FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL	GROUP 1A	HERBICIDE

FZP™ 2EC SPECIMEN LABEL

HERBICIDE

For the control of grass weeds in landscape areas, roadsides, nurseries, greenhouses, flower beds, groundcovers, interiorscapes, parks, sports fields, golf courses, commercial and residential areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**WT. BY %**
Fluazifop-P-butyl: Butyl (R)-2-[4-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]oxy] phenoxy]propanoate*	24.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:**	75.5%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

*This product contains 2.0 pounds (+) isomer (fluazifop-P-butyl) per gallon.

** Contains petroleum distillates.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

See label booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE OR MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL CHEMTREC® TOLL FREE 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887 (24 Hours per Day, 7 Days per Week).

Distributed by:
Prime Source,
a division of Albaugh, LLC
1525 NE 36th Street
Ankeny, IA 50021

EPA Reg. No. 2749-614-89442

AD011923

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 INHALED:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
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.
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.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCIES INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL CHEMTREC® TOLL FREE 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887 (24 Hours per Day, 7 Days per Week).
For information on this pesticide product (including general health concerns or pesticide incidents), call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM PST or at http://npic.orst.edu.

Note to Physician: Contains petroleum distillates - vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist or vapor. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and handlers (other than mixers and loaders) must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or Viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Mixers and loaders must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or Viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading

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 should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates.

DO NOT apply to areas where runoff into water bodies is expected. This product is toxic to grasses and other monocot plants. Minimize exposure to non-target plants and **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from target areas.

For terrestrial uses: **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. To protect the environment, **DO NOT** allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water 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 fluazifop-p-butyl from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

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

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. **DO NOT** use or store near heat or open flame. **DO NOT** mix or allow to come into contact with any oxidizing agent. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

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 USES: COMMERCIAL SOD FARMS, ORNAMENTALS GROWN IN COMMERCIAL GREENHOUSES AND NURSERIES, TREE FARMS AND CHRISTMAS TREES.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or Viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT treat areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. **DO NOT** allow entry into treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Warnings must include the following information:

CAUTION: Area treated with FZP™ 2EC on (date of application). **DO NOT** enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. In case of accidental exposure to pesticide spray, wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If in eyes, flush with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is a postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds in ornamentals and certain turf grasses. This product does not control broadleaf weeds or sedges (nutgrass). This product may be applied directly over the top of ornamentals or as a directed spray. Refer to the Ornamental Plant Tables for specific plant safety.

This product is a systemic herbicide which moves from the treated foliage into the shoots, roots, rhizomes, stolons, and growing points (meristematic regions) of treated grass weeds.

This product is rainfast in one hour.

CONTROL SYMPTOMS

Growth of treated grass weeds stops soon after application. Symptoms include loss of vigor, yellowing and/or reddening, and eventual death to the treated grass weed plant. Symptoms are generally observed within 7–14 days after treatment, depending on grass weed species and environmental conditions. Complete control occurs from 10–21 days following application.

MANAGEMENT OF RESISTANT WEEDS

FZP™ 2EC is a Group 1A herbicide (ACCase-inhibitor mode of action). Some naturally occurring grass weed populations have been identified as resistant to herbicides with the ACCase-inhibitor mode of

action. Selection of resistant biotypes, through repeated use of these herbicides in the same field, may result in control failures. A resistant biotype may be present if poor performance cannot be attributed to adverse weather conditions or improper application methods.

For resistance management, FZP™ 2EC is a Group 1 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to FZP™ 2EC and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies must be followed.

See specific crop use directions for maximum single application rate, annual maximum number of applications and amount of active ingredient.

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

- Rotate the use of FZP™ 2EC or other Group 2 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before and 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 your local Prime Source, a division of Albaugh, LLC representative at 1-800-247-8013.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Thorough coverage of all weed plant foliage is important for good activity. Optimum weed control is achieved when young actively growing weeds are treated that are not under stress from moisture, temperature, low soil fertility, mechanical, or chemical injury.

USE RESTRICTIONS;

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.125 pounds of fluazifop-p-butyl per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** graze animals in treated areas or feed treated plant.

TIMING - Best control of susceptible grass weeds is obtained when this product is applied to actively growing grass weeds before they exceed the listed growth stages shown on this label. Refer to the grass weed table for specific directions on weed growth stages.

For best control, use sufficient spray volume and pressure to ensure complete coverage of the target grass weeds. Apply in 1–2 gallons final spray per 1,000 sq ft with spray pressures of 40–60 psi at the nozzle tip. When grass weed foliage is dense, use 60 psi and a minimum of 2 gallons per 1,000 sq ft to ensure coverage of grass weed foliage.
DO NOT exceed the maximum application rates for this product.

Always add a high quality nonionic surfactant containing at least 75% surface-active agent, at 0.25–0.5% v/v (½–1 pt. per 25 gallons) of the finished spray volume for ground sprays.

FOR BEST RESULTS, DO NOT USE FLOOD TYPE OR OTHER SPRAY NOZZLE TIPS WHICH DELIVER COARSE, LARGE DROPLET SPRAYS.

FOR BEST RESULTS, DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT WITH CONTROLLED DROPLET APPLICATORS (CDA) OR ANY SIMILAR DEVICES.

CHEMIGATION: DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT THROUGH ANY TYPE OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

Disturbance (including mowing, hand weeding, etc.) of treated grass weeds is not endorsed within 7 days prior to or within 7 days after application of this product, as weeds may be put under stress, reducing weed control. Timely cultivation 2–3 weeks before or after applying this product may assist weed control.

- Apply to actively growing grass weeds. Application to grass weeds which are stressed due to moisture, temperature, low soil fertility, mechanical or chemical injury may result in reduced weed control.
- For best results, apply at the directed rate to grass weeds at the suggested growth stages as outlined in Table 1 Annual and Perennial Grass Weeds Controlled by FZP™ 2EC. Application to grass weeds which have tillered, formed seed heads, or exceeded listed growth stages may require additional treatment.
- Apply when the first grass weed species in a mixed grass weed population reaches the listed growth stages for treatment. Use the highest directed rate for grass weeds in that group.
- Where irrigation is used, best results may be obtained when this product is applied within 7 days after irrigation.
- Best perennial grass weed control can be obtained if rhizomes or stolons are cut up by hoeing, etc., to stimulate maximum emergence of grass weed shoots.
- Avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas. Some turfgrass crops are highly susceptible to this product.
- For established turf, **DO NOT** reseed desirable grasses to treated areas for 14 days following the application. For bare ground areas which have been treated, wait 30 days to reseed.
- This product may be tank mixed with other pesticides, liquid fertilizers or any other additives according to this label or if local experience indicates that each product on the tank mix are safe to the treated crop.
- Sequential applications of other herbicides except as specified on this label or on supplemental labeling within five days before or after this product application may result in ornamental injury and/or reduced grass weed control.
- Thoroughly clean spray tank with water and a commercial tank cleaner before and after each use.
- Reduced grass weed control may be observed if rainfall or irrigation occurs within one hour of application.
- **DO NOT** store this product in or around homes.
- REFER TO THE GRASS WEED TABLE FOR SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS ON WEED GROWTH STAGES.

NOTICE TO BUYER AND USER: It is impossible to test every species and variety or cultivar of ornamental or nursery plants under all conditions. Plant tolerance of pesticides varies as conditions

vary. Plant tolerance of this product at label rates has been found to be acceptable within the ranges specified for the indicated genera and species. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not this product can safely be used on plants not specified on this label. The user must determine if this product can be used safely prior to use.

This product may be applied as an over-the-top spray or a directed spray application in ornamentals.

APPLICATION RATES

FZP™ 2EC Rate Conversion Table

Fl. Oz. Product per Acre	Lb. A.I. Fluazifop-p-butyl per Acre
2	0.031
3	0.047
4	0.063
5	0.078
6	0.094
8	0.125
16	0.250
24	0.375
32	0.500

LANDSCAPE AND ORNAMENTALS

For landscaped areas in residential, commercial, public and industrial buildings, roadsides, tree farms, Christmas trees, field grown ornamentals, greenhouses, nurseries, flower beds, industrial weed control, roadsides, including rights of ways, utility easements, and utility structures.

This product can be used to control annual and perennial grass weeds in many newly transplanted and established dicot ornamentals, trees, shrubs, and ground covers. See Tables 2-5 for specific plant safety.

Apply 16-24 fl. oz./A (0.4 – 0.6 fl. oz./1,000 sq ft) of this product in sufficient water along with 0.25% (½ pt./25 gal) of a nonionic surfactant. Use only nonionic surfactant on ornamentals. **DO NOT USE A CROP OIL CONCENTRATE WITH THIS PRODUCT ON ORNAMENTALS**

For Control of wild oat (Avena fatua), barnyardgrass (Echinochloa crus-galli), Italian ryegrass (Lolium multiflorum), volunteer barley (Hordeum vulgare), volunteer rye (Secale cereale), volunteer wheat (Triticum aestivum) in Daffodils. Apply 16 fluid ounces of this product per acre along with 0.25-0.5% v/v (1-2 quarts/100 gallons) of a high quality non-ionic surfactant containing at least 75% surface-active agent. Apply in 40 to 80 gallons spray volume per acre. Make one application pre-bloom.

NON-CROP AREAS, ROADSIDE AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS

This product can be used to control annual and perennial grass weeds in non-crop areas. Non-crop areas include airports, cemeteries, electric transformer stations and sub-stations, pipeline pumping stations, around residential, commercial, public and industrial buildings, storage yards, fence lines, parkways, roadsides and rights-of-way.

TANK MIX PARTNERS FOR NON-CROP AREAS—WEED CONTROL

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products used in tank mix combination 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

This product and diquat dibromide may be applied together in a tank mix program for desiccation plus systemic control of grassy weeds.

Apply 16–24 fl. oz. this product with label rates of diquat dibromide per acre. Add 8–16 fl. oz. of a 75% or greater nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of water.

Tank Mix Precautions—This product and diquat dibromide

- Use the full label rate of this product.
- Always add 8–16 fl. oz. of a 75% or greater nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of water.
- Due to the very fast desiccation of photosynthesizing plant tissue, Diquat dibromide may cause some antagonism of the activity of this product, which must be translocated to cause its effect.

SPOT TREATMENTS AND DIRECTED SPRAYS (NOT FOR USE ON TURFGRASS)

Mix this product and a nonionic surfactant with water according to the amounts shown below. Spray to obtain thorough coverage, but **DO NOT** spray to runoff. Retreat if necessary.

Spot Spray Mixing Directions

To Make This Spray Volume	Add These Amounts	
	FZP™ 2EC	Nonionic Surfactant
1 gal	0.75 fl. oz.	½ fl. oz.
10 gal	6.5 fl. oz.	3 fl. oz.
25 gal	1 pt.	½ pt.
50 gal	1 qt	1 pt.

GRASS WEED CONTROL IN DESIRABLE TURFGRASS

For the suppression and/or control of Common Bermudagrass, Hybrid Bermudagrass and other grass weeds in Zoysia, Fine Fescue and Tall Fescue turfgrass in golf courses, residential, commercial, public and industrial buildings turfgrass areas.

DO NOT apply to Tall Fescue turfgrass during the summer.

Apply 3-6 fl. oz./A this product along with 0.25% v/v (½ pt./25 gal) of a nonionic surfactant. Application must be made every 28 days when the grass weeds are actively growing. The higher rates may result in temporary discoloration of the desirable turf with recovery in 10–14 days. **DO NOT apply to Zoysia, Fine Fescue and Tall Fescue turfgrasses which are under stress**. For best results, make applications in spring and fall and avoid treatments during July and August.

Complete control of undesirable grass weeds may take multiple sequential applications over 1–2 growing seasons.

Over-spray Zoysiagrass: Application must be made at a rate of 3–4 fl. oz./A with this product, and a nonionic surfactant. Applications must be made in late spring (around June 1) and repeated about every 28–30 days. Late-summer application can be reduced to 2–3 fl. oz./A as bermudagrass is preparing for dormancy. During hot summer weather the rates could be increased to 4–5 fl. oz./A. **Note:** The 5 fl. oz./A rate could cause temporary turf discoloration.

Over-spray Tall Fescue turfgrass: Application rate must be 5–6 fl. oz./A. Application must be made during warm weather in early spring (April, May) when bermudagrass is breaking dormancy. This must be repeated in fall (September, October) when bermudagrass is preparing for dormancy. Applications during the hot months of summer must be avoided. **Note:** This application will show slight discoloration to desirable turfgrass. Tall Fescue turfgrass must recover within 10–14 days. Weather and cultural treatments can also affect applications. Use a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre.

Grass Weed Control in Fine Fescue turfgrass (Chewings, hard and creeping red fescue): Apply at 8-16 fl. oz./A with a nonionic surfactant to actively growing grass (monocot) weeds. Application can be repeated after 28 days. Applications at the boot stage may reduce Fine Fescue seedheads. Use a minimum of 30 gallons water per acre. Only Fine Fescues are tolerant to these rates of this product.

Turf renovation for control of bermudagrass: Apply at 24 fl. oz./A of this product with 2-3 lb. ai/A of glyphosate for control of existing vegetation. A second application must be made after 3-4 weeks for optimum control of bermudagrass. **DO NOT** seed into treated area for 30 days after last application of this product. Treated area can be sprigged 7 days after last application.

Table 1. Annual and Perennial Grass Weeds Controlled by FZP™ 2EC

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GROWTH STAGE (INCHES)
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	2-8
Bermudagrass	*Cynodon dactylon*	4-8
Broadleaf signalgrass	*Brachiaria platyphylla*	2-8
Crabgrass, Large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*	2-8
Crabgrass, Smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*	2-8
Crabgrass, Southern	*Digitaria ciliaris*	2-8
Crabgrass, Tropical	*Digitaria bicornis*	2-8
Downy brome	*Bromus tectorum*	2-8
Fall Panicum	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	2-8
Field Sandbur	*Cenchrus incertus*	2-8
Foxtail, Giant	*Setaria faberi*	2-8
Foxtail, Green	*Setaria viridis*	2-8
Foxtail, Yellow	*Setaria lutescens*	2-8
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*	2-8
Guineagrass, seedling	*Panicum maximum*	6-12
Italian Ryegrass	*Lolium multiflorum*	2-8
Itchgrass	*Rottboellia exaltata*	2-8

(continued)

Table 1. Annual and Perennial Grass Weeds Controlled by FZP™ 2EC *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GROWTH STAGE (INCHES)
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	*Sorghum halepense*	8-18
Johnsongrass, Seedling	*Sorghum halepense*	8-18
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colonum*	2-8
Kikuyugrass*	*Pennisetum clandestinum*	4-8
Prairie cupgrass	*Eriochloa contracta*	2-8
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*	6-10
Rabbitfootgrass	*Polypogon monspeliensis*	2-8
Red Rice	*Oryza sativa*	2-8
Shattercane	*Sorghum bicolor*	2-8
Sorghum almum	*Sorghum almum*	2-8
Southern Sandbur	*Cenchrus echinatus*	2-8
Southwestern cupgrass	*Eriochloa gracilis*	2-8
Texas Panicum	*Panicum texanum*	2-8
Torpedograss**	*Panicum repens*	3-10

Volunteer Cereals

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GROWTH STAGE (INCHES)
V. Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*	2-8
V. Corn	*Zea mays*	2-8
V. Milo	*Sorghum bicolor*	2-8

Note: For best results, apply before tillering and/or herding.

*Not for use in California

** Use 24 fl. oz./A per application. Up to three applications may be needed for complete control.

(continued)

Volunteer Cereals (cont.)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GROWTH STAGE (INCHES)
V. Oats	*Avena sativa*	2-8
V. Rye	*Secale cereals*	2-8
V. Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*	2-8
Wild Proso Millet	*Panicum miliaceum*	2-8
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*	2-8
Wild oats	*Avena fatua*	2-8
Wirestem muhly	*Muhlenbergia frondosa*	4-12
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*	2-8
Woolly cupgrass	*Eriochloa villosa*	2-8

Note: For best results, apply before tillering and/or herding.

*Not for use in California
** Use 24 fl. oz./A per application. Up to three applications may be needed for complete control.

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals.

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Abelia, Glossy	*Abelia grandiflora*
Acacia, Jim wheat	*Acacia schafnerii*
Acacia, Shoe-string	*Acacia stenophylla*
Acacia, Willow	*Acacia saligna*
Acacia, Willow-leafed	*Acacia salacina*
Ageratum sp.	*Ageratum sp.*
Almond, Flowering	*Prumus trialoba*

*Not applicable in California

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Aloe, Barbados	*Aloe barbadensis*
Aloe vera	*Aloe vera*
Aloe zanzibarica	*Aloe zanzibarica*
Alyssum sp.	*Alyssum sp.*
Ash, American Mountain	*Sorbus americana**
Ash, Arizona	*Fraxinus velutina*
Ash, Green	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica**
Ash, White	*Fraxinus americana**
Asparagus, Myres	*Asparagus densiflorus*
Asparagus, Sprenger	*Asparagus densiflorus*
Aucuba	*Aucuba japonica*
Aucuba japonica variegata	*Aucuba japonica variegata*
Aurea	*Philadelphius coronarius*
Banana, Ethiopia	*Musa maurelli*
Banksia	*Rosa Banksiae*
Barberry, Mentor	*Berberis mentorensis*
Barberry, Redleaf Japanese	*Berberis thunbergii**
Bearberry, Red	*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*
Begonia, Scarletta	*Begonia Semperflorens cultoreum**
Bellflower	*Campanula carpatica*
Birch, Eastern white	*Betula pendula**
Bird, Giant of paradise	*Strelitzia nicolai*
Bird of paradise	*Caesalpinia gilliesii*

*Not applicable in California

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Bird of Paradise	*Strelitzia reginae*
Bittle bush	*Encelia farinosa*
Bottle-brush	*Callistemon lanceolatus*
Bougainvilea sp.	*Bougainvilea spp.*
Boxwood, Common	*Buxus sempervirens*
Boxwood, Japanese	*Buxus microphylia var. japonica*
Boxwood, Korean	*Buxus microphylia koreana*
Buckthorn, Tallhedge	*Rhamnus frangula*
Burningbush, Compact	*Kochia scoparia f. trychophylla*
Bush, Lily-of-the-Valley	*Pieris japonica*
Bush, Purple hopseed	*Dodonea viscosa purplurea*
Cactus, Barrel	*Ferocactus sp.*
Cactus, Cholla	*Opuntia Cholla*
Cactus, Hedgehog	*Echinocatus sp.*
Cactus, Saguaro	*Carnegiea gijantea*
Caesalpinia cacalaco	*Caesalpinia cacalaco*
Camelia	*Camelia japonica*
Camelia, Sasanqua	*Camelia sasanqua*
Cape weed	*Arctotheca calendula*
Carissa tuttlei	*Carissa tuttlei*
Cassia, African	*Cassia didymobrotrya*
Cassia, Feathery	*Cassia artemisioides*
Cassia sturdii	*Cassia sturdii*

*Not applicable in California

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Centaurea, Dusty miller	*Centaurea cineraria*
Century plant	*Agave americana*
Cerastium, Snow in summer	*Cerastium tomentosum*
Ceratoria, Carob tree	*Ceratoria siliqua*
Cercis, Red bud	*Cercis canadiensis*
Cherry, Australian bush	*Syzgium paniculatum*
Cherry, Brush	*Eugenia myrtifolia*
Cherry, Carolina	*Prunus caroliniana ompacta*
Chives	*Allium schoenoprasum*
Cleyera	*Cleyera spp.*
Cleyera	*Ternstroemia gymnanthera*
Clover, Pink	*Polygonum capitatum*
Coffee	*Coffea arabica*
Coleus	*Coleus x hybridus**
Coleus, Jade wizard	*Coleus x hybridus*
Coolibah, Gum-barked	*Eucalyptus microtheca*
Coreopsis, Threadleaf	*Coreopsis verticillata*
Coronet, Orange	*Calendula officinalis**
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster microphyllus*
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster repens*
Cotoneaster apiculata	*Cotoneaster apiculata*
Cotoneaster, Coral beauty	*Cotoneaster dammeri*
Cotoneaster, Royal beauty	*Cotoneaster dammeri*

*Not applicable in California

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Cotoneaster, Spreading	*Cotoneaster divaricatus*
Cotoneaster, Willowleaf	*Cotoneaster salicifolius franch*
Crabapple, Showy	*Malus floribunda*
Cranesbill	*Geranium pratense*
Creeper, Blue star	*Isotoma spp.*
Crossandra	*Crossandra nilotica*
Croton	*Codiaeum variegatum*
Crown Vetch	*Vicia sp.*
Cypress, Allum lawson	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*
Cypress, Cripps hinoki false	*Chamaecyparis obtusa*
Cypress, Italian	*Cupressus sempervirens*
Daisy, Shasta	*Chrysanthemum x superbum*
Daisy, White africans	*Osteospermum fruticosum alba*
Daylily	*Hemerocallis hybrids*
Deutzia, Slender	*Deutzia gracilis*
Dianthus, Sweet William	*Dianthus barbatus*
Dogwood, Cornelia cherry	*Cornus mas*
Dogwood, Flaviramea	*Cornus sericea*
Dogwood, Flowering	*Cornus florida*
Dogwood, Red twig	*Cornus sericea*
Dumbcane, Giant	*Dieffenbachia amoena*
Emerald mound	*Lonicera xylosteum*
Eranthemum, Purple false	*Pseuderanthemum atropurpureum*

*Not applicable in California

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Erythrina, Fastadiata	*Erythrina fusca*
Erythrina, Swamp immortella	*Erythrina fusca*
Escallonia fradessii	*Escallonia fradessii*
Escallonia rubra	*Escallonia rubra*
Euonymus fortunei	*Euonymus fortunei*
Euonymus, Siebold	*Euonymus alata*
Euonymus, Silver king	*Euonymus japonica*
Euonymus, Spreading	*Euonymus kiautschovicus*
Euryops	*Euryops pectinatus*
Evergreen, Fransher	*Aglanoema commutatum*
Evergreen, Painted	*Aglanoema crispum*
Evergreen, Silver queen	*Aglanoema commutatum*
Evergreen, Treubii ribbon	*Aglanoema commutatum*
Fatshedera	*Fatshedera lizei*
Fern, Desert tree	*Lysiloma thornberii*
Fern, Leatherleaf	*Rumohra adiantiformis*
Fern, Sword	*Nephrolepsis exaltata*
Fig, Creeping	*Ficus repens*
Fig, Exotica weeping	*Ficus benjamina*
Fig, Trailing hottentot	*Carpobrotus chilensis**
Fir, Balsam	*Abies balsamea**
Fir, Concolor	*Abies concolor*
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga mensiessi*

*Not applicable in California

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Fir, Noble	*Abies procera*
Firethorn	*Pyracanths graberi*
Firethorn, Mojave	*Pyracanths koidzumii x coccinea*
Firethorn, Scarlet, Lalandei	*Pyracanths coccinea*
Firethorn, Variegated	*Pyracanths angustifolia*
Flower, Spider	*Grevillea rosmarinifolia*
Forsythia intermedia	*Forsythia intermedia*
Forsythia spp.	*Forsythia spp.*
Forsythia, weeping	*Forsythia suspensa*
Forsythia x intermedia	*Forsythia x intermedia*
Gardenia, dwarf	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Gardenia, Tahitian	*Gardinia taitensis*
Gay feather	*Liatris spicata*
Gazania gold rush	*Gazania splendens*
Gazania uniflora leucoleana	*Gazania uniflora leucoleana*
Geranium	*Pelargonium domesticum*
Geranium, Ivy	*Pelargonium peltatum*
Geranium, Smash Hit Red	*Pelargonium x hortorum**
Gimlet, Narrow-leaf	*Eucalyptus spathulata*
Gladiolus, Debbie, Jennie, Mahoganny, stargazer	*Gladiolus x hortulanus*
Grapefruit	*Citrus paradist*
Grapholly, Oregon	*Magnolia sp.*
Grass, Red fountain	*Pennisetum setaceum*

*Not applicable in California

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Gum, Desert	*Eucalyptus rudis*
Gum, Red	*Eucalyptus rostrata*
Gum, Red box	*Eucalyptus polyanthemus*
Hackberry	*Celtis occidentalis**
Hawthorn, Yedda / Indian	*Raphiolepsis unbellata*
Heather, Scotch	*Calluna vulgaris*
Hemlock, Eastern	*Tsuga canadensis*
Hen and chickens	*Sempervivum tectorum*
Hesperaloe parviflora	*Hesperaloe parviflora*
Hibiscus, Althea	*Hibiscus syriacus*
Hibiscus, Chinese	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*
Holly, American	*Ilex opaca*
Holly, Dwarf buford	*Ilex cornuta*
Holly, Fosteri	*Ilex x attenuata*
Holly, Japanese	*Ilex crenata*
Holly, Meserve	*Ilex x Meserveae*
Hollyhock	*Alcea rosa*
Honey locust / shade master	*Gleditsia triancanthos var. inermis*
Honeysuckle, Bush	*Diervila lonicera*
Honeysuckle, Cape	*Tecomaria capensis*
Honeysuckle, Marrow	*Lonicera x marrowii*
Hosta, Variegated	*Hosta lanciflora*
Hydrangea, Oakleaf	*Hydrangea querciflora*

*Not applicable in California

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Hydrangea, Panicle	*Hydrangea paniculata*
Iberis, Candytuff	*Iberis sempervirens*
Ice plant, Purple trailing	*Mesembryanthemum drosanhemum productus*
Ice plant, Red spike	*Mesembryanthemum lampranthus spectabilis*
Ice plant, Rose	*Mesembryanthemum drosanhemum hispidum*
Indigo, Firecracker, Mexican	*Justicia spicigera*
Inkberry, Compact	*Ilex glabra*
Iris	*Iris spp.*
Ironwood	*Olneya tesota*
Ivy, Algerian	*Hedera canariensis*
Ivy, Ellen Danica, grape	*Cissus rhombifloia*
Ivy, English	*Hedera helix*
Ivy, Hahn's	*Hedera helix hahnii*
Ixora	*Ixora coccinea*
Jacaranda	*Jacaranda acutifolia*
Jacobina ghiesbreghtiana	*Jacobina ghiesbreghtiana*
Jasmine, Star	*Trachelospermum jasminoides*
Jasmine, Asiatic	*Trachelospermum asiaticum*
Jessamine, Carolina	*Gelsemium sempervirens*
Jojoba	*Simmiondsia chinensii*
Juniper, Admiral	*Juniperus horizontalis**
Juniper, Cologreen	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper, Red ceder	*Juniperus virginiana*

*Not applicable in California

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Lantana, Bush	*Lantana camera*
Lantana, Purple (trailing)	*Lantana sellowiana*
Lantana, Twistwood	*Viburnum lantana**
Lantana, Wayfaring tree	*Viburnum lantana**
Laurel, Indian	*Ficus microcarpa nitida*
Laurel, Indian	*Ficus nitida*
Legume, O'Conners	*Trifolium fragiferum*
Lentago, Nannyberry	*Viburnum lentago**
Leptospermum laevigatum	*Leptospermum laevigatum*
Ligustrum, Amur River	*Ligustrum amurense*
Ligustrum, Privet / California	*Ligustrum ovalifolium*
Ligustrum, Texas privet	*Ligustrum texanum*
Ligustrum, Vicari	*Ligustrum x Vicari*
Ligustrum, Wax	*Ligustrum lucidum*
Lilac, James McFarlane	*Syringa villosa*
Lilac, Korean	*Syringa patula*
Lily, Kaffir	*Clivia miniata*
Lily of the Nile, Peter Pan	*Agapanthus africanus*
Linden, Little-leaf	*Tilia cordata**
Liriope	*Liriope spicata*
Liriope, Green / Variegated	*Liriope muscari*
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Magnolia, Star	*Magnolia stellata*

*Not applicable in California

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Mahonia	*Mahonia aquifolium*
Mahonia, King's Ransom	*Mahonia wagoneri**
Maple, Flame amur	*Acer ginnala**
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*
Maple, Norway	*Acer platanoides*
Maple, Silver	*Acer sacharinum**
Maple, Sugar	*Acer sacharum*
Marigold	*Calendula sp.*
Marigold	*Tagetes sp.*
Mesquite, Chilean	*Prosopis chilensis*
Morningglory, Bush	*Convolvulus oneorum*
Myoporum, Prostrate	*Myoporum parvifolium*
Myrtle, Crepe	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Myrtle, Wax	*Myrica cerifera*
Oak, live	*Quercus virginiana*
Oak, Pin	*Quercus palustris**
Oak, Silk	*Grevillea robusta*
Ocotillo	*Fouqueria splendens*
Odocanthus sp.	*Odocanthus sp.*
Oleander, Pink, variegated, petite	*Nerium oleander*
Olive, Osmanthus, tea	*Osmanthus fragrans*
Olive, Russian	*Elaeagnus angustrifolia*
Olive tree	*Olea europaea*

*Not applicable in California

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Ongerops, Acacia	*Acacia redolens*
Orange, Sour	*Citrus aurantium*
Pachysandra, Japanese	*Pachysandra terminalis*
Pagoda flower	*Clerodendrum speciosum*
Palibin	*Syringa meyeri*
Palm, Canary Island date	*Phoenix canariensis*
Palm, Chinese fan	*Livistona chinensis*
Palm, Golden fruited (small)	*Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*
Palm, Mediterranean fan	*Chamaerops humilis*
Palm, Mexican fan	*Washington robusta*
Palm, Pygmy date	*Phoenix roebelenii*
Palm, Queen	*Acrecastrum romanzoffianum*
Palm Queen	*Cocos plumosa*
Palm, Sago	*Cycus revoluta*
Palm, Windmill	*Chamaerops excelsa*
Palo Verde, green	*Parkensonia aculeata*
Panax, Parsley	*Polyscias fruticosa*
Passion vine	*Passiflora pfordtii*
Pear, Bradford	*Pyrus calleryana*
Pepper, Brazilian	*Schinus terebinthifolius*
Periwinkle	*Vinca major*
Periwinkle, Myrtle, dwarf	*Vinca minor*
Petunia spp.	*Petunia spp.*

*Not applicable in California

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Philodendron selloum	*Philodendron selloum*
Philodendron, "Micans" velvetleaf	*Philodendron oxycardium*
Photinia	*Photinia x fraseri*
Phyllostachys, Golden bamboo	*Phyllostachys aurea*
Physocarpus, Abbotswood	*Physocarpus fruticosa*
Physocarpus, Dwarf Ninebark, Nanus	*Physocarpus opulifolius*
Physocarpus, Gold drop	*Physocarpus fruticosa*
Physocarpus, Jackmanni	*Physocarpus fruticosa*
Pilea, Creeping Charlie	*Pilea nummulariifolia*
Pine, African fern	*Podocarpus gracilor*
Pine, Black / Austrian pine	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, Canary Island	*Pinus canariensis*
Pine, Dwarf Swiss mountain	*Pinus mugo*
Pine, Eastern white	*Pinus strobus*
Pine, Loblolly	*Pinus taeda**
Pine, Longleaf	*Pinus palustris**
Pine, Mexican border	*Pinus strobiformus*
Pine, Norfolk Island	*Araucaria heterophylla*
Pine, Pitch	*Pinus rigids**
Pine, Pond	*Pinus serotina**
Pine, Red	*Pinus resinosa*
Pine, Sand	*Pinus clause**
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*

*Not applicable in California

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Pine, Shortleaf	*Pinus echinata**
Pine, Slash	*Pinus elliottii*
Pine, Spruce	*Pinus glabra**
Pine, Table-Mountain	*Pinus pungens**
Pine, Virginia	*Pinus virginiana*
Pine, Western / Ponderosa	*Pinus ponderosa*
Pine, Yew	*Podocarpus macrophylla*
Pink lady	*Raphiolepsis indica*
Plant, Candelabra	*Euphorbia lactea*
Plant, Caricature	*Graptophyllum pictum*
Plant, Mirror	*Coprosma baueri*
Plant, Ti	*Cordyline terminalis*
Plant, Variegated mirror	*Coprosma repens*
Plant, Waffle plant / metallic	*Hemigraphis sp.*
Plum, Natal	*Carissa grandiflora*
Plumbago, Cane	*Plumbrago capensis*
Plumosa	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Polystichum capense	*Polystichum capense*
Portulaca, Sunglo	*Portulaca grandiflora**
Potentilla, Gold drop, Primrose beauty	*Potentilla fructosa*
Potentilla verna	*Potentilla verna**
Protea	*Protea compacts**
Protea	*Protea eximia**

*Not applicable in California

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Protea	*Protea repens**
Protea, Giant / King	*Protea cynaroides*
Protea, Oleander-leaved	*Protea nerifolia**
Pygym, Crimson	*Berberis thunbergii**
Pyracanths, Lodense	*Pyracanths koidzumii*
Quince, Flowering	*Chaenomeles speciosa**
Radiator plant	*Peperomia scandens*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron formosa*
Rhododendron, Amoenum	*Rhododendron obtusum*
Rhododendron, Blaauw's pink	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Boule de neige	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Chionoides	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron, Coral bells	*Rhododendron obtusum*
Rhododendron, Delaware Valley white	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Elizabeth Gable	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron, English roseum	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron, Fashio	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Gerard's Rose	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Gibraltar	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Gloria	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Greeting	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Gumpo pink	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Gumpo white	*Rhododendron spp.*

*Not applicable in California

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Rhododendron, H. H. Hume	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Hahm red	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Herbert	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Hino red	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Kaempo	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Kluis sensation	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Korean azalea/Poukhanense	*Rhododendron yedoense*
Rhododendron, Less dark purple	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron, Masasoit	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Mother's Day	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Pericat	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Pink pearl	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, President Lincoln	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Prize	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Purple elegans	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron, Purple gem	*Rhododendron sp.*
Rhododendron, Purple splendor	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron, Red ruffle	*Rhododendron sp.*
Rhododendron, Red wing	*Rhododendron sp.*
Rhododendron, Road runner	*Rhododendron sp.*
Rhododendron, Rose greeley	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron, Rosebud	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Roseum elegans	*Rhododendron catawbiense*

*Not applicable in California

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Rhododendron, Roseum superbum	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron, Royalty	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Rutherfordiana Constances	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Salmon spray	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Snow	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Stewartstonian	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Sweethart	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Tabor	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Tradition	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, White cascade	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, White catawba	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron "Gable Hybrid"	*Rhododendron "Gable Hybrid"*
Rhuellia californica	*Rhuellia californica*
Rose	*Rosa spp.*
Rose, Hybrid tea	*Rosa hybrida*
Rose, Rock	*Cistus hybridus*
Rosemary dwarf	*Rosmarinus officinalis prostratus*
Rubber tree	*Ficus elastica decora*
Sage, Texas	*Leucophyllum frutescens*
Sally, Moneywort / Wandering	*Lysimachia nummularia*
Saltbush	*Atriplex spp.*
Salvia greggii	*Salvia greggi*
Sandwort	*Arenaria verna*

*Not applicable in California

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Sansevieria, Hahaii / Mother-in-law's tongue	*Sansevieria trifasciata*
Sansevieria, Moon Glow	*Sansevieria spp.*
Santolina, Lavendar cotton	*Santolina chanaecy parissus*
Schefflera, Manila Ripple	*Schefflera arboricola*
Schinus, California pepper	*Schinus molle*
Sedum	*Sedum spectabile*
Sedum, Brown bean	*Sedum quatemalense*
Sedum, Green stone crop	*Sedum brevifolium*
Sedum x rubrotinctum	*Sedum x rubrotinctum*
Snapdragon	*Antirrihinum majus**
Snapdragon, Yellow floral carpet	*Antirrihinum majus*
Spirae, Anthony Waterer	*Spirae x bumalda*
Spirae, Billiard	*Spirae x billiardi*
Spirae, Coccinea	*Spirae japonica**
Spirae, Crispa	*Spirae x bumalda*
Spirae, Froebelii	*Spirae x bumalda*
Spirae, Gold Flame	*Spirae x bumalda*
Spirae, Snowmound	*Spirae nipponica*
Spirae, Thunberg	*Spirae thunbergii*
Spirea, False	*Astilbe x arendsii*
Sprengeri	*Asparagus densiflorus*
Spruce, Blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Dwarf Alberta, Black Hills, Densata	*Picea glauca*

*Not applicable in California

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, Serbian	*Picea omarika*
Statice, Annual	*Statice sinuata*
Strawberry, Ornamental	*Fragaria chiloensis*
Sumac, fragrant	*Rhus aromatica*
Sumar, African standard	*Rhus lancea*
Sweetgum, American	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
Sycamore	*Platanus spp.**
Tecoma, Yellow Bells	*Tecoma stans angustate*
Thuga, Berkman's	*Thuga orientalis*
Thuga, Emerald green	*Thuga occidentalis*
Thuga, Globosa	*Thuga occidentalis*
Thuga, Pyramidalis	*Thuga occidentalis*
Thuga, Techny	*Thuga occidentalis*
Thuga, Techny american arborvitae	*Thuga occidentalis*
Thuga, White Cedar	*Thuga occidentalis*
Thuga, Woodwardii	*Thuga occidentalis*
Trachelospermum asiaticum	*Trachelospermum asiaticum*
Tree, Firewheel	*Stenocarpus sinuatus*
Tree, Golden-rain	*Koelreuteria paniculata**
Tree, New Zealand Christmas	*Metrosideros excelsus*
Tree, Pagoda	*Sophora japonica**
Tree, Varnish	*Koelreuteria panicalata*

*Not applicable in California

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Tree, Yellow oleander	*Thevetia peruvianaa*
Viburnum, Arrowwood	*Viburnum dentatum*
Viburnum, Compact cranberrybush	*Viburnum trilobum*
Viburnum, Doublefile / tomentosum	*Viburnum plicatum*
Viburnum, Japanese snowball	*Viburnum japonicum*
Viburnum, Judd	*Viburnum x juddi*
Viburnum, Nanum	*Viburnum opulus*
Viburnum, Spandankwa	*Viburnum suspensum*
Viburnum, Willowwood	*Viburnum x rhytidophylloides*
Weigelia, Newport red	*Weigelia florida*
Weigelia, Pink	*Weigelia florida*
Welleri	*Buxus sempervirens*
Willow, Australia	*Geijera parviflora*
Willow, Basket	*Salix purpurea*
Willow, Desert	*Pittosporum phillyraeoides*
Willow, Purple	*Salix purpurea**
Willow, Tortuosa corkscrew	*Salix matsudana*
Willow, Weeping	*Salix babylonia**
Willow, Wheelers dwarf, variegated	*Pittosporum Tobira*
Willow, White	*Salix alba*
Xylosma senticosa	*Xylosma senticosa*
Yarrow, Common	*Achilea milefolium*
Yarrow, Coronation gold, fernleaf	*Achilea filipendulina*

*Not applicable in California

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Yaupon, Dwarf yaupon / Tall	*Ilex vomitoria*
Yew, Dense	*Taxus x media*
Yew, Hicks	*Taxus x media*
Yew, Japanese	*Taxus cuspidata*
Yew, Thayeri	*Taxus x media*
Yucca	*Yucca filamentosa*
Yucca, Spanish dagger	*Yucca gloriosa*
Yucca, Weeping dagger	*Yucca pendula*
Zinnia sp.	*Zinnia spp.*

*Not applicable in California

Table 3. Directed Applications. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals.

- When plant growth habit allows, applications must be made as a directed spray to the ornamental plants listed below to minimize phytotoxicity.
- Limited testing of the ornamental plants listed below has shown phytotoxicity of **up to 20%** when this product is applied over-the- top at label rates. (Phytotoxicity can occur whenever spray comes in contact with the foliage, even during directed sprays.)

COMMON NAME / VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Bamboo, Heavenly	*Nandina domestica*
Bottle-brush, Weeping	*Callistemon viminalis*
Bugle weed	*Ajuga variegata*
Cactus, Prickly pear	*Opuntia sp.*
Cats Claw. Yellow trumpet	*Begonia tweediana*
Ceonothus griseus	*Ceonothus griseus*
Cinquefoil, Spring	*Potentilla verna*

*Not applicable in California.

(continued)

Table 3. Directed Applications. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

- When plant growth habit allows, applications must be made as a directed spray to the ornamental plants listed below to minimize phytotoxicity.
- Limited testing of the ornamental plants listed below has shown phytotoxicity of **up to 20%** when this product is applied over-the- top at label rates. (Phytotoxicity can occur whenever spray comes in contact with the foliage, even during directed sprays.)

COMMON NAME / VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Columbine	*Aquilegia hybrida*
Cypress, Leyland	*Cupressocyparis leylandi*
Dracaena, Massangeana	*Dracaena fragans*
Dracaena, Tricolor	*Dracaena marginata*
Eureka	*Rhododendrum obtusum*
Fetterbush	*Leucothoe axillaris*
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraser*
Gallery	*Gladiolus x hortulanus*
Gamolepsis chrysanthemoides	*Gamolepsis chrysanthemoides*
Gazania ringens	*Gazania ringens*
Grass, Green fountain	*Pennisetum sectaceum*
Grass, Mondo	*Ophiopogon japonicum*
Green carpet	*Herniaria glabra*
Guava, Pineapple	*Feijoa sellowiana*
Gum, Lemon-scented	*Eucalyptus citriodora*
Honeysuckle, Japanese	*Lonicera japonica*
Indica	*Rhododendrum indicum*
Juniper, Arcadia	*Juniperus sabina*
Juniper, Blue Pacific	*Juniperus conferta*
Juniper, Blue Rug	*Juniperus horizontalis*

*Not applicable in California.

(continued)

Table 3. Directed Applications. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

- When plant growth habit allows, applications must be made as a directed spray to the ornamental plants listed below to minimize phytotoxicity.
- Limited testing of the ornamental plants listed below has shown phytotoxicity of **up to 20%** when this product is applied over-the- top at label rates. (Phytotoxicity can occur whenever spray comes in contact with the foliage, even during directed sprays.)

COMMON NAME / VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Juniper, Broadmoor	*Juniperus sabina*
Juniper, Grey Owl	*Juniperus virginiana*
Juniper, Hughes	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Juniper, Maney	*Juniperus chinensis*
Juniper, Nana	*Juniperus chinensis*
Juniper, Old Gold	*Juniperus chinensis*
Juniper, Pathfinder	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper, Pfitzeriana	*Juniperus chinensis*
Juniper, Prostrata	*Juniperus chinensis*
Juniper, Robdsta	*Juniperus chinensis*
Juniper, San Jose	*Juniperus japonica*
Juniper, Scandia	*Juniperus sabina*
Juniper, Skyrocket	*Juniperus virginiana*
Juniper, Spearmint	*Juniperus chinensis*
Juniper, Tamariseifolia	*Juniperus sabina*
Juniper, Variegata	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Juniper, Webberi	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Juniper, Welchii	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper, Wiltonii	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Juniper, Youngtown Compacta	*Juniperus horizontalis*

*Not applicable in California.

(continued)

Table 3. Directed Applications. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

- When plant growth habit allows, applications must be made as a directed spray to the ornamental plants listed below to minimize phytotoxicity.
- Limited testing of the ornamental plants listed below has shown phytotoxicity of **up to 20%** when this product is applied over-the- top at label rates. (Phytotoxicity can occur whenever spray comes in contact with the foliage, even during directed sprays.)

COMMON NAME / VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Kurume	*Rhododendrum obtusum*
Lantana, White	*Lantana montevidensis x*
Lilac	*Syringa chinensis*
Maki	*Podocarpus macrophyllus*
Maple, Red	*Acer rubrum*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander standard*
Oyster plant	*Rhoeo spathacea*
P.I.M.	*Rhododendrum spp.*
Philodendrum sp.	*Philodendrum spp.*
Plumeria, Temple Tree	*Plumeria acuminata*
Privet, Japanese	*Ligustrum japonicum*
Protea	*Banksia prinotes**
Protea	*Banksia victoria**
Protea	*Banksia speciosa**
Protea, Pincushion	*Leucospermum cordifolium**
Ruelia	*Ruelia ciliosa*
Snowball, Chinese	*Viburnum macrocephalum*
Spirea, Vanhoutte	*Spirea x vanhouteii*
Star plant, Lavender	*Grewia caffra*
Sunglow	*Rhododendrum obtusum*

*Not applicable in California.

(continued)

Table 3. Directed Applications. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

- When plant growth habit allows, applications must be made as a directed spray to the ornamental plants listed below to minimize phytotoxicity.
- Limited testing of the ornamental plants listed below has shown phytotoxicity of **up to 20%** when this product is applied over-the- top at label rates. (Phytotoxicity can occur whenever spray comes in contact with the foliage, even during directed sprays.)

COMMON NAME / VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Tree, Strawberry	*Arbustus unedo*
Varigated ajuga	*Ajuga reptans*
Willow	*Salix caroliniana*

*Not applicable in California.

Table 4. Directed Applications. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals.

- When plant growth habit allows, applications must be made as a directed spray to the ornamental plants listed below to minimize phytotoxicity.
- Limited testing of the ornamental plants listed below has shown phytotoxicity of **up to 50%** when this product is applied over-the- top at label rates. (Phytotoxicity can occur whenever spray comes in contact with the foliage, even during directed sprays).

COMMON NAME VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Acacia	*Acacia latifolia*
Acacia sweet	*Acacia farnesiana*
Bleeding heart	*Dicentra spectabilis*
Blueberry tifblue	*Vaccinum achei*
Bottle tree	*Brachychiton populneum*
Carrot wood	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*
Cassia	*Cassia condolioma*
Cherry mazzard	*Avium* prunum*
Cordyline	*Cordyline stricta*

*****Not applicable in California

(continued)

Table 4. Directed Applications. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

- When plant growth habit allows, applications must be made as a directed spray to the ornamental plants listed below to minimize phytotoxicity.
- Limited testing of the ornamental plants listed below has shown phytotoxicity of **up to 50%** when this product is applied over-the- top at label rates. (Phytotoxicity can occur whenever spray comes in contact with the foliage, even during directed sprays).

COMMON NAME VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Coromandel	*Asystasia gangetica*
Croton chinese crenate	*Exococaria cochichinensis*
Desert broom	*Baccharis sarothorides*
Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus nicholii*
Fiddlewood	*Citharexylum spinosum*
Hearts and flowers	*Aptenia cordifolia*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus lepenk*
Ice plant white (trailing)	*Mesembryanthemum delosperma alba*
Ivy swedish	*Plectranthus australis*
Jade plant	*Crassula argentea*
Janet Craig/Warnecki	*Dracaena deremensis*
Juniper, Armstrongii	*Juniperus chinensis*
Juniper, Burkii	*Juniperus virginiana*
Juniper, Excelsa Strieta	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper, Spiny Greek	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Justicia red	*Odontonema strictum*
Kings crown	*Justicia carnea*
Knotweed pinkhead	*Polygonum capitatum*
Magnolia southern	*Magnolia gradiflora*
Pothos/Marble Queen	*Epipremnum aureum*

*****Not applicable in California

(continued)

Table 4. Directed Applications. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(cont.)*

- When plant growth habit allows, applications must be made as a directed spray to the ornamental plants listed below to minimize phytotoxicity.
- Limited testing of the ornamental plants listed below has shown phytotoxicity of **up to 50%** when this product is applied over-the- top at label rates. (Phytotoxicity can occur whenever spray comes in contact with the foliage, even during directed sprays).

COMMON NAME VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Primrose, mexican evening	*Oenothera berlandier*
Rhododendron, Formosa	*Rhododendron indicum*
Rhododendron, Hersey red	*Rhododendron obtusum*
Rhododendron, Hino pink	
Rhododendron, Hinodegeri	
Rhododendron, Karen	*Rhododendron poukhanensis*
Rubber plant baby	*Peperomia obtusifolia*
Shrimp plant	*Justicia brandegeana*
Shrimp plant yellow	*Pachystachys lutea*
Slipper flower	*Pedilanthus tithymaloides*
Sonoran palo verde	*Cercidium praecox*
Thunbergia laurel-leaved	*Thunbergia laurifloia*
Umbrella plant	*Cyperus alternifolius*
White shrimp plant	*Justicia betonia*

*****Not applicable in California

Table 5. Directed Applications. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals.

- When plant growth habit allows, applications must be made as a directed spray to the ornamental plants listed below to minimize phytotoxicity.
- Limited testing of the ornamental plants listed below has shown phytotoxicity **greater than 50%** when this product is applied over-the-top at label rates. (Phytotoxicity can occur whenever spray comes in contact with the foliage, even during directed sprays.)

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Birch river	*Alsophia australis*
Chandelier plant	*Kalanchoe tubiflora*
Compacta	*Euonymus alata*
Falsecypress boulevard	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Fern australia tree	*Acalypha godsefeiana hertophylla*
Grass pampas	*Coprtederia selloana*
Juniper, Bar Harbor	*Juniperus spp.*
Juniper, Blue chip	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Juniper, Blue Haven	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper, Prince of Wales	*Juniperus spp.*
Juniper, Sea green	*Juniperus chinensis*
Katherine Dykes	*Physocarps fruticosa*
Lavender-scallops	*Kalanchoe fedtschenkoi*
Periwinkle madagascar	*Catharanthus roseus*
Purple heart	*Setcreasea purpurea*
Spider plant	*Chlorophytum comosum*
Wandering jew	*Zebrina pendula*

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. **DO NOT** store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth, or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

Pesticide Disposal

Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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 (plastic less than or equal to 5 gallons)

Non-refillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER AND NOTICE

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Prime Source, a division of Albaugh, LLC. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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