior to the specified growth stage may result in serious crop injury.
- **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC within 60 days of harvest.

† Dosages listed are for broadcast application. See Ground Application section of this label for conversion to band application rates.

BROCCOLI / CABBAGE / CAULIFLOWER

Pre-Transplant (Preplant) Application for Preemergence Broadleaf Weed Control

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	1 – 2 (0.25 -0.5 lbs. a.i.)	**Pre-Transplant Application Only:** Apply broadcast to final seedbed prior to transplanting. Use lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils with less than 1% organic matter. Use the highest rate in the rate range on medium to finetextured soils or soils containing greater than 1% organic matter. Transplanting must be accomplished with minimal soil disturbance and soil left undisturbed during the time weed control is desired.

Precautions:

- Pre-transplant applications may result in initial, but temporary, crop injury (leaf cupping or crinkling) and is enhanced if crop leaves come in direct contact with treated soil. Crop will rapidly outgrow this condition anddevelop normally. Severe crop injury may result if transplants are under stress due to temperature, disease, fertilizer, nematodes, insects, pesticides or storage conditions. The use of transplants less than 5 weeks oldor use of extremely succulent transplants grown in containers less than 1 inch square may increase the severity of crop injury. Hardening off, increasing the age of transplants or increasing the size of the rooting containers will lessen the possibility and/or severity of potential crop injury.
- CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC will assist in early season annual grass control, however, a herbicide program forpreemergence or postemergence control of annual grasses is advised.
- Applications to muck soils may result in partial weed control or suppression.
- Furrow and drip irrigation immediately after transplanting and under high temperatures can result in increased crop injury. Sprinkler irrigation is advised during early establishment of transplants. If these conditions cannot be met, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC herbicide must not be used.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per treated acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC broadcast per acre in a singleapplication.
- **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC as a preemergence treatment to direct-seeded broccoli, cabbage orcauliflower.
- **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC post-transplant or over-the-top of broccoli, cabbage or cauliflower.

Key Weeds Controlled:

Preemergence
carpetweed pigweed, redroot purslane, common smartweed, Pennsylvania

CACAO (BEARING AND NONBEARING)
(For Use Only in Hawaii)

CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied as a pre-transplant treatment or to established or recentlytransplanted cacao.

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	2 – 8 (0.5 – 2.0 lbs. a.i.)	**Pre-transplant Application**: Up to 4 pints (1.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre may beapplied as a pre-transplant application. **Application to Established Plantings**: In established plantings, including recently transplanted cacao plants, apply as a directed spray to the orchard floor. Use higher rates in rate range and increase spray volume to control densegrowth of existing weeds or for extended residual preemergence weed control.
Precautions: • CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be applied to only healthy growing trees/transplants of suitable size to allowdirected sprays. Avoid spray contact with foliage.		
Crop-Specific Restrictions: • **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pints (2.0 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre as a single application. • **DO NOT** apply more than 24 pints (6.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year. • **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates. • **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 10 weeks of previous application. • Preharvest Interval: **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC within 1 day of harvest. • **DO NOT** apply preplant or preemergence to direct-seeded cacao.		

Key Weeds Controlled:

Preemergence	Postemergence
ageratum buttonweed crotalaria purslane, common spurge, garden	purslane, common spurge, garden

CITRUS (NONBEARING)

Citrus, including Calamondin, Chironja, Citrus Citron, Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin, Pummelo, Satsuma Mandarin, Sour Orange, Sweet Orange, Tangelo, Tangerine, Tangor

CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied only in non-bearing citrus orchards. Apply only as a directed sprayto the orchard floor avoiding contact with citrus foliage.

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	6 (1.5 lbs. a.i.)	**Preemergence Weed Control:** Up to 6 pint/acre (1.5 lbs. a.i.) may beapplied for residual preemergence weed control. **Postemergence Weed Control:** The 6 pint/acre (1.5 lbs. a.i.) rate will control weeds up to 4 inches tall. Weeds greater than 4-leaf or 4 inches tall may be partially controlled. Use sufficient spray volume for complete and uniform coverage of weeds. Increase the spray volume with increased weed height and density to ensure complete coverage.
Postemergence	2 – 6 (0.5 – 1.5 lbs. a.i.)	

Tank Mixing: Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mixing Precautions.

- Preemergence Use: For residual control of grass weeds, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be tank mixed withgrass herbicides labeled for use in citrus.
- Postemergence Use: For broader spectrum postemergence control of emerged grass and broadleaf weeds,CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be tank mixed with paraquat or glyphosate.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC only to nonbearing citrus (trees that will not bear fruit for one year).
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre per year as a result ofa single or multiple applications.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application
- **DO NOT** apply during periods of new citrus foliage growth. Applications must be made after foliage has fullyexpanded and hardened off. Avoid direct spray contact with citrus foliage.
- **DO NOT** apply within 365 days of harvest.

Key Weeds Controlled:

(Arizona and California)		(Florida, Louisiana and Texas)	
Preemergence	**Postemergence**	**Preemergence**	**Postemergence**
burclover cheeseweed (malva) fiddleneck, coast filaree, broadleaf filaree, redstem filaree, whitestem groundsel, common henbit knotweed, prostrate lambsquarters, common lettuce, prickly pigweed, redroot purslane, common redmaids rocket, London shepherdspurse sowthistle, annual spurge, prostrate spurge, spotted	cheeseweed (malva) fiddleneck, coast filaree, broadleaf † filaree, redstem † filaree, whitestem † groundsel, common henbit minerslettuce nettle, burning pigweed, redroot redmaids shepherdspurse sowthistle, annual	cutweed, narrowleaf eveningprimrose, cutleaf †† groundcherry, cutleaf lambsquarters, common nightshade, American black nightshade, black pepperweed, Virginia pigweed, redroot poinsettia, wild pusley, florida sida, prickly (teaweed) smartweed, Pennsylvania sowthistle, annual spurge, prostrate spurge, spotted	balsamapple cudweed, narrowleaf ††† eveningprimrose, cutleaf †† groundcherry, cutleaf groundcherry, Wright lambsquarters, common morningglory, annual nightshade, American black nightshade, black pepperweed, Virginia pigweed, redroot poinsettia, wild purslane, common pusley, florida sida, prickly (teaweed) smartweed, Pennsylvania sowthistle, annual

† CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at the 6 pint/acre (1.5 lbs. a.i.) will provide control of filaree and other weedsup to 4-inch stage. Applications to weeds beyond the 4-inch stage may result in partial control.

†† Highest rate and/or multiple applications may be required for acceptable control.

††† Maximum 0.5-inch diameter.

CLARY SAGE
(For Use Only in North Carolina) Clary

Sage (Salvia sclarea) Grown and Utilized in the Essence Industry

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Postemergence	0.5 – 1 (0.125 – 0.25 lbs. a.i.)	CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied to established clary sage for control ofhenbit (*Lamium ampyexicaule*) and other winter annual broadleaf weeds during the winter and spring season. Apply shortly after the first flush of henbit is in the 2- to 4-leaf stage of growth. Additional applications may be required to control subsequent weed flushes through the spring season. After treatment, henbit will stop growing and slowly die. Increase the spray volume if weed growth is dense.
Precautions: • Clary sage may respond to the topical application of this product with some marginal leaf burn, but recovery is rapid.		
Crop-Specific Restrictions: • **DO NOT** apply more than 1 pints (0.25 lbs. a.i.) in a single application • **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year. • **DO NOT** make more than 6 applications per year. • **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application. • **DO NOT** make last application within 5 days of harvest.		

COFFEE (BEARING AND NONBEARING)
(For Use Only in Hawaii)

CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied to established coffee, recently transplanted coffee, or as a pre- transplant treatment. In established non-dormant coffee, apply as a directed spray avoiding contact withcrop foliage. Newly established transplants must be healthy and well established and of sufficient size toallow use of directed sprays without contacting crop foliage.

CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied over-the-top of dormant coffee transplants. Transplants are considered to be dormant when active terminal growth has ceased and terminal buds have formed. Application over-the-top of coffee plants after buds start to swell (a sign that new growth has resumed)may result in crop injury.

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	2 – 8 (0.5 – 2.0 lbs a.i.)	**Preemergence Weed Control:** • Apply as a directed spray to the orchard floor beneath established coffeeplants. • Up to 4 pints (1.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre may be applied as a pre-transplant application prior to transplanting coffee plants. **Postemergence Weed Control:** • Increase the spray volume when weed growth is dense or trash is present; or use a higher rate within the rate range for extended residual preemergence weed control.
Tank Mixing: Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mixing Precautions. Apply tank mixes only as directedsprays.		
Crop-Specific Restrictions: • To prevent foliar injury, **DO NOT** apply during periods of rapid new growth or allow spray or drift to contact actively growing foliage. • **DO NOT** apply preplant or preemergence to direct-seeded coffee. • **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pints (2.0 lbs. a.i.) broadcast per acre of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC in a singleapplication. • **DO NOT** apply more than 24 pints (6.0 lbs. a.i.) broadcast per acre per year. • **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per year when using reduced application rates. • Minimum retreatment interval between applications is 10 weeks. • **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC within one (1) day of harvest.		

Key Weeds Controlled:

Preemergence	Postemergence
ageratum buttonweed crotalaria purslane, common spurge, garden	purslane, common spurge, garden

CONIFER SEEDBEDS, TRANSPLANTS, CONTAINER STOCK AND SELECTED FIELD GROWN DECIDUOUS TREES

Tank Mixing: Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mixing Precautions. Apply tank mixes only as directed sprays.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC only to healthy conifer stock. **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC to conifersthat are under stress from excessive fertilizer or soil salts, disease, nematodes, frost, drought, flooding, previously applied pesticides, soil insects, or winter injury, as severe injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply for conifer release in forest management programs or for forest regeneration applications.
- **DO NOT** graze or harvest livestock forage from treated areas.
- **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC in an enclosed greenhouse structure as injury to plant foliage may result.
- **DO NOT** store or transport treated container stock in an enclosed structure until completion of 4 irrigations (minimum 21 days) as injury to non-labeled plants may occur.

Key Weeds Controlled: When CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC is applied preemergence or postemergence atspecified dosages and weed stages.

barnyardgrass †	foxtail, giant †	mustard, blue	shepherdspurse †
bedstraw, catchweed	goosegrass †	mustard, tumble	sida, prickly
bittercress, lesser	groundcherry, cutleaf	mustard, wild	smartweed, Pennsylvania
bluegrass, annual †	groundcherry, wright	nettle, burning	sorrel, red (from seed)
buckwheat, wild	groundsel, common	nightshade, black	sowthistle, annual
burclover carpetweed	henbit	nightshade, hairy	speedwell, birdseye
clover, red †	jimsonweed	oats, wild	spurge, prostrate ††
clover, white †	knotweed, prostrate	orach, red	spurge, spotted ††
cocklebur, common	ladysthumb	pepperweed, yellowflower	spurry, corn
crabgrass, large †	lambsquarters, common	pigweed, prostrate	tansymustard
fiddleneck, coast †	lettuce, prickly	pigweed, redroot	thistle, bull ††
filaree, broadleaf	mallow, little mayweed	pimpernel, scarlet	thistle, Russian
filaree, redstem	minerslettuce	purslane, common	velvetleaf
fireweed (from seed)	morningglory, ivyleaf †	redmaids	witchgrass
flixweed	morningglory, tall †	rocket, London	woodsorrel, yellow ††
		sandspurry, red	

† Highest rate and/or multiple applications may be required for acceptable control.
†† Preemergence control only.

CONIFER SEEDBEDS

CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC provides both postemergence and residual preemergence control of manybroadleaf weeds and annual grass species.

Seeded conifers are tolerant to preemergence and postemergence applications of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC.For weed control during the establishment of conifer seedlings, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC can be applied after seeding of conifers, but prior to emergence. For weed control in emerged conifers, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied over-the-top, but application must be delayed a minimum of 5 weeks after seedling emergence. If application is made during cool, cloudy weather, make certain that seedlings have hardened-off prior to spraying.

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	1 – 4 (0.25 – 1.0 lbs. a.i.)	**Application after planting, but prior to emergence of conifer seedlings:** Where grass weeds are present, apply 2 to 4 pints (0.5 – 1.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre. In known areas of high weed competition, apply 4 pints (1.0 lbs. a.i.)of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre. Broadcast to beds and irrigate with 1/2 to 3/4 inch of sprinkler irrigation before weed emergence. CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2ECis most effective on annual grasses when applied preemergence.
Postemergence	1 – 2 (0.25 – 0.5 lbs. a.i.)	**Application after emergence of conifer seedlings:** Application must be made to seedling weeds less than 4 inches in height (seedling grasses not exceeding the 2-leaf stage). Depending of subsequent weed flushes, multiple applications may be necessary to achieve year-long weed control.
Chemigation: CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied at labeled rates through sprinkler irrigation systems. For center pivot irrigation systems, apply the specified dosage of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre metered at a continuous uniform rate during the entire irrigation period, otherwise meter CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at a continuous uniform rate during the middle 1/3 of the irrigation period. When applying by sprinkler irrigation, follow directions given in the Chemigation Instructions section of this label.		
Precautions: • Occasionally spotting, crinkling, or flecking may appear on leaves of conifers. Leaves that receive directspray or drift may be injured, but typically outgrow this condition rapidly and develop normally.		
Crop-Specific Restrictions: • **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pints (2.0 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pints/Acre (1.0 lbs. a.i.) in a single application. • **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per year when using reduced application rates. • **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application		

Important: When applied as directed, the conifer species listed on this label have shown tolerance to CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC. It is impossible, however, to evaluate this product on all varieties, biotypes and cultivars of listed species under all possible growing conditions. Until familiar with results under local growing conditions, the user must exercise reasonable judgement and caution with this product. Limit application of this product to a few plants in a small area to determine plant tolerance and extent of injuryif such occurs, prior to initiating large-scale applications.

Douglas Fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	
Fir	Fraser *(Abies fraseri)* Grand *(Abies grandis)*	Noble *(Abies procera)*
Hemlock	Eastern hemlock *(Tsuga canadensis)*	
Pine	Austrian *(Pinus nigra)* White *(Pinus strobus)* *(Pinus wallichiana)* Jack *(Pinus banksiana)* Loblolly *(Pinus taeda)* Lodgepole *(Pinus contorta)* Longleaf (*Pinus palustris).*	Monterey *(Pinus radiata)* Eastern Mugho *(Pinus mugo)* Himalayan Ponderosa *(Pinus ponderosa)* Scotch *(Pinus sylvestris)* Shortleaf *(Pinus echinata)* Slash *(Pinus elliottii)* Virginia *(Pinus virginiana)*
Spruce	Blue *(Picea pungens)* Dwarf *(Picea glauca Conica)*	Alberta *(Picea abies)* Norway *(Picea sitchensis)*

CONIFER TRANSPLANTS AND CONTAINER STOCK
(INCLUDES 2-0 SEEDLING AND CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTINGS)

Many container-grown conifers and conifer transplants are tolerant to preemergence and postemergence applications of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC. Applied postemergence, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC provides postemergencecontrol of emerged weeds and preemergence residual control of many broadleaf weeds and grasses (see Key Weeds Controlled) at the beginning of this section.

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	4 – 8 (1.0 – 2.0 lbs. a.i.)	**Transplanted and Container Grown Conifers:** For best results, make preemergence applications immediately after transplanting seedlings or to weed-free container stock. Make postemergence applications to weeds less than 4 inches in height. Two applications may be necessary, in fall-transplanted conifer fields, for year-long weed control. The addition of a non-ionic surfactant (0.25% v/v) labeled for application to growing crops, enhances the activity of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC on emerged weeds.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pints (2.0 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 pints (4.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application.
- **DO NOT** make over-the-top applications during periods of active conifer growth. Apply only before bud breakor after new terminal growth has hardened off.

In addition to those conifer species listed under the Conifer Seedbed section, the following conifer species havebeen shown to be tolerant to CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC:

Arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis* *Thuja orientalis*
Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis* *Juniperus horizontalis* *Juniperus procumbens* *Juniperus sabina* *Juniperus scopulorum*
Red cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
Western Hemlock	*Tsuqa heterophylla*
Yew	*Taxus species*

SELECTED FIELD-GROWN DECIDUOUS TREES

Listed field-grown deciduous trees are tolerant only to directed spray applications of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC. CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC provides both preemergence and postemergence control of listed broadleaf weeds and grasses.

Timing to Crop: Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC to established deciduous trees or after transplanting. For optimum weed control, applications must be made prior to weed germination. Apply only as a directed spray to soil beneath the trees.

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Early postemergence	2 – 6 (0.5 – 1.5 lbs. a.i.)	CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied to established deciduous trees or aftertransplanting as a single or split application. Apply as a directed spray to the soil surface. Use of spray shields to reduce exposure of foliage and bark is advised. The addition of a non-ionic surfactant (0.25% v/v) labeled for application to growing crops, will enhance herbicidal activity on emerged weeds. **Spot Application:** Spot treatments at specified rates may be used to control localized weed infestations. See use directions for Spot Application in the Application Methods and Cultural Practices section.
Tank Mixing: For broader spectrum control, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be tank mixed with other preemergenceor postemergence herbicides registered for this use in deciduous trees. Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mixing Precautions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.		
Precautions: • For maximum crop safety, directed applications must be prior to budbreak in the spring or after trees have initiated dormancy in the fall. Avoid contact of spray or drift with foliage or stems with green bark. Application after bud swell may result in crop injury and is not advised. If a non-dormant application is required due to weed competition, apply only after foliage has fully expanded and hardened off. Use only directed sprays andspray shields to prevent spray contact with stems with green bark or foliage.		
Crop-Specific Restrictions: • **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC to trees that have been weakened or are under stress from excessivefertilizer or soil salts, disease, nematodes, frost, wind injury, drought, flooding, previously applied pesticides, insects, or winter injury as severe injury may result. • **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application. • **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates. • **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application. • **DO NOT** apply to bearing tree fruit, nut and vine crops. For selected bearing tree fruit, nut and vine crops,refer to Tree Fruit/Nut/Vine section of this label for use directions. • **DO NOT** graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC.		

CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied to the following deciduous tree species:

Almond ††	*Prunus spp.*
Apple ††	*Malus X domestica*
Apricot ††	*Prunus spp.*
Ash, Green Ash, White	*Fraxinus pennsylvania* *Fraxinus Americana*
Birch, River	*Betula nigra*

Cherry ††	*Prunus spp.*
Chestnut ††	*Castanea spp.*
Crabapple ††	*Malus spp.*
Cottonwood	*Populus spp.*
Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus viminalis* *Eucalyptus pulverulenta* *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*
Filbert ††	*Corylus spp.*
Lilac	*Syringa vulgaris*
Locust, Black	*Robinia pseudoacacia*
Maple, Black † Maple, Red † Maple, Sugar †	*Acer nigrum* *Acer rubrum* *Acer saccharum*
Myrtle, Crepe	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Nectarine ††	*Prunas spp.*
Nut, Hickory ††	*Carya spp.*
Nut, Macadamia	*Macadamia ternifola*
Oak, Chestnut Oak, Cherrybark Oak, Nutt All Oak, Pin Oak, Red Oak, Water Oak, Willow	*Quercus prinus.* *Quercus pagoda* *Quercus nuttallii* *Quercus palustres* *Quercus rubra* *Quercus nigra* *Quercus phellos*
Olive, Russian	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*
Poplar Poplar, Tulip	*Populus spp.* *Liriodendron tulipifera*
Peach ††	*Prunas persica*
Pear ††	*Pyrus spp.*
Pecan ††	*Carya spp.*
Pistachio ††	*Pistacia vera*
Plum ††	*Prunas spp.*
Prune ††	*Prunas spp.*
Redbud	*Cercis canadensis*
Sweetgum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
Sycamore	*Platanus occidentales*
Walnut, Black ††	*Juglans nigra*

† **DO NOT** apply to maple trees used for production of maple cap or maple syrup.

†† Apply only to nonbearing trees. For bearing trees fruit, nut and vine crops, refer to specific use directions in the Tree fruit/Nut/Vine section of this label.

CORN

FOR USE ONLY ON FIELD CORN IN CONJUNTION WITH THE USDA WITCHWEED ERADICATION PROGRAM IN NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC only as a directed spray from May through August for pre-emergence and postemergence control of witchweed (*Striga asiatica*). Corn must be a minimum of 24 inches tall. Examine witchweed infested fields during the early part of the growing year to determine uniformity of corn stand and grass weed pressure. If necessary, cultivate weed-infested fields prior to initial application of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC to allow for optimum soil coverage during the initial application. Inspect fields treated with CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC regularly for any breakthrough of witchweed. If break through occurs, make a second application as soon as possible after appearance of witchweed. Repeat treatment prior to bloom stage to prevent seed set.

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2 – 3 (0.5 – 0.75 lbs. a.i.)	**Initial Application**: Apply as a directed spray over the entire row surface at the rate of 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Use up to 3 pints (0.75 lbs. a.i.) per acre in areas of heavy witchweed infestation. Use a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons per acre and a non-ionic surfactant at the time of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray.
Postemergence	1 – 2 (0.25 - 0.5 lbs. a.i.)	**Repeat Applications:** In case of witchweed break through a repeat application may be made at 1 to 2 pints (0.25 - 0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 5 pints (1.25 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre during the year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pints (0.75 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** make follow up application within 10 weeks of first application.
- **DO NOT** apply any application within 60 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** use corn plants from a treated field for green chop, ensilage, forage, or fodder.
- **DO NOT** spray over the top of the corn, as this may result in severe corn injury. Spray must contact only thelower 3 to 8 inches of the corn stalk and any leaves in this zone. Spray droplets contacting the lower leaves will cause necrotic spotting or streaking of sprayed tissue.

COTTON

Application Methods and Equipment: CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied as a post-direct spray to cotton a minimum of 6 to 8 inches tall. Care must be exercised to avoid spray contact with the cotton leaves. Use rigid precision ground spray equipment and spray shields to prevent spray contact with cotton foliage. Use branch lifters or shields, as necessary, to avoid contact of directed sprays with cotton plant.

Accurate, placement of spray nozzles is essential for uniform coverage of weeds and to minimize injury to cotton plants. Use a minimum broadcast spray volume of 20 gallons per acre and operate the sprayer at the minimum spray pressure specified by the spray nozzle manufacturer. CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied as a post-direct spray with only 2 flat fan nozzles per row (1 nozzle on each side of the row). For optimum coverage, use 4 flat fan nozzles per row (2 nozzles on each side of the row). Point forward and downward the two forward nozzles while therear nozzles are pointed to the rear and downward. With either sprayer setup, adjust the nozzles carefully to cover the weed foliage with minimum contact to cotton plants. CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may also be applied as a band application. **DO NOT** use hollow cone nozzles.

Tank Mixing: For control of additional broadleaf and grass weeds, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied as a postemergence directed spray in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for postemergence use in cotton (see Tank Mixing Precautions under Mixing Directions). It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure thatall products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Postemergence	1 – 2 (0.25 - 0.5 lbs. a.i.)	Apply as a post-directed spray. For optimum control, use the 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre rate on actively growing weed seedlings with no more than 4 true leaves (not counting cotyledon leaves). Effective control of succulent weeds at the 2- to 3-leaf stage can usually be obtained at the 1 pint (0.25 lbs. a.i.) per acre rate. See Mixing Directions for surfactant specification. Where available, irrigation may be applied prior to application of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC to encourage maximum weed emergence. Irrigation following application will improve preemergence activity of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC against nightshade and groundcherry species.

Precautions:

- Exercise care to avoid spray contact with cotton leaves. Leaves accidentally sprayed will exhibit necrotic (dead) spots and may be dropped from the plant. Crop injury may be enhanced if application is made when excessive soil moisture is present or rainfall occurs immediately after application, however, cotton will outgrowthis condition and develop normally.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

Western Cotton (AZ and CA):

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lb. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre in a single application, or more than a total of 4 pints (1 .0 lb. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC broadcast per acre per year as a result of multiple applications.
- **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 10 weeks of previous application.
- **DO NOT** apply within 75 days of harvest of Western Cotton.
- **DO NOT** apply to cotton less than 6 inches tall or severe crop injury will result.

Southern Cotton (All other states):

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lb. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre of per year as a result of asingle application or multiple applications.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 10 weeks of previous application.
- **DO NOT** apply within 90 days of harvest of Southern Cotton.
- **DO NOT** apply to cotton less than 6 inches tall or severe crop injury will result.

Key Weeds Controlled:

Postemergence			
cocklebur, common croton, tropic groundcherry, cutleaf groundcherry, Wright jimsonweed	lambsquarter, common morning glory, annual (up to 6 leaf) nightshade, American black nightshade, black	nightshade, hairy pigweed, redroot poinsettia, wild † purslane, common sesbania, hemp	sicklepod †† sida, prickly (teaweed)† smartweed, Pennsylvania velvetleaf

† Multiple applications may be required for acceptable control.

†† Post-direct applications of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC will control or suppress seedlings not exceeding the onetrue leaf stage.

COTTONWOOD

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	4 – 6 (1.0 – 1.5 lbs a.i.)	CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied as a single or split application. Applyas a directed spray to soil at the base of cottonwood trees. Use the higher rate in the rate range for extended preemergence weedcontrol or for Postemergence control of weeds up to the 6-leaf stage. The addition of a non-ionic surfactant at 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray willenhance the Postemergence activity of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC on emerged weeds.
Precautions: • Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC immediately after transplant only to dormant healthy cottonwood stock.		
Crop-Specific Restrictions: • **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC in a single application. • **DO NOT** apply more than 18 pints (4.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year. • **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates. • **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application. • In established stands, **DO NOT** allow sprays of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC to contact cottonwood foliage. In newlyestablished cottonwood plantings, use spray shields, if necessary, to prevent exposure of green bark and foliage.		

Key Weeds Controlled:

groundsel, common knotweed, prostrate lambsquarter	mustard, hedge shepherdspurse smartweed, Pennsylvania

EUCALYPTUS

Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC for preemergence and postemergence control of listed broadleaf weeds in established eucalyptus plantings.

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	4 – 6 (1.0 – 1.5 lbs. a.i.)	**Directed Spray:** CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied as a single or split application. Apply as a directed spray to soil at the base of eucalyptus trees. Use the higher rate in the rate range for extended preemergence weed controlor for postemergence control of weeds up to the 6-leaf stage. The addition of a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons ofspray will enhance the postemergence activity of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC on emerged weeds. **Over-the-Top Application**: In new plantings, apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC just before or immediately after transplanting eucalyptus seedlings that are in a dormant condition (i.e., leaves may be present, but terminal growth has hardened off and terminal buds have formed). In established plantings, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied as an over-the-top spray when plants are in a dormant condition.
Precautions: • At transplant, apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC only to healthy "dormant" healthy eucalyptus stock. In establishedplantings, use spray shields, if needed, to prevent exposure of foliage and bark of small and/or actively growing plants. • To avoid phytotoxicity, make over-the-top applications only to eucalyptus trees in a dormant condition.		
Crop-Specific Restrictions: • **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre in a single application. • **DO NOT** apply more than 18 pints (4.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year. • **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates. • **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application. • **DO NOT** make over-the-top applications after bud break and resumption of active growth.		

Key Weeds Controlled:

Preemergence		Postemergence	
burclover	pigweed, redroot	cheeseweed (malva)	minerslettuce
cheeseweed (malva)	purslane, common	fiddleneck, coast	nettle, burning
fiddleneck, coast	redmaids	filaree, broadleaf †	pigweed, redroot
filaree, broadleaf	rocket, London	filaree, redstem †	redmaids
filaree, redstem	shepherdspurse	filaree, whitestem †	shepherdspurse
filaree, whitestem	sowthistle, annual	groundsel, common	sowthistle, annual
groundsel, common	spurge, prostrate	henbit	
lettuce, prickly	spurge, spotted		

† At the 6-pint rate, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC will provide control of filaree up to the 6-leaf stage.

USE ON FALLOW BEDS

(Not for use prior to planting soybeans in California)

Used alone or in tank mix combination with glyphosate, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC provides preemergence and/or postemergence control of winter annual broadleaf weeds on land to be planted to crops.

Prior to planting, treated fallow beds must be thoroughly tilled (incorporated) to a depth of at least 2.5 inches. CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC is no longer herbicidally effective once the active layer in the soil surface is disrupted by soil incorporation.

Aerial Application: CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be aerially applied for weed control in fallow beds. Followrequirements for Aerial Application in the Product Use Information section of this label.

Minimum Treatment to Planting Intervals for listed crops:

Direct Seeded Crops	Minimum Treatment-to-Planting Interval	
	CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC (up to 1 pint/acre)	CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC (>1 to 2 pints/acre)
carrot	90 days	90 days
cotton	7 days	7days
potato	60 days	60 days
sugar beet	60 days	90 days
other root/tuber crops	90 days	90 days
onions	180 days	180 days
other bulb vegetables	180 days	180 days
cabbage	90 days	90 days
cauliflower	90 days	90 days
other brassica crops	120 days	120 days
lettuce	90 days	120 days
other leafy vegetables (except brassica crops)	120 days	120 days
pepper	90 days	120 days
tomato	60 days	120 days
other fruiting vegetables	120 days	120 days
cantaloupe	60 days	90 days
squash	90 days	120 days
watermelon	60 days	60 days
other cucurbits	90 days	120 days
dry beans	60 days	60 days
Peanut	60 days	60 days
other legume vegetables	60 days	60 days
safflower	60 days	60 days
Soybeans (Except California)	7days	7 days
cereal grains: Including barley, buckwheat,corn, proso millet, pearl millet, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, sorghum, triticale, wheat, and wild rice	10 months	10 months
cotton and soybean	(see specific labeling for fallow beds to be planted to cotton or soybeans)	

Transplanted Crops	Minimum Treatment-to-planting Interval	
	CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC (up to 1 pint/acre)	CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC (>1 to 2 pints/acre)
celery	30 days	30 days
conifer	0 days	0 days
garlic	0 days	30 days
grape/kiwi	0 days	0 days
onion	0 days	30 days
pepper	30 days	30 days
strawberries	30 days	30 days
tomato	30 days	30 days
Tree fruit/nut/citrus	0 days	0 days

Weed Control	**Rate (pint/acre)**	**Specific Use Directions**
Preemergence Postemergence	1 – 2 (0.25 - 0.5 lbs. a.i.)	Use 20 or more gallons of spray volume per acre and increase sprayvolume for dense weed growth. Use the 1 pint (0.25 lbs. a.i.) per acre rate for up to 4 weeks of preemergence control and postemergence control of susceptible weeds upto 4-leaf stage. Use the 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre rate for up to 8 weeks of preemergence control and postemergence control of susceptible weeds upto 6-leaf stage. Best preemergence control is achieved when irrigation or rainfall occurs within 3 or 4 weeks after application. A tank mix with glyphosate is advised if the treatment area contains denseweed populations, oversized weed seedlings, volunteer grains, annual grasses or under unfavorable environmental conditions. **Outside of California**: For enhanced contact activity (burndown/suppression) tank mix 6.5 fl oz (0.1 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC with the labeled rate of either glyphosate or paraquat.Apply at the application rate and weed growth stages specified in the respective tank mix product label. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Precautions:

- Failure to achieve thorough and complete incorporation, or to follow the specified treatment-plantinginterval, may result in stand reduction and/or vigor reduction of the planted crop.
- Crop injury may be enhanced if newly seeded crops or transplants are under stress due to drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, low soil temperatures, wind injury, hail, frost damage, injury frompreviously applied pesticides, or injury due to insects or diseases.
- Exercise extreme care to avoid herbicide contact with any desirable dormant or non-dormant crop, plant,tree or vegetation as severe injury may result.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC broadcast per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** make a follow up application within 10 weeks of first application.

Key Weeds Controlled:
CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC provides preemergence and postemergence control of the following weeds on fallow beds: †

buttercup, smallflower	mustard species
cheeseweed (malva)	nettle, burning
evening primrose, cutleaf ††	oxalis
fiddleneck, coast	pigweed, redroot
filaree, broadleaf	purslane, common
filaree, redstem	redmaids
geranium, Carolina	rocket, London
groundcherry, cutleaf	shepherds purse
groundsel, common	sida, prickly
henbit	sowthistle, annual
ladysthumb	velvetleaf (wild common)
miners lettuce	

† Thorough spray coverage is essential to maximize the postemergence activity of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC. Forpostemergence control when applied by air, a tank mixture of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC with either glyphosate orparaquat is specified.

†† Requires maximum rate and/or multiple applications for effective control.

GARBANZO BEANS
(For Use Only in Arizona and California)

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	1 (0.25 lbs. a.i.)	Apply after planting but prior to weed or crop emergence as a single broadcast application using a spray volume of 20 or more gallons of waterper acre.

Precautions:

- Garbanzo beans are resistant to preemergence application of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC, however, under certainconditions, severe but temporary crop injury may occur. A heavy splashing rain shortly after crop emergenceor wet soil conditions during early growth stages can cause leaf cupping, crinkling, stunting or defoliation of the garbanzo seedlings. Injury, when it occurs, it is usually limited to the first few leaves that develop after plants emerge from the soil. Delays in crop development and/or maturity may result, but Garbanzo beans do recover with little to no impact on yield.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 pint (0.25 lbs. a.i.) per acre of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 pint (0.25 lbs. a.i.) per acre of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC in a year.
- Make only one application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** use bean vines for livestock feed or hay.

Key Weeds Controlled:

Preemergence
groundsel, common
mallow, little
rocket, London
Shepherdspurse

GARLIC

Cultural Considerations: For optimum preemergence weed control, the soil surface must be smooth and free of excessive trash (clippings, plant residues, etc.). Following application, treated beds must be left undisturbed during the time period for which weed control is desired. Cultural practices that result in soil disturbance or redistribution or untreated soil can result in reduced weed control.

Direct Seeded Garlic (Postemergence Application):		
Weed Control	**Rate (per acre)**	**Specific Use Directions**
Postemergence	2 - 4 fl oz (0.003 – 0.006 lbs. a.i.)	**Northeastern States Including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont:** Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at 2 to 4 fl oz (0.003 – 0.006 lbs. a.i.) per acre to seeded garlic that has at least 3 true leaves using ground equipment. Multiple treatments at 2 to 4 fl oz per acre may be applied up to a maximum of 2 pints (32 fl oz) (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year. For optimum postemergence control, apply when susceptible weeds are in the 2 to 4-leaf stage and actively growing. Application at later than 4-leaf growth stage may result in reduced weed control.
Postemergence	0.5 - 1 pint (0.125 - 0.25lbs. a.i.)	**Western States Including Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah and Washington:** Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at 0.5 to 1 pint (0.125-0.25 lbs. a.i.) per acre to seeded garlic that has at least 2 true leaves using ground equipment. Multiple treatments at 0.5 to 1 pint (0.125-0.25 lbs. a.i.) per acre may beapplied up to a maximum of 2.0 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year. Foroptimum postemergence weed control, apply when susceptible weeds are in the 2 to 4-leaf stage and actively growing. Application at later than 4-leaf growth stage may result in reduced weed control.
Postemergence	0.5 pint (0.125 lbs. a.i.)	**All Other States:** Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at 0.5 pints (0.125 lbs. a.i.) per acre to seeded garlic that has at least 2 true leaves using ground equipment. Multiple treatments at 0.5 pints (0.125 lbs. a.i.) per acre maybe applied up to a maximum of 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year. For optimum postemergence control, apply when susceptible weeds are in the 2 to 4-leaf stage and actively growing. Application at later than 4-leaf growth stage may result in reduced weed control.

Direct Seeded Garlic (California Only)		
Weed Control	**Rate (per/acre)**	**Specific Use Directions**
Preemergence Postemergence	1 pint (0.25 lbs. a.i.)	**Application after planting but Prior to Garlic Emergence:** Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC after planting, but prior to crop emergence, for preemergence control of listed broadleaf and grass weeds using ground, air orsprinkler irrigation (chemigation). Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum sprayvolume of 10 gallons per acre. Follow Aerial Application instructions and precautions in the Product Use Information section of this label. **Postemergence and Directed Application:** Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC as adirected or over-the-top spray to garlic that is at least 12 inches tall. Accurate, uniform placement of directed postemergence sprays is essential for effective weed control and to minimize injury to garlic. Use low-pressure sprays and a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons per acre. Adjust nozzles for minimum spray contact with garlic plants, directing the spray to the soil at the base of garlic plants and adjacent bed top and furrow area. For optimum postemergence control, apply when susceptible weeds are in the 2 to 4-leaf stage and actively growing. Application at later than 4-leaf growth stage may result in reduced weed control. **Sprinkler Irrigation (Portable Lateral or Solid Set) Preemergence or Postemergence:** Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at the specified broadcast application rate using sufficient irrigation to wet soil to a depth of 2 inches. Apply after planting but prior to garlic emergence or postemergence when garlic is at least 12 inches tall. Follow the application directions and precautions for "Sprinkler Chemigation" given in the Chemigation section of this label.
Precautions: • Garlic Response to Preemergence Applications of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC: Following a preemergence application of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC, a chlorotic band around some of the leaves may be observed after the first irrigation (or rainfall) following garlic emergence.		

Transplanted Garlic: Postemergence Application Immediately after Planting		
Weed Control	**Rate (per/acre)**	**Specific Use Directions**
Postemergence	up to 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.)	**All States Except Northeastern States:** Transplanted garlic is most tolerant of a postemergence application immediately after transplanting. An application of up to 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acremay be made within two days after transplanting. If less than 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre is applied, a second application can be made two weeks or more after transplanting. **DO NOT** exceed the maximum use rate of 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per year as a result of multiple applications.
Postemergence	2 - 4 fl oz (0.03 – 0.06 lbs. a.i.)	**Northeastern States, including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont:** Multiple treatments at 2 to 4 fl oz per acre (0.03-0.06 lbs. a.i.) may be applied up to a maximum of 2 pints (32 fl oz)per acre (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per year.

Key Weeds Controlled:

canarygrass (annual)	puncturevine
eveningprimrose, cutleaf	purslane, common †
groundsel, common	rocket, London
mallow, little (malva)	sage, lanceleaf
nightshade, black	shepherdspurse †
pigweed, prostrate †	sowthistle, annual
pigweed, redroot †	

† Key weeds controlled at specified rates in Northeastern States.

Garlic - Crop-Specific Precaution (Postemergence Application):
Postemergence applications of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may cause chlorotic leaf banding, necrotic lesions, orstunting of the garlic plants. Symptoms may be more severe if garlic emerged under cool, wet, overcast, or foggy weather. These conditions are temporary and will not affect the vigor or

Garlic - Crop-Specific Restrictions (Applicable to All Methods of Application):

- In all states except Northeastern states, **DO NOT** apply until direct seeded garlic plants have two (2) fully developed true leaves. In the Northeastern states, **DO NOT** apply until direct seeded garlic plants have three (3) fully developed true leaves. Application made prior to the specified growth stage may result in serious crop injury.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 2 pints (0.5 lbs. active) per acre of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per year as a result of multiple applications.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application.
- **DO NOT** apply within 60 days of harvest.
- In direct seeded garlic (except in California), **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC as a preemergencetreatment.
- Use only on dry bulb garlic.
- **DO NOT** apply to garlic grown for seed.
- For weed control in Garlic, **DO NOT** mix CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC with oils, surfactants, liquid fertilizers.
- **DO NOT** apply to garlic plants that are under stress due to drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, storage conditions, wind injury, hail, frost damage, injury from previously applied pesticides, or injury due to insects, nematodes or diseases.

GRAPES (Non-Dormant Application)
(California Only)

CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied as a directed spray or, for supplemental preemergence weed control, through low-volume sprinkler (micro sprinkler) or drip irrigation systems for control or suppression of listed broadleaf weeds in non-dormant grapes (raisin and wine grapes only). CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may also be appliedto all grapes (raisin, table, and wine) as a dormant season application. Refer to Treefruit/Nut/Vine Crops (DormantApplication) section above for use directions for dormant season application to grapes.

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2 (0.5 lbs. a.i.)	CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied preemergence or postemergence to weeds either as a directed spray in a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons per acre or through low-volume sprinkler(micro sprinkler) or drip irrigation systems. Repeat applications may be required. Applications may be made from completion of bloom upto 14 days before to harvest. When applied as a postemergence directed spray, add 1 quart 80% active nonionic surfactant, approved for application, to growing crops per 100 gallons of spray. Direct sprays to the soil and the base of vines.
Postemergence	1 – 2 (0.25 - 0.5 lbs. a.i.)	

Tank Mixing:

- When applied as a directed postemergence spray using ground equipment, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied in tank mix with paraquat or glyphosate in a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mixing Precautions. Follow applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. In interpreting the labels of tank mixed products, the most restrictive label limitations must apply. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Chemigation: Follow chemigation instructions in Product Use Information section.

- **Low Volume Sprinkler (Micro sprinkler) and Drip (Trickle) Irrigation**: Apply only through low-volume sprinkler or drip systems designed to uniformly distribute irrigation water beneath the canopy. Meter CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at a continuous rate during the middle 1/3 of the irrigation period and discontinue application during the final 1/3 of the irrigation period to ensure proper flushing of the irrigation system. Useof CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC through low-volume sprinklers or drip emitters helps to reduce the "ring effect" of weed escapes in areas around sprinklers or emitters where previously applied broadcast or directed treatments begin to break down.

Precautions:

- **Crop Tolerance**: The use of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may result in varying degrees of injury to non-dormant grapes. Grape foliage will typically exhibit injury symptoms from direct or indirect (spray drift, soil contact) exposure. This injury may result in necrosis, reddening, cupping or crinkling of grape leaves. The grape plant will continue to grow normally. Grape leaves that are immature or expanding at the time of contact with CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC are the most susceptible to foliage injury. Grapes may exhibit some small blemishes (spots or flicks) on the fruit.

Crop-Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year as a result of multiple applications inany given area (broadcast, banded, or within the wetted area of the low-volume sprinkler or drip irrigation system).
- CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC is phytotoxic to plant foliage. Avoid drift to all other crops and nontarget areas. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.

- **DO NOT** initiate application of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC in non-dormant grapes until the completion of thebloom period.
- **DO NOT** apply to grapes established less than 3 years unless vines are either on a trellis wire a minimum of 3 feet above the soil surface, or protected by grow tubes.
- CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be applied only by ground application equipment or through low-volumesprinkler (micro sprinkler) or drip (trickle) irrigation systems.
- Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC as a non-dormant application to wine grapes or raisin

Key Weeds Controlled or Suppressed:

Preemergence		**Postemergence**	
burclover	mustard, black	cheeseweed, malva	nettle, burning
cheeseweed, malva	nettle, burning	fiddleneck, coast	nightshade, black
fiddleneck, coast	nightshade, black	groundsel, common	pigweed, redroot
groundsel, common	pigweed, redroot	henbit	purslane, common
henbit	purslane, common	minerslettuce	redmaids
knotweed, prostrate	redmaids	morningglory species, annual	rocket, London
lambsquarters, common	rocket, London	mustard, black	sowthistle, annual
minerslettuce	sowthistle, annual		

SUCKER CONTROL IN NON-DORMANT GRAPES
(Washington and Oregon Only) (Grapes for Wine and Processing Only)

Application Timing for Sucker Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Grape suckers less than 12 inches in length.	1 -2 (0.25 - 0.5 lbs. a.i.)	Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC in a three-foot band directed towards to newly emerging suckers at the base of the grapevine. The highest rate and/or a second application may be required to achieve an acceptable level of control/suppression of grape suckers. Avoid spray contact on flowers, grape clusters, or fruit. Use mounted nozzles to deliver the spraysolution. Thorough spray coverage of sucker growth is essential for optimal activity. Use a spray volume of 50 or more gallons per acre(broadcast basis).

Tank Mixing: For enhanced postemergence sucker activity, a tank mixture of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC with either glufosinate or paraquat can be used. Apply at the specified rates and growth stages in a manner described on the respective labels. Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mixing Precautions. Follow applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. In interpreting the labels of tank mixed products, the most restrictive label limitations must apply. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that allproducts are registered for intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directionsfor use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Precautions:

- The use of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may result in varying degrees of injury to non-dormant grapes. Grape foliage will typically exhibit injury symptoms from direct or indirect (spray drift or soil contact) exposure. This injury may result in necrosis, reddening, cupping or crinkling of grape leaves. The grape plant will continue to grow normally. Leaves that are immature or expanding at the time of contact with CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC are the most susceptible to injury. Grapefruit may exhibit some small blemishes (spots or flecks) on the fruit.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lb. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC broadcast per acre in a singleapplication.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year as a result of multiple applications in any give area (dormant and non-dormant; broadcast or banded).
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application.
- CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be applied only by ground application equipment.
- Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC as a non-dormant application for sucker control only to wine or processedgrapes.
- **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC within 60 days of harvest.

GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED (Established Perennial)
For use Only in Oregon and Washington and Idaho

Weed Control	Rate (Pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Late preemergence to Early postemergence Fine fescues (Chewings, creeping red, and hard types)	0.5 (0.125 lbs. a.i.)	Make a single application of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at 0.5 pints (0.125 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year. The application must be applied before the weed seedlings to be controlled exceed the two-leaf growth stage (Use Period: September 1 to December 15).
Late preemergence to Early postemergence Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, orchardgrass, bentgrass, perennial ryegrass	0.5 – 1.5 (0.125 – 0.375 lbs. a.i.)	Apply as a broadcast application in a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons of water per acre. Use conventional ground spray equipmentwith flat fan spray nozzles at a minimum spray pressure of 30 psi. · Spray equipment must be calibrated prior to application. Select an application rate based on soil conditions, weed spectrum, weed stageof growth and/or desired period of residual weed control. The maximum rate of 1.5 pints (0.375 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be split, however, the initial application must be applied before the weed (or volunteer grass) seedlings to be controlled exceed the 2-leaf growth stage and no later than December 15. The final application must be completed prior to January 15. A maximum of 1.5 pints (0.375 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC (0.375 lb. a.i.) per acre may be applied per year. Early treatment is important for control of seedling grasses. Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at the onset of grass seed germination duringthe initial fall rains or fall sprinkler irrigation (late preemergence). Application at the 1-leaf growth stage (early postemergence) mayprovide somewhat better control of volunteer crop seedlings thanapplication at the 2-leaf stage. Ample soil moisture soon after application is required for optimum performance against seedlinggrasses. CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC will not control established perennial grasses or seedlings of most annual and perennial grasses beyond the six-leaf stage of growth. Applications to seedling grass weeds between the 2- and 6-leaf stage may result in partial control but vary with weed species. Single applications made to seedlings between the 2- and 6-leaf growth stages will cause injury and stunting, but re-growth will usuallyoccur. If seedlings have not died within 3 to 4 weeks after treatment and healthy green regrowth is visible, a second application may be needed. Surfactant - For improved control of emerged weed seedlings, an 80% active nonionic surfactant, approved for application to growing crops, may be added at a rate of 0.12% to 0.5% spray volume (1 to 4pints per 100 gallons of spray)
Precautions: Crop Tolerance - The application of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC to established perennial grass will result in a chlorosis (yellowing) within two weeks after treatment. These symptoms may be present for up to three months following application. The application of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may also result in a substantial reduction in vegetative growth of perennial grasses during the winter. Leaf chlorosis and reduction of vegetative growth is a typical and normal response, however, the seed yield from healthy, vigorous perennial grasses has not been affected by the fall		

application of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC. It is accepted by the grower that conditions under which seed yield may be reduced are not fully understood. Grazing may also magnify crop injury and reduce the seed yield.

Crop tolerance to CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC can be improved by limiting the amount of leaf tissue present on established perennial grasses at time of application by such methods as propane flaming, intensive mechanicalclipping (crew cutting), or livestock grazing prior to application.

Tank mixtures and/or sequential applications of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC with other herbicide products registeredfor use on grasses grown for seed may result in increased injury or stand loss. If a tank mixture is applied, applications must be made only to healthy, vigorous stands of perennial grasses. The decision to apply a tankmixture containing CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC is at the sole discretion of the grower and at the grower's risk.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Chemigation: **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** exceed maximum spray pressure of 60 psi.
- CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be applied using ground equipment only.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 pints (0.375 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC broadcast per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than one application per year to fine fescues.
- **DO NOT** make more than two applications per year to other grass varieties when using reduced applicationrates.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 pints (0.375 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC (0.375 lb. a.i.) per acreper year.
- **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC within 150 days of harvesting grass hay in Oregon or within 365 daysof harvesting grass hay in Idaho and Washington.
- **DO NOT** graze fields that have been treated with CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC within 150 days of treatment in Oregon or within 365 days of treatment in Idaho and Washington as illegal residues may be present in thevegetative foliage.

Weeds Suppressed and/or Controlled

CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC will control or suppress the following weeds and volunteer crops when applied between theonset of germination and the two-leaf seedling growth stage:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bentgrass	*Agrostis species*
Bluegrass, Annual	*Poa annua*
Bluegrass, Kentucky	*Poa pratensis*
Bluegrass, Roughstalk	*Poa trivialis*
Brome, California (mountain) †	*Bromus carinatus*
Fescue, Fine (creeping red and Chewings)	*Festuca rubra*
Fescue, Hard	*Festuca longifolia*
Fescue, Rattail	*Vulpia myuros*
Fescue, Tall	*Festicua arundinacea*
Orchardgrass	*Dactylis Glomerata*
Ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium multiflorum*
Ryegrass, Perennial†	*Lolium perenne*

† These species are suppressed, but not fully controlled by CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC

GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED
(Fall Seeded New Plantings of Perennial Ryegrass and Tall Fescue)For Use only in Oregon

Weed Control	Rate (fl. oz./Acre)	Specific Use Directions
Early postemergence	2 – 3 fl. oz. (0.03 – 0.05 lbs. a.i.)	Use CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC for early postemergence suppression/control of various annual broadleaf weed seedlings in fall seeded perennial ryegrass or tall fescue that has at least 1 to 2 tillers. Applications to seedling plants that have not yet tillered, may result in severe crop injury or stand loss (plantdeath). Apply a single application of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC either alone or tank mixed with ethofumesate. Some temporary crop injury may occur, but it is typically only a transient effect and should not adversely impact yield. Control from the CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC is primarily directed at emerged seedling broadleaf weeds including speedwell and groundsel, but control or suppression of other species is possible if tank mixed with ethofumesate. Apply as a broadcast application in a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons ofwater per acre. Use conventional ground spray equipment with flat fan spraynozzles at the manufacturer's specified spray pressure. Calibrate spray equipment before each use. **Use of Surfactant**: An 80 percent active nonionic surfactant approved for application to growing crops may be added at a rate of 0.12 to 0.5 percentspray volume for improved control of emerged seedlings.

Precautions:

- Crop Tolerance - The application of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC to fall seeded perennial ryegrass and tall fescue (that have at least 1 to 2 tillers) will result in a chlorosis (yellowing) of the foliage within two weeks after treatment. Some symptoms may be present for up to three months following application. The use of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may also result in a substantial reduction in vegetative growth by perennial grasses during the winter. Leaf chlorosis and reduction of vegetative growth is a typical and normal response and seed yield of healthy, vigorous perennial grasses is typically not affected by fall application of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC. It is accepted by the grower that conditions under which seed yield may be reduced are not fully understood and that a reduction in seed yield may occur. Grazing may also magnify crop injuryand reduce the seed yield.
- Overlaps (2X applications) may cause significant crop injury but not result in excessive stand losses if the crop plants are at least 1 to 2 tillers when the applications are made.
- Tank mixtures of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC with ethofumesate may result in enhanced crop injury. If a tank mixture is to be applied, applications must be made only to healthy, vigorous stands of perennial grasses. The decision to apply a tank mixture containing oxyfluorfen herbicide is at the sole discretion of the grower and at the grower's risk.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply to newly planted stands that are under stress from any cause as there is an enhancedopportunity for crop injury to occur.
- **Chemigation: DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** graze fields that have been treated with CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC as illegal residues may be presentin the vegetative forage.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces (0.05 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC broadcast per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces (0.05 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than two applications per year when using reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** graze livestock in treated fields within 150 days of application.
- **DO NOT** apply within 150 days of harvest.
- CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be applied only by ground application equipment.

Weeds Suppressed and/or Controlled:
CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC will provide control or suppression of the following weeds and volunteer crops when appliedbetween the onset of germination and the two-leaf seedling growth stage.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Groundsel, Common	*Senecio vulgaris*
Speedwell	*Veronica Spp*

GUAVA (Bearing and Non-bearing)
(For Use Only in Hawaii)

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	5 – 8 (1.25 – 2.0 lbs. a.i.)	**Preemergence or Postemergence**: In established guava plantings, apply preemergence or postemergence to weeds. Increase the spray volume to ensure adequate coverage in high densities of emerged weeds or heavy trash.Minimize contact with guava plants by directing the spray to the soil surface. Spray shields are suggested to minimize spray contact in young plantings. For broader spectrum postemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied in tank mix combination with paraquat orglyphosate. Follow applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on thelabels of the respective tank mix products. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitationsand directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users mustfollow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.
Postemergence	2 – 8 (0.25 – 2.0 lbs. a.i.)	

Precautions:
- Prevent direct spray or drift from contacting green stems, fruit or foliage, as injury may result.
- Alone or in tank mix combination, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be applied to only healthy growing trees.
- Application of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be made only after new foliage growth has hardened off.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pints (2.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 pints (4.0 lbs. a.i.) per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application.
- **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC within 1 day of harvest.

Key Weeds Controlled:

Preemergence	Postemergence
ageratum buttonweed crotalaria purslane, common spurge, garden	purslane, common spurge, garden

HORSERADISH

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2 (0.5 lbs. a.i.)	Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC after the horseradish roots have been planted but prior to emergence of new horseradish leaves. Emerged leaves that receive direct or indirect spray (drift) contact will be injured.If necessary, cultivate before application to destroy germinated weeds.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply within 60 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC to horseradish plantings that have been weakened or stressed due to unfavorable temperature conditions, disease, fertilizer, nematodes, insects, pesticides, drought or excessive moisture.

Key Weeds Controlled:

lambsquarters, common pigweed, redroot purslane, common	shepherdspurse smartweed, pennsylvania

JOJOBA

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	4 – 6 (1.0 – 1.5 lbs. a.i.)	Initial application may be made when jojoba plants have reached a height of 6inches or more. Use sufficient spray volume to ensure thorough coverage of dense weed growth. Direct sprays to the base of jojoba plants to avoid possible phytotoxicity to foliage. Spray shields are suggested for use in youngplantings. Use higher rate in rate range for extended residual preemergence weed control. Make follow-up applications as necessary to maintain weed control. For early postemergence control of susceptible seedling weeds (less than 8 inches tall) apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at the rate of 4 pints per acre (1.0 lbs. a.i.). CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied at the rate of 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre for postemergence control of weeds up to 12 inches tall. For optimum residual control, apply during the fall or winter months. Control may be unsatisfactory for weeds greater than 12 inches tall.
Precautions: • Avoid direct spray or drift contact with jojoba flowers or buds as severe injury may result. • Over-the-top applications may cause burning, crinkling or bronzing of jojoba foliage, particularly to theyoungest leaves, flowers, or buds present at the time of application.		
Crop-Specific Restrictions: • **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates. • **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application. • **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest.		

Key Weeds Controlled:

Preemergence		Postemergence	
burclover	lettuce, prickly	fiddleneck, coast	minerslettuce nettle,
fiddleneck, coast	mallow, little (malva,	filaree, broadleaf ††	burning pigweed,
filaree, broadleaf	cheeseweed)	filaree, redstem ††	redroot †redmaids
filaree, redstem	pigweed, redroot	filaree, whitestem †	shepherdspurse
filaree, whitestem	purslane, common	groundsel, common †	sowthistle, annual
groundsel, common	redmaids	henbit	
henbit	rocket, London	mallow, little (malva,	
knotweed, prostrate	shepherdspurse	cheeseweed)	
lambsquarters, common	sowthistle, annual		

† Highest rate may be required for acceptable postemergence control.

†† CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at the 6-pint (1.5 lbs. a.i.) rate will provide control of filaree not exceeding the 4-inch stage. Applications to filaree beyond the 4-inch stage may result in partial control.

MINT (SPEARMINT AND PEPPERMINT TOPS)

Mint (Spearmint and Peppermint Tops) Grown on Mineral Soils		
Weed Control	**Rate (pint/acre)**	**Specific Use Directions**
Preemergence Postemergence	4 – 6 (1.0 – 1.5 lbs. a.i.)	**Oregon and Washington (East of Cascades), California, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, South Dakota and Utah:** Apply from December through March whenmint is dormant. When used postemergence (to weeds), add an 80% active ingredient nonionic surfactant at the rate of one quart per 100 gallons of spray volume and apply before weeds exceed a height of 4 inches. Late winter applications will provide maximum activity on summer weeds, butsummer grass control may be inconsistent. For best results, fall-plowed fieldsmust be harrowed to provide a smooth surface for application. In furrow- irrigated fields, corrugating must be done prior to application. Corrugating or harrowing will result in disturbance of treated soil or movement of untreated soil into treated areas, resulting in poor weed control.
Preemergence	2 – 3 (0.5 – 0.75 lbs. a.i.)	**Peppermint Tops (Western Oregon Willamette Valley):** Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC from November through February to dormant peppermint only. Treatments in January or February provide better residual preemergence control of annual broadleaf weeds. Full season weed controlmust not be expected from this treatment.
Precautions: • Application must be made prior to emergence of new spring growth or severe crop injury may result.		
Crop-Specific Restrictions: • **DO NOT** make more than one application of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application. • **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year. • **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest. • Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC only to healthy stands of spearmint and peppermint tops. **DO NOT** apply tospearmint or peppermint tops weakened by disease, drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer, soil salts, previously applied pesticides, nematodes, insects, or winter injury, as severe injury may result. • In the Willamette valley, **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC to mint that has been plowed.		

Key Weeds Controlled:

bedstraw, catchweed	† oats, wild
† bluegrass, annual	orach, red
flixweed	pepperweed, yellowflower
goundsel, common	pigweed, redroot
lambsquarter, common	† ryegrass, Italian
lettuce, prickly (china lettuce)	shepherdspurse
mustard, blue (purple mustard)	sowthistle, annual
mustard, tumble (Jim hill mustard)	tansymustard
nightshade, hairy	thistle, Russian

† Control of annual grasses is best obtained when CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC is applied prior to emergence. Postemergence control of winter annual grasses is unsatisfactory if applications are made after the 1 to 2-leafstage.

Mint (Spearmint and Peppermint Tops) Grown on Muck Soils: For Use Only on Mint Grown in Indiana, Michigan,Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin		
Weed Control	**Rate (pint/acre)**	**Specific Use Directions**
Preemergence Postemergence	4 – 6 (1.0 – 1.5 lbs. a.i.)	**Note:** Use directions in this section apply only to spearmint and peppermint grown on muck soils (organic matter content of 20% or greater). When used postemergence (to weeds), add an 80% active ingredient nonionic surfactant at the rate of one quart per 100 gallons of spray volume and apply before weeds exceed a height of 4 inches.
Precautions: • Application must be made prior to emergence of new spring growth or severe crop injury may result.		
Crop-Specific Restrictions: • **DO NOT** make more than one application of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application. • **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year. • **DO NOT** apply within 180 days of harvest. • To avoid excessive crop injury, **DO NOT** apply within 4 days of planting (sprigging) spearmint or peppermint. • Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC only to healthy spearmint or peppermint tops. **DO NOT** apply to spearmint orpeppermint tops that has been weakened by disease, nematodes, soil insects, or winter injury, as severe injury may result.		

Key Weeds Controlled:

knotweed, prostrate pigweed, redroot purslane, common

NON-CROP USE

(Non-Food-Producing, Non-Cultivated Agricultural or Non-Agricultural Areas, including Highway and Utility Rights-of-Way, Industrial Sites, Tank Farms, Storage Areas, Airports, Fencerows, and Farmsteads)

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	5 – 8 (1.25 – 2.0 lbs a.i.)	**Preemergence:** Use higher rate in rate range for longer residual control. **Postemergence:** Use the lower rate in the rate range for control of susceptible weeds in the early postemergence stage, less than 4 inchestall. Use the higher rate for weeds up to 12 inches tall. Application to weeds beyond the 4-inch stage may result in partial control.
Postemergence	2 – 8 (0.5 – 2.0 lbs a.i.)	
Tank Mixing: Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mixing Precautions. Follow applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. In interpreting the labels of tank mixed products, the most restrictive label limitations must apply. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. • **Preemergence:** For broader-spectrum residual preemergence weed control, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may beapplied in tank mix combination with diuron or simazine. • **Postemergence:** For additional postemergence control of susceptible grass and broadleaf weeds,CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied in tank mix combination with paraquat or glyphosate.		
Site-Specific Restrictions: • **DO NOT** feed or allow animals to graze on any areas treated with CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC. • **DO NOT** apply more than 16 pints (4.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pints (2.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application. • **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates. • **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application.		

Key Weeds Controlled:

Preemergence		Postemergence	
burclover	lambsquarters, common	cheeseweed (malva)	nettle, burning
cheeseweed (malva)	lettuce, prickly	fiddleneck, coast	pigweed, redroot
fiddleneck, coast	pigweed, redroot	filaree, broadleaf	purslane, common
filaree, broadleaf	purslane, common	filaree, redstem	redmaids
filaree, redstem	redmaids	groundsel, common	shepherdspurse
groundsel, common	rocket, London	henbit	sowthistle, annual
henbit	shepherdspurse	minerslettuce	
knotweed, prostrate	sowthistle, annual		

ONIONS

Cultural Considerations: For maximum preemergence activity, the soil surface must be smooth and free of excessive trash (clippings, plant residues, etc.). Following application, cultural practices that result in redistributionor disturbance of the soil surface or move untreated soil into treated areas will reduce weed control. For best results, make applications to established beds that are left undisturbed during the time period for which weed control is desired.

Direct Seeded Onions: Postemergence Application		
Weed Control	**Rate/Acre**	**Specific Use Directions**
Postemergence	2 - 4 fl oz (0.03 – 0.06 lbs. a.i.)	**Northeastern States Including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont:** Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at 2 to 4 fl oz (0.03 – 0.06 lbs. a.i.) per acre to seeded onions that have at least 3 true leaves using ground equipment. Multiple treatments at 2 to 4 fl oz (0.03 – 0.06 lbs. a.i.) per acre may be applied up to a maximum of 2 pints (32 fl oz) (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year. For optimum postemergence control, apply when susceptible weeds arein the 2 to 4-leaf stage and actively growing.
Postemergence	0.5 - 1 pint (0.125 – 0.25 lbs. a.i.)	**Western States Including Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah and Washington:** Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at 0.5 to 1 pint (0.125 – 0.25 lbs. a.i.) per acre to seeded onions that have at least 2 true leaves using ground equipment. Multiple treatments at 0.5 to 1 pint (0.125 – 0.25 lbs. a.i.) per acre may be applied up to a maximum of 2.5 pints (0.625 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year. For optimum postemergence control, apply when susceptible weeds are in the 2 to 4-leaf stage and actively growing.
Postemergence	0.5 pint	**All Other States**: Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at 0.5 pints per acre to seededonions that have at least 2 true leaves using ground equipment. Multiple treatments at 0.5 pint (0.125 lbs. a.i.) per acre may be applied up to a maximum of 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year. For optimum postemergence control, apply when susceptible weeds are in the 2 to 4-leaf stage and actively growing.
Postemergence	(see above)	**Sprinkler Irrigation - All Except Northeastern States (Center Pivot, Portable Lateral or Solid Set):** Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at the specifiedbroadcast application rate using sufficient irrigation to wet soil to a depth of 2inches. Follow the application directions and precautions for "Sprinkler Chemigation" given in the Chemigation section of this label.

Transplanted Onions: Application Immediately before Planting		
Weed Control	**Rate (per/acre)**	**Specific Use Directions**
Preemergence Postemergence	1 – 2 pints (0.25 - 0.5 lbs. a.i.)	**Pre-transplant Application (Not for Use in Northeastern States or Western States:** CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied as a broadcast or band application after completion of tillage operations, but before transplanting of onion plants. Transplanting must be accomplished with a minimum of soil disturbance and, for optimum weed control, soil surfaces must be left undisturbed after transplanting for the period for which weed control is desired. However, timely cultivation after weed emergence will assist in weed control. If less than 2 pints per acre was applied as a pre-transplant application, postemergence applications may be made asinstructed for seeded onions.
Transplanted Onions: Application Immediately after Planting		
Application Timing for Target Weeds	**Rate (per/acre)**	**Specific Use Directions**
Preemergence	up to 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.)	**All States Except Northeastern States:** Transplanted onions are most tolerant of a postemergence application immediately after transplanting. An application of up to 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre may be made within two days after transplanting. If less than 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre isapplied, a second application can be made two weeks or more after transplanting.
	2 - 4 fl oz (0.003 – 0.006 lbs. a.i.)	**Northeastern States including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont:** Multiple treatments at 2 to 4 fl oz (0.003 – 0.006 lbs. a.i.) per acre maybe applied up to a maximum of 2 pints (32 fl oz) (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.

Onions - Use Precautions (Applicable to All Areas and Methods of Application):

- CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC can cause necrotic lesions, twisting, pigtailing or stunting of the onion plants. Injury willbe more severe if applications are made immediately following or during cool, wet weather and/or if applications are made prior to the specified onion growth stage of the onion plants as specified in Specific Use Directions.
- For Arizona, California, Idaho, Oregon, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah and Washington only, tank mixtures of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC with oils, surfactants, liquid fertilizers or other pesticides may be made but could result in unexpected results including enhanced crop response or injury.

Onions - Crop-Specific Restrictions (Applicable to All Areas and Methods of Application):

- In all states except Northeastern states, **DO NOT** apply until direct seeded onion plants have at least two (2) fully developed true leaves. In the Northeastern states, **DO NOT** apply until direct seeded onion plantshave at least three (3) fully developed true leaves. Application made prior to the specified growth stage may result in serious crop injury.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC broadcast per acre in a single application
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per year asa result of multiple applications.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application.
- **DO NOT** apply within 45 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC as a preemergence treatment to direct seeded onions.
- Use only on dry bulb onions.
- **DO NOT** apply to onions grown for seed, except as instructed in separate use directions.
- See the Inherent Risks of Use section of the Terms and Conditions of Use at the end of the label for more information.
- **DO NOT** apply to onion plants that are under stress due to drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, storage conditions, wind injury, hail, frost damage, injury from previously applied pesticides, or injurydue to insects, nematodes or diseases.

Key Weeds Controlled:

Postemergence
canarygrass (annual)
eveningprimrose, cutleaf [a]
groundsel, common
mallow, little (malva)
nightshade, black
pigweed, prostrate [b]
pigweed, redroot [a, b]
puncturevine
purslane, common [a, b]
rocket, London
sage, lanceleaf
shepherdspurse [b]
sowthistle, annual

[a] Weeds controlled when applied as a pre-transplant application. In addition, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at the rate of 1to 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre will provide control/suppression of carpetweed, Pennsylvania smartweed, galinsoga, common lambsquarters, and wild mustard. Applications of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC to muck soils may result in partial control or suppression of the weeds listed.
[b] Specific weeds controlled at rates specified for use in northeastern states (see DOSAGE section).

ONIONS GROWN FOR SEED

Weed Control	Rate (per/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2 fl oz (0.003 lbs. a.i.)	**Northeastern States including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont:**Multiple treatments at 2 fl oz (0.003 lbs. a.i.) per acre may be applied up to a maximum of 2 pints (32 fl oz) (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre pre year. Prior to initial treatment, seeded onions must have at least four (4) true leaves. Multiple treatments at the aforementioned rate may be applied.
Preemergence	up to 0.5 pints (0.125 lbs. a.i.)	**All other States:** Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at up to 0.5 pints (0.125 lbs. a.i.) per acre to seeded onions that have at least three (3) true leaves. Multiple treatments at 0.5 pints (0.125 lbs. a.i.) per acre may be applied up to a maximum of 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year. For optimum postemergence control, apply when susceptible weeds are in the 2 to 4-leaf stage and actively growing. **Sprinkler Irrigation - Portable Lateral or Solid Set**: Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at the specified broadcast application rate using sufficient irrigation to wet soil to a depth of 2 inches. Follow the application directions and precautions for "Sprinkler Chemigation" givenin the Chemigation section of this label.

Use Precautions:

- **Notice:** Some varieties or inbred lines of onions may be more susceptible to CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC. Care must be taken to ensure that the particular onion variety or line being grown is tolerant to CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC. It is suggested that all onion varieties or lines be tested in limited areas to ensure an adequate level of crop tolerance prior to an application for postemergence weed control.
- CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC can cause necrotic lesions, twisting, pigtailing or stunting of the onion plants. Injury will be more severe if applications are made immediately following or during cool, wet weather and/or if applications are made prior to the specified onion growth stage of the onion plants as specified in Specific Use Directions.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- In all states, **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC until the onions have reached the minimum leaf stagespecified. Application prior to the specified stage of development may result in serious injury.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.5 pints (1.0 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC broadcast per acre in a singleapplication.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 1 pint (0.25 lbs. a.i.) per acre of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC during one year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application.
- **DO NOT** apply within 60 days of harvest.
- For seeded onions, **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC with oils, surfactants, liquid fertilizers or otherpesticides.
- **DO NOT** apply to onion plants that are under stress due to drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, wind injury, hail, frost damage, injury from previously applied pesticides, or injury due to insects or diseases.

Key Weeds Controlled:

Postemergence	
canarygrass (annual)	puncturevine
eveningprimrose, cutleaf	purslane, common †
groundsel, common	rocket, London
mallow, little (malva)	sage, lanceleaf
nightshade, black	shepherdspurse
pigweed, prostrate †	sowthistle, annual
pigweed, redroot †	

† Specific weeds controlled at rates specified for use in northeastern states (see DOSAGE section).

PAPAYA (Hawaii Only)

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	4 (1.0 lbs. a.i.)	The initial application must occur no sooner than 4 months after transplantingor 6 months after direct seeding, and after the papaya has reached a minimum height of 4 feet. Applications may be repeated at approximate 4- month intervals. Apply preemergence or postemergence to weeds. Increase the spray volumeto assure adequate coverage of dense growth of emerged weeds. CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be applied as a directed spray to the orchard floor beneath the papaya plants. Accurate, uniform placement of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC is essential for effective weed control and to minimize crop injury. CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be applied using rigid precision ground sprayerequipment. Postemergence applications may be made up to the 4-leaf stage of weedgrowth.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pints (1.0 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC broadcast per acre in a singledirected spray.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 pints (3.0 lbs. a.i.) broadcast per acre per year as a result of multipleapplications.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application.
- **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC within 1 day of harvest.
- **DO NOT** allow the herbicide solution, spray, drift or mist to contact green bark, stems, fruit or foliage as injury may result.
- **DO NOT** use CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC on papaya plantings that are weak, or under stress due to temperature,disease, fertilizer, nematodes, insects, pesticides, drought or excessive moisture.

Key Weeds Controlled:

amaranth, spiny purslane, common	spurge, garden

ROSES: FIELD-GROWN, ESTABLISHED PLANTINGS

(For Distribution and Use Only in the State of California)

CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be used as a post-directed application for control of certain broadleaf weeds in well-established rose plantings after bud grafted canes are at least 18-inches in length.

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2 to 4 pints (0.5 – 1.0 lbs. a.i.)	For optimum preemergence weed control, the soil surface must be smoothand free of excessive trash (clippings, plant residues, etc.). Following application, cultural practices which result in redistribution or disturbance ofthe soil surface or result in the movement of untreated soil into treated areas will reduce the effectiveness of weed control.
Postemergence	2 to 4 pints (0.5 – 1.0 lbs. a.i.)	The lower rate is specified for the control of susceptible seedling weeds inthe early postemergence stage, before the 4-leaf growth stage. The higherrate is advised for weeds at the 4-leaf growth stage. The addition of a labeled rate of a herbicide adjuvant may assist in spray coverage and postemergence activity. Applications to weeds beyond the 4-leaf growth stage may result in partial control.

Precautions:

- Apply in 25 to 40 gallons of water per broadcast acre. Use a low-pressure sprayer with nozzles directed at the base of rose plants. Use spray shields to avoid spray contact with rose foliage. To minimize spray drift,use the lowest spray pressure suitable for the application equipment.
- CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be applied only to roses with canes that are 18 inches or longer. Applications torose plants with canes less than 18 inches in length may result in severe crop injury. Spray contact with foliage may cause severe crop injury and must be avoided. Leaves that are contacted by the spray will exhibit necrotic spotting and may drop from plant. Splashing rain or irrigation water or excessive soil moisture after application may result in leaf cupping, crinkling, stunting or defoliation.
- CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC is phytotoxic to plant foliage. Avoid drift to nontarget areas. **DO NOT** apply whenweather conditions favor drift.
- When applied as directed, field-grown roses are resistant to CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC, but this has not been evaluated on all varieties, biotypes and cultivars of roses under all possible growing conditions. The user must exercise caution with this product. Until familiar with results under current growing conditions, limit application of this product to a few plants in a small area to-determine plant tolerance and potential for injury before initiating large-scale applications.
- Tank mixtures of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC with oils, liquid fertilizers or other pesticides may increase the potential for crop injury and are the responsibility of the user.

Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pints (1.0 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pints (2.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application.
- **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC in enclosed greenhouse or lathhouse structures.
- **DO NOT** feed or graze animals on areas treated with CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC.
- CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC is phytotoxic to plant foliage. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift tonon-target areas.
- **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC to rose plantings that are weak, or under stress due to temperature,disease, fertilizer, nematodes, insects, pesticides, drought or excessive moisture.
- **DO NOT** apply this product to roses through any type of irrigation system.

Weeds Controlled

Pre-emergence	**Postemergence:**
Little mallow (cheeseweed; *Malva parviflora*)Field bindweed (annual morningglory; *Convolvulus arvensis*) Morningglory, ivyleaf (*Ipomoea hederacea*) Nightshade, black (*Solanum nigrum*) Nightshade, hairy (*Solanum physalifolium*) Nodding beggarticks (*Bidens spp*.) Redroot pigweed (*Amaranthus retroflexus*)	Little mallow (cheeseweed; *Malva parviflora*) Field bindweed (annual morningglory; *Convolvulus arvensis*) Morningglory, ivyleaf (*Ipomoea hederacea*) Nightshade, black (*Solanum nigrum*) Nightshade, hairy (*Solanum physalifolium*) Redroot pigweed (*Amaranthus retroflexus*)

SOYBEANS
(Not for Use in California)

SOYBEANS – EARLY PREPLANT APPLICATION IN CONSERVATION TILLAGE SYSTEMS		
Weed Control	**Rate (pint/acre)**	**Specific Use Directions**
Preemergence	1.5 – 3 (0.375 – 0.75 lbs. a.i.)	**Early Preplant Application:** Surface apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC to the stale seedbed approximately 14 days before planting conservation tillage soybeans for postemergence and preemergence residual broadleaf control. Use a spray volume of 20 or more gallons per acre and increase the spray volume if growth of existing weed is dense. CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at 2 to 3 pints provides early season suppression of annual grasses but must not berelied upon as a basic grass herbicide. A planned program utilizing herbicides registered for early preplant, preemergence or postemergence grass control in soybeans is necessary. Use of ridge or slot planter or a similar planting implement that causes minimal soil disturbance is advised. Movement or redistribution of surfacesoil will reduce herbicidal effectiveness.

SOYBEANS: NO-TILL (Double-Crop)		
Application Timing For Target Weeds	**Rate (pint/acre)**	**Specific Use Directions**
Preemergence Postemergence	0.5 – 2 (0.125 - 0.5 lbs. a.i.)	**Preemergence Application to Soybeans:** Applied preemergence, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC provides postemergence and residual preemergencecontrol of susceptible broadleaf weeds. Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC within one day after planting. Later applications may result in severe crop injury. Apply in a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons per acre and increase spray volume if growth of existing weeds is dense.
Tank Mixing: For enhanced postemergence control of existing grass and broadleaf weeds, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be tank mixed with paraquat or glyphosate. For extended residual control of annual grassed no-till soybeans, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may also be tank mixed with a residual grass herbicide. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.		
SOYBEANS: NO-TILL (Double-Crop)		
Application Timing For Target Weeds	**Rate (pint/acre)**	**Specific Use Directions**
Postemergence	1 (0.25 lbs. a.i.)	Postemergence Directed Application: CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be appliedas a post-directed application. Optimum control is achieved when CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC is applied to seedling weeds not exceeding 4 true leaves (not counting cotyledon leaves) and actively growing. Use of an 80% activenonionic surfactant approved for application to growing crops at the rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray is required whenever postemergence weed control is desired. For Postemergence application, Soybeans must be a minimum 8 inches tall. Use a minimum of 2 flat fan nozzles per row. Use branch lifters or shields to prevent excessive spray contract to the soybean plants. **DO NOT** use hollow cone nozzles.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Soybeans: Grown Under Conventional Tillage Systems</td></tr>
<tr><td>Application Timing For Target Weeds</td><td>Rate (pint/acre)</td><td>Specific Use Directions</td></tr>
<tr><td>Preemergence
Postemergence</td><td>1 – 1.5 (0.25 – 0.375 lbs. a.i.)</td><td>Preemergence Application to Soybeans: CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC providespreemergence control of susceptible broadleaf weeds. Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC within one day after planting. Later applications may result in severe crop injury. Apply in a minimum spray volume of 20 gallonsper acre and increase spray volume if growth of existing weeds is dense.
The 1.5 pints (0.375 lbs. a.i.) per acre rate will assist in early season annual grass control but must not be relied upon as a basic grass herbicide.CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may also be applied as a preemergence application following a preplant incorporated grass herbicide treatment.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Preemergence Tank Mixes (To Control Additional Grass and Broadleaf Weeds): Apply preemergence tankmixes of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC within one day after planting. Later applications may result in severe crop injury.It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.
• CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at 0.6 to 1.5 pints (0.15 - 0.375 lbs. a.i.) per acre may be applied preemergence to soybeans in tank mix with Dual Magnum Herbicide or Lasso Herbicide. CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be appliedalone as a preemergence application following a preplant incorporated grass herbicide application or as a tank mix in a preemergence application with herbicides. Refer to the label of tank mix product for additional weeds controlled.
• CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at 0.6 to 0.8 pints (0.15 – 0.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre may be applied preemergence tosoybeans in tank mix with clomazone</td></tr>
<tr><td>Postemergence</td><td>1 (0.25 lbs. a.i.)</td><td>Postemergence Directed Sprays: CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied asa post-directed application at 1 pint (0.25 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Optimum control is achieved when weeds do not exceed 4 true leaves and are actively growing (DO NOT count cotyledon leaves). Use of an 80% active nonionic surfactant approved for application to growing crops at the rate of 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per 100 gallons of spray is required whenever postemergence weed control is desired. For postemergence application, Soybeans must be a minimum 8 inches tall. Use a minimum of 2 flat fan nozzles per row. Use branch lifters or shields to prevent excessive spray contact to the soybean plants.
DO NOT use hollow cone nozzles.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Postemergence Tank Mixes: For broader spectrum control or broadleaf weeds, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may beapplied in tank mix with 2,4-DB herbicide. Use 1 pint of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC with specified rate of 2,4-DB per acre. Refer to label of tank mix product for additional weeds controlled.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Precautions (All Methods and Timings to Soybeans):
• Soybeans are tolerant to preemergence and post-directed applications of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at specifiedrates, however, under certain conditions injury may occur. Heavy splashing rain shortly after crop emergence or cold, wet soil conditions during early growth stages can cause leaf cupping and crinkling. When injury occurs, it is limited to the first few leaves that develop after crop emergence. Soybeans recoverfrom this injury and yields are not adversely affected. Soybeans accidentally sprayed during a post-directed application will exhibit necrotic spotting and injury to the soybean plant. Exercise care to avoid spray contact with the soybean leaves.</td></tr>
</table>

- **Tank Mixing:** Read and observe all label directions before using. Follow applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on the labels of the respective tank mix products. Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mixing Precautions. Follow applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on respective product labels. In interpreting the labels of tank mixed products, the most restrictive limitations must apply. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Soybeans – Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pints (0.75 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre in a single application
- **DO NOT** make more than two applications of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lbs. active) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre per year as a result of preemergence application in no-till (double-crop) or conventional till soybeans, or post-directed in conventional till soybeans.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pints (0.75 lb active) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply a post-directed application of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC to soybeans after the initial appearanceof blooms.

Key Weeds Controlled (CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC Alone):

Preemergence	Postemergence	
groundcherry, cutleaf †	cocklebur, common	nightshade, hairy
jimsonweed	croton, tropic	pigweed, redroot †
lambsquarters, common	groundcherry, cutleaf	poinsettia, wild
nightshade, American black †	groundcherry, Wright	purslane, common
pigweed, redroot	jimsonweed	sesbania, hemp
poinsettia, wild	lambsquarters, common	shepherdspurse
shepherdspurse	morningglory, annual (up to	sicklepod ††
sida, prickly (teaweed)	6 leaf)	sida, prickly (teaweed) †
smartweed, Pennsylvania	mustard, wild	smartweed, Pennsylvania
sowthistle, common †	nightshade, American black	velvetleaf
velvetleaf	nightshade, black	

† Multiple applications may be required for acceptable control.

†† Post-directed applications of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC will kill or suppress seedlings not exceeding the one true leafstage.

TARO
(For Use Only in Hawaii)

For use only to dryland taro grown in Hawaii. Dryland taro is defined as taro grown without irrigation, or by using irrigation practices that do not result in run-off, irrigation return flow, or other loss of irrigation water from the production area. If irrigation is used, the water applied shall not exceed the field capacity of the soil.

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2 (0.5 lbs. a.i.)	**Preemergence to Taro and Weeds**: A single application of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at the rate of 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre may be applied within 1 week after transplanting but prior to emergence of taro plants.
Postemergence	1	**Postemergence to Taro and Weeds:** CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be appliedas a post-directed or band application at the rate of 1 pint (0.25 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Effective control of succulent weed seedlings in the 2-to 3-leaf stage can usually be obtained. Applications to weeds beyond the 3-leaf stage may result in partial control.

Precautions:

- Accurate, uniform placement of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC is essential for effective weed control and to minimizecrop injury. Taro foliage receiving accidental spray or drift will be injured. CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be applied using rigid precision ground sprayer equipment.
- Occasionally, after the use of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC, spotting, crinkling or flecking may appear on the leaves ofthe taro. Leaves that receive direct or indirect (drift) spray contact will be injured.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC broadcast per acre as a singlepreemergence application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 pint (0.25 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre in a single post-directspray or more than 2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year as a result of multiple post-directed applications.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 10 weeks of previous application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pints (1.0 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre per year as a result ofpreemergence and post-direct applications.
- **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC within 6 months of harvest of taro (corms, leaves).
- **DO NOT** use CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC on taro plantings that are weak, or under stress due to temperature,disease, fertilizer, nematodes, insects, pesticides, drought or excessive moisture.

Key Weeds Controlled:

amaranth, spiny
purslane, common
spurge, garden

TREE FRUIT/NUT/VINE CROPS

TREE NUTS, GROUP 14
(Dormant Application)

Almond, Apple, Apricot, Avocado, Beechnut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Cherry, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Crab Apple, Date, Feijoa, Fig, Filbert, Grapes, Hickory Nut, Kiwi, Loquat, Macadamia Nut, Mayhaws, Nectarine,Olives, Peach, Pear, Pecan, Persimmon, Pistachio, Plum, Pomegranates, Prune, Quince, and Walnut

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence (broadcast application) (banded application)	5 – 6 (1.25 – 1.5 lbs. a.i.) 5 – 8 (1.25 – 2.0 lbs. a.i.)	Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC with a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Use higher spray volumes to ensure thorough coverage in high densities of emerged weeds or heavy trash. Sprays must be directed to the soil and the base of dormant trees or vines. In California, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied as an over-the-top or directed spray to dormant nonbearing grape plantings. The use of a low-pressure sprayer is suggested. **DO NOT** apply over-the-top to grape plantings that are under stress due to drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, storage conditions, wind injury, hail, injury from previously applied pesticides, or injury due to insects, nematodes, or diseases, as severe crop injury may result.
Postemergence (broadcast application) (banded application)	2 – 6 (0.5 – 1.5 lbs. a.i.) 2 – 8 (0.5 – 2.0 lbs. a.i.)	Apply in a spray volume of 40 or more gallons per acre. For optimum control, apply when weeds are at seedling stage of growth. The lower rate in the rate range (2 pints (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre) is required for the control of susceptible seedling weeds in the early postemergence stage up to the 4-leaf stage. Higher rates (up to 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre) may be used for weeds up to the 6-leaf stage. Applications to weeds beyond the 6-leaf stage may result in partial control.

Tank Mixing: Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mixing Precautions. Follow applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. In interpreting the labels of tank mixed products, the most restrictive label limitations must apply. See labels of tank mix partners to determine suitability and use rates for various crops.

Postemergence: For broader spectrum postemergence control of listed grass and broadleaf weeds, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied in tank mix with paraquat or glyphosate

Preemergence: For broad-spectrum preemergence control of susceptible grass and broadleaf weeds in listedtree fruit, nut or vine plantings, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied in tank mix with napropamide. Crop Protect Direct Oxyflo 2EC may also be applied in a preemergence tank mix with paraquat or glyphosate for enhanced control of existing weeds.

Chemigation (All States): For dormant season application using sprinkler (low-volume (micro sprinkler), drip (trickle), and flood (basin) irrigation systems, apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at the specified rate per acre. Follow applicable directions in the Chemigation section of this label when making applications using irrigation systems.

Precautions:

- CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC or any of the combinations specified on this label must be applied to only healthygrowing trees or vines.
- Avoid direct plant contact. Direct spray toward the base of tree or vines unless specific use specificationsallow over-the-top application.

- In Arizona and California, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied during the period following completion of final harvest up to February 15 (February 1st in the Coachella Valley, California). Applications made after these calendar dates, but prior to bud swell, may result in significant crop injury and are the responsibility of the user.
- For banded applications, up to 8 pints (2.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per year may beapplied within the treated band.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- In all states, unless otherwise specified, **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC during the period betweenbud swell and completion of final harvest or when fruit/nuts are present. CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied upon completion of final harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pints (2.0 lb. active) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre in a single banded application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pts (1.5 lbs ai) per acre per single broadcast application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum of 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) broadcast per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 2 weeks of previous application.
- **DO NOT** apply to grapes or kiwi established less than 3 years unless vines are on a trellis wire a minimum of 3 feet above the soil surface.
- **DO NOT** apply to grapes or kiwi that are not staked or trellised unless vines are free standing.

Key Weeds Controlled (Arizona and California):

Preemergence		Postemergence	
burclover cheeseweed (malva)fiddleneck, coast filaree, broadleaf filaree, redstem filaree, whitestem groundsel, common henbit knotweed, prostrate	lambsquarter, common lettuce, prickly pigweed, redroot purslane, common redmaids rocket, London shepherdspurse sowthistle, annual	cheeseweed (malva) fiddleneck, coast filaree, broadleaf † filaree, redstem † filaree, whitestem † groundsel, common henbit	minerslettuce nettle, burning pigweed, redroot redmaids shepherdspurse sowthistle, annual

† CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at the 6-pint (1.5 lbs. a.i.) rate will provide control of filaree not exceeding the 4-inchstage. Applications to filaree beyond the 4-inch stage may result in partial control.

Key Weeds Controlled (All Other States Except Arizona and California):

Preemergence		Postemergence	
camphorweed cudweed, narrowleaf eveningprimrose, cutleaf † groundcherry, cutleaf jimsonweed lambsquarters, common nightshade, American black nightshade, black pepperweed, Virginia	pigweed, redroot poinsettia, wild sida, prickly smartweed, Pennsylvania sowthistle, annual spurge, prostrate spurge, spotted velvetleaf	balsamapple cocklebur, common cudweed, narrowleaf †† eveningprimrose, cutleaf ††† groundcherry, cutleaf groundcherry, Wright jimsonweed lambsquarters, common morningglory, annual nightshade, American black nightshade, black	pepperweed, Virginia pigweed, redroot poinsettia, wild purslane, common sesbania, hemp shepherdspurse sida, prickly (teaweed) smartweed, Pennsylvania sowthistle, annual velvetleaf

† Highest rate and/or multiple applications may be required for acceptable control.

†† Maximum 0.5-inch diameter.

††† Highest rate and/or multiple applications may be required for acceptable control.

PISTACHIOS, WALNUTS, ALMONDS (CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA ONLY)
(Non-Dormant Application)

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	5 – 6 (1.25 – 1.5 lbs. a.i.)	**Preemergence:** For residual weed control of listed weeds.
Postemergence	1 – 2 (0.25 – 0.5 lbs. a.i.)	**Postemergence (Suppression):** Apply to seedling weeds less than 4 inchesin height. Repeat applications may be required.
	2 – 6 (0.5 – 1.5 lbs. a.i.)	**Postemergence (Cleanup):** Contact (postemergence) control for cleanupsprays and preharvest applications. Apply to seedling weeds less than 4 inches in height. Applications to weed seedlings beyond the 4-inch stagemay result in partial control.

Tank Mixing: For broader spectrum grass and broadleaf weed control in tree row middles, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be tank mixed with either paraquat or glyphosate. Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mixing Precautions. Follow applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. In interpreting the labels of tank mixed products, the most restrictive label limitations must apply.

Chemigation: Follow chemigation instructions in Product Use Information section.

Flood (Basin) Irrigation: For flood (basin) irrigation systems, meter continuously into the water during the entire irrigation period. Best weed control results are obtained when a uniform distribution and flow of irrigation water is maintained over level land. Irrigation water treated with CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be contained on the treated area until the water is absorbed by the soil.

Low Volume Sprinkler (Micro sprinkler) and Drip (Trickle) Irrigation: Apply only through low-volume sprinkleror drip systems designed to uniformly distribute irrigation water beneath the tree canopy. Applications must be made prior to weed emergence; otherwise postemergence activity may be inconsistent due to uneven coverage.Meter CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at a continuous rate during the middle 1/3 of the irrigation period and discontinue application during the final 1/3 of the irrigation period to ensure proper flushing of the irrigation system. Use of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC through low-volume sprinklers or drip emitters helps to reduce the "ring effect" of weed escapes in areas around sprinklers or emitters where previously applied broadcast or directed treatments begin to break down.

Precautions:

- Direct spray toward the base of trees. Avoid direct contact with foliage or nuts.
- CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC must be applied only to healthy growing trees.

Crop-Specific Use Restrictions:

- When applied as a non-dormant treatment, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC can only be applied to pistachio plantings between May and 7 days prior to harvest.
- When applied as a non-dormant treatment, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC can only be applied to almond plantingsbetween April 1 and September 30 and to walnut plantings between May 1 and September 30.
- **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC within 7 days of harvest of pistachios.
- **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC within 30 days of harvest of almonds.
- **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC within 7 days of harvest of walnuts.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC broadcast per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre per year during the non-dormant period.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 2 weeks of previous application.

Key Weeds Suppressed and/or Controlled

cheeseweed, malva	morningglory species, annual
fiddleneck, coast	mustard, black
filaree, broadleaf	nettle, burning
filaree, redstem	pigweed, redroot
filaree, whitestem	purslane, common
groundsel, common	redmaids
henbit	rocket, London
minerslettuce	sowthistle, annual

Additional Weeds Controlled in Tank Mix with Glyphosate or Paraquat

barnyardgrass	horseweed (marestail)
bluegrass, annual	rocket, London
chickweed, common	ryegrass, Italian

ALMONDS- REDUCED PREHARVEST INTERVAL
CALIFORNIA ONLY
Nondormant Application with a 30 to 15 Day PHI

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Postemergence suppression (seedlings less than 4 inches in height.)	0.5 (0.125 lbs. a.i.)	CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC provides effective suppression of cheeseweed (Malva),fleabane and marestail (horseweed) as well as other weeds listed below in non-dormant almonds when applied to young broadleaf weed seedlings. For enhanced postemergence activity against these target weeds as well as otherweed species, tank mixtures of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC with either paraquat or glyphosate may be used to increase the spectrum of weed control by either ofthese tank mix partners. Compatibility of each mixture must be established before tank mixing and application must be applied by ground equipment. Follow all precautions and restrictions on the labeling of the products to betank mixed.
		For summer broadleaf weed control, apply no more than 5 pints (1.25 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per broadcast acre prior to the February 15th cutoff. Then for summer use, apply no more than 0.5 pints (0.125 lbs. a.i.) per broadcast acre up to 30 days before harvest, and no more than 0.5 pints (0.125 lbs. a.i.) per broadcast acre between 30 and 15 days before harvest.For a broader spectrum of grass weeds and broadleaf weeds control in the tree row middles, a tank mixture of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC with either paraquat or glyphosate can be used. Read and follow the labeling of either the paraquat or glyphosate pesticide product which is to be tank mixed with CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC.

Ground Application: Apply a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons of water per acre. Use higher volumes to ensure adequate coverage in high densities of emerged weeds or heavy trash. Use conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment with flat fan spray nozzles at 20 to 40 psi. Position an off-center nozzle at the end of theboom. Spray equipment calibrated carefully before each use.

Chemigation Application: Apply this product only through flood (basin) irrigation systems, or low-volume sprinkler(Micro sprinkler) and drip (trickle) irrigation systems designed to distribute irrigation water beneath the tree canopy.For additional information on these systems, see the APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS - CHEMIGATION section of this label.

Cultural Considerations For All Applications: In order to provide maximum effectiveness of preemergence activity of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC, the berm or soil surface must be level, smooth, and free of crop or weed trash (decaying leaves, clippings, dead weeds, etc.). Remove leaves and trash by blowing the area to be treated or bythoroughly mixing the trash into the soil through cultivation prior to herbicide applications.

Cultural practices that result in redistribution or disturbance of the soil surface after treatment will decrease the herbicidal effectiveness of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC. Cutting water furrows or cultivations that mix untreated soil into treated areas will also reduce the effectiveness of the treatment.

Precautions:

- Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC only to healthy trees.
- Direct spray toward the base of the tree. Avoid direct herbicide contact with foliage and fruit.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- When applied as a non-dormant treatment, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC can only be applied to almonds between April1 and September 30.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.5 pints (1.0 lb. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC broadcast per acre in a single application.

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) broadcast per acre of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC during the non-dormant period.
- In order to use 0.5 pints (0.125 lbs. a.i.) CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC at 15 days before harvest, no more than 5 pints (1.25 lbs. a.i.) must have been applied within 60 days of harvest and no more than 0.5 pints (0.125 lbs. a.i.) must have been applied within 30 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. active) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC broadcast per acre in one year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per year when using reduced application rates.

Weeds Suppressed and/or Controlled

Cheeseweed (Malva)	Morningglory Species, Annual
Fiddleneck, Coast	Mustard, Black
Filaree, Broadleaf	Nettle, Burning
Filaree, Redstem	Pigweed, Redroot
Filaree, Whitestem	Purslane, Common
Groundset, Common	Redmaids
Henbit	Rocket, London
Miner's Lettuce	Sowthistle, Annual

Additional Weeds Controlled in Tank Mix with Glyphosate or Paraquat

Barnyardgrass	Horseweed (Marestail)
Bluegrass, Annual	Rocket, London
Chickweed, Common	Ryegrass, Italian
Fleabane	

APRICOTS, NECTARINES, OLIVES, PEACHES, PLUMS AND PRUNES
CALIFORNIA ONLY

Nondormant Application to Apricots, Nectarines, Olives, Peaches, Plums and Prunes in California

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Postemergence suppression (seedlings less than 4 inches in height.)	0.5 (0.125 lbs. a.i.)	CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC provides effective postemergence control of cheeseweed (Malva), Fleabane, and Marestail (Horseweed) young broadleaf weed seedlings in non-dormant apricots, nectarines, olives, peaches, plums and prunes. For enhanced postemergence activity against these target weeds as well as other weed species, tank mix CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC with either paraquat or glyphosateto increase the spectrum of weed control by either of these tank mix partners. Compatibility of each mixture must be established before tank mixing and application must be applied by ground equipment. Follow all precautions andrestrictions on the labeling of the products to be tank mixed. Repeat applications may be required. For a broader spectrum of grass weeds and broadleaf weeds control in the tree row middles, a tank mixture of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC with either paraquat or glyphosate can be used. Read andfollow the labeling of either the paraquat or glyphosate pesticide product which isto be tank mixed with CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC.

Ground Application: Apply a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons of water per acre. Use higher volumes to ensure adequate coverage in high densities of emerged weeds or heavy trash. Use conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment with flat fan spray nozzles at 20 to 40 psi. Position an off-center nozzle at the end of the boom. Calibrate spray equipment carefully before each use.

Chemigation Application: Apply this product only through flood (basin) irrigation systems, or low-volume sprinkler(micro sprinkler) and drip (trickle) irrigation systems designed to distribute irrigation water beneath the tree canopy. For additional information on these systems, see the APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS- CHEMIGATION section of this label.

Cultural Considerations for All Applications: In order to provide maximum effectiveness of preemergence activity of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC, the berm or soil surface must be level, smooth, and free of crop or weed trash (decaying leaves, clippings, dead weeds, etc.). Remove leaves and trash by blowing the area to be treated or bythoroughly mixing the trash into the soil through cultivation prior to herbicide applications.

Cultural practices that result in redistribution or disturbance of the soil surface after treatment will decrease the herbicidal effectiveness of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC. Cutting water furrows or cultivations that mix untreated soil into treated areas will also reduce the effectiveness of the treatment.

For best results, apply to established berms or soil surfaces that are left undisturbed during the time period forwhich weed control is desired.

Precautions:

- Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC only to healthy trees.
- Direct spray toward the base of the tree. Avoid direct herbicide contact with foliage and fruit.

Specific Use Restrictions

- When applied as a non-dormant treatment, CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC can only be applied to apricots, peaches, nectarines, plums and prunes after May 1.
- CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC can only be applied as a non-dormant treatment to olives after bloom.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.5 pints (0.125 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC broadcast per acre per single application during the non-dormant period.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 pint (0.25 lbs. a.i.) broadcast per acre of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC during the non-dormant period.
- **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC within 14 days of harvest of fruit.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. ai) broadcast per acre of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per year when using reduced application rates.

WINDBREAKS AND SHELTERBELTS
(For Use Only in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming)

Weed Control	Rate (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	4 – 6 (1.0 – 1.5 lbs. a.i.)	Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC as a broadcast, banded or post-directed spray. Preemergence control is most effective when spray is applied to clean, weed-free soil surfaces. Pre-transplant applications must be made after completion of soil preparation but prior to transplanting. Transplanting mustbe completed with minimal soil disturbance. For optimum weed control results, treated soil surfaces must be left undisturbed during the time periodfor which weed control is desired. **Postemergence Weed Control:** For best results, apply before 4-leaf stagefor broadleaf weeds or 2-leaf stage for grass weeds. **Conifers**: CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC can be applied pre-transplant, post- directed or postemergence (over-the-top) to conifers. Postemergence orpost-directed applications may be applied prior to budbreak or after newgrowth foliage has hardened off and new terminal buds have formed. **Deciduous Hardwoods**: CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC has exhibited selectivity to many deciduous species when applied pre-transplant or as a post-directedspray prior to budbreak.

Precautions:

- **Important**: Some varieties or cultivars of conifers or deciduous species listed may be susceptible to CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC. Care must be taken to ensure that the particular variety to be sprayed with CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC is tolerant. For unfamiliar species, it is suggested that CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC betested on a limited number of plants prior to large-scale application.
- Occasionally after the use of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC, a spotting, crinkling or flecking may appear on the leaves of the deciduous species. Leaves that receive direct or indirect (drift) spray contact will be injured. Deciduous species typically rapidly outgrow these symptoms and develop normally.
- Application after budbreak may result in injury to deciduous species and is not advised. If non-dormant application is required, apply only after foliage has fully expanded and hardened off. Avoid direct or indirect spray contact with the foliage by applying to the soil surface as a directed spray.
- Apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC only to healthy deciduous and/or conifer trees.

Specific Use Restrictions for Windbreaks and Shelterbelts:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.) of CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 18 pints (4.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per year when using reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application.
- **DO NOT** apply CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC to conifers or deciduous trees that have been weakened or under stress from excessive fertilizer or soil salts, disease, nematodes, frost, drought, flooding, previously applied pesticides, soil insects, or winter injury, as severe injury may result.

Key Broadleaf Weeds Controlled:

buckwheat, wild	knotweed, prostrate	mustard, wild	purslane, common
burclover	kochia	nettle, burning	rocket, London
carpetweed	ladysthumb	nightshade, black	shepherdspurse †
dock, curly	lambsquarters,	nightshade, hairy	smartweed,
groundcherry, cutleaf	common	oats, wild	Pennsylvania

groundcherry, Wright	lettuce, prickly	orach, red	sowthistle, annual
groundsel, common	mallow, little	pepperweed, yellow	tansy mustard
henbit	mayweed	flower	thistle, Russian
jimsonweed	mustard, blue	pigweed, prostrate	(seedling)
	mustard, tumble	pigweed, redroot	velvetleaf

† The highest rate or multiple applications may be required for acceptable control.Key

Grasses Controlled:

barnyardgrass	foxtail, giant
bluegrass, annual	goosegrass
crabgrass, large	witchgrass

CROP PROTECT DIRECT OXYFLO 2EC may be applied to numerous conifer and deciduous species, including the following:Conifer Species

Common Name	Scientific Name
douglas-fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
fir	
grand	*Abies grandis*
fraser	*Abies fraseri*
noble	*Abies procera*
hemlock	
eastern hemlock	*Tsuga canadensis*
western hemlock	*Tsuga heterophylla*
pine	
Austrian	*Pinus nigra*
eastern white	*Pinus strobus*
jack	*Pinus banksiana*
Himalayan	*Pinus graffithii*
loblolly	*Pinus taeda*
lodgepole	*Pinus contorta*
longleaf	*Pinus palustris*
monterey	*Pinus radiata*
mugo	*Pinus mugo*
ponderosa	*Pinus ponderosa*
scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
shortleaf	*Pinus echinata*
slash	*Pinus elliottii*
Virginia	*Pinus virginiana*
spruce	
blue	*Picea pungens*
dwarf Alberta	*Picea glauca cornea*
Norway	*Picea abies*
Sitka	*Picea sitchensis*
Arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis* *Thuja orientalis*
juniper	*Juniperus chinensis* *Juniperus horizontalis* *Juniperus procumbens* *Juniperus sabina* *Juniperus scopulorum*
red cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
yew	*Taxus spp.*

Deciduous Hardwood Species

Common Name	Scientific Name
ash	Fraxinus spp.
crabapple	Malus spp.
eucalyptus	Eucalyptus spp.
lilac	Syringa vulgaris
maple, black	Acer nigrum
oak, northern red	Quercus rubra
olive, Russian	Elaeagnus angustifolia
poplar (cottonwood)	Populus spp.
sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua
sycamore	Platanus occidentalis
walnut, black	Juglans nigra

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE:

Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers,food, and feed. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully sweep material into a pile. Refer to PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS on label forhazards associated with the handling of this material. **DO NOT** walk through spilled material. Dispose of pesticideas directed below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Non-refillable container. Rigid, Non-refillable plastic containers small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equalto or less than 5 gallons). DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix-tank. 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. Offer for recycling, if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix-tank and continue todrain 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 rinseat about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

Non-refillable containers. Rigid Non-refillable plastic containers that are too large to shake (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons or 50 lbs). DO NOT reuse or refill this container. After emptying product from container,rinse and either recycle or dispose of the container as follows: Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable).

Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into applicationequipment or mix-tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal.

Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing.Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g. Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums, and Kegs). Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To triple rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Fill the container at least 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment orrinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

[Batch code will place in the container]

Warranty and Disclaimer Statement

Read the entire DIRECTIONS FOR USE and Warranty and Disclaimer Statement 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 must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product including risks that may arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off-target movement, unconventional farming techniques, the presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors. Such risks are all beyond the control of JABCO, LLC (JABCO) and can cause crop injury, injury to non-target crops or plants, ineffectiveness of the product, or other unintended consequences. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer and to the extent permitted by applicable law, the user or buyer agree to hold JABCO harmless for any claims relating to such risks.

JABCO warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the DIRECTIONS FOR USE under normal conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law, this warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of JABCO and the user or buyer assume the risk of any such use. **To the extent permitted by applicable law, JABCO disclaims all other warranties, expressed or implied, including any warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. To the extent permitted by applicable law, JABCO, manufacturer, and seller disclaim and shall not be liable for any special, incidental, indirect, or consequential damages (including claims based on breach of warranty, contract, negligence, tort, strict liability or otherwise) resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product or for damages in the nature of penalties, and the user and buyer waive any right that they may have to such damages. No agent, representative or employee of JABCO is authorized to make any warranty, guarantee or representation beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein.**

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE TOTAL LIABILITY OF JABCO, MANUFACTURER, AND SELLER, SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT JABCO'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.