

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 washwaters. **Endangered Species Concerns:** The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.



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), notification to workers, 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: 1) Coveralls 2) Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, neoprene rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, or viton $\geq$ 14 mils 3) Shoes plus socks

Nonagricultural 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, nurseries, or greenhouses. Do not allow people or pets to come into contact with treated areas until sprays have dried.

I. General Information

Grass Killer is a selective, broad spectrum, postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds in ornamentals, nonfood, and noncrop sites listed on this label. **Grass Killer** does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds. Essentially, all grass crops, such as sorghum, corn, small grains, and rice, as well as ornamental grasses, such as turf, are susceptible to **Grass Killer**. A program for total vegetation suppression may necessitate the use of a broadleaf herbicide. Any combination treatment using **Grass Killer**, either tank mixed or sequential, should be tested to determine if seedhead growth suppression is maintained without increased injury or discoloration to tall fescue or other desired plant species. A reduction in grass competition may make certain broadleaf weeds appear more prominent or may allow new weeds to germinate. **Grass Killer** may be used in or around the following sites:

Bedding Plants	Other paved areas
Public buildings	Perennial Peanuts (nonfood)
Recreation areas	Ground covers
Fences and hedgerows	Shrubs
General indoor/outdoor sites	Storage yards
Trees, Christmas trees	Industrial sites
Uncultivated agricultural areas	Wildflowers

Mode of Action

Grass Killer rapidly enters the targeted grass weed through its foliage and translocates throughout the plant. The effects range from slowing or stopping growth (generally within 2 days), to foliage reddening and leaf tip burn. Subsequently, foliage burnback occurs. These symptoms will generally be observed within 3 weeks depending on environmental conditions.

Crop Tolerance

All labeled crops are tolerant to **Grass Killer** at all stages of growth. Leaf speckling may occur, but plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days. New growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced.

Notice to user: Due to variability within species, and in application techniques and equipment, and the number of tank mix combinations, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not

Grass Killer can safely be used on all varieties and species of nonbearing food crops, trees, shrubs, ornamentals, bedding plants, ground covers, nursery, wildflowers, Christmas trees, turf and other non-food crops under all conditions. It is recommended, therefore, that the professional user determine if **Grass Killer** can be used safely before broad use by applying the recommended use rate of **Grass Killer** under the conditions expected to be encountered on a small test area. Any adverse effects should be visible within 7 days.

Herbicide Resistance

Repeated use of **Grass Killer** (or similar postemergence grass herbicides with the same mode of action) may lead to the selection of naturally occurring biotypes with resistance to these products. If poor performance cannot be attributed to adverse weather conditions or improper application methods, a resistant biotype may be present. Consult your local representative or agricultural advisor for assistance.

Irrigation

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth.

Coverage

Apply **Grass Killer** to the foliage of grasses on a spray-to-wet basis uniformly and completely. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller grassy weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage. Do not spray to the point of runoff.

Cultivation/Mowing

If cultivation is an option, do not cultivate during the time between 5 days before and 7 days after applying **Grass Killer**. Cultivating 7-14 days after treatment may help provide season-long control of perennial grasses. Centipedegrass and fine fescue areas should not be mowed within 7 days before or after applying **Grass Killer**. Increased control has been observed when mowing is delayed until 14 days after application. Grass weeds that have been mowed or have regrown from mowed stubble may be controlled poorly. Repeat application if new germination or regrowth occurs.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean spray equipment thoroughly using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions before and after applying this product.

II. Application Instructions

Applications can be made to actively growing grassy weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications at the rates and growth stages listed in **Tables 1** and **2**, unless instructed differently in section **VII. Crop-Specific Information**. The most effective control will result from making postemergent applications of **Grass Killer** early, when grassy weeds are small. Delaying application permits grassy weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent adequate control. Do not apply when conditions favor drift from target area or when windspeed is greater than 10 mph.

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Water Volume: Use 5-50 gallons of spray solution per acre (1-10 pints per 1,000 square feet). **Spray Pressure:** Use 30-60 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line). When crop and grass weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 20 gallons (3.67 pints per 1,000 square feet) of water and 60 psi. **Application Equipment:** Use standard high-pressure pesticide flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced up to 20 inches apart. Do not use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles as erratic coverage can cause inconsistent weed control. Refer to the nozzle manufacturer's directions for recommended height. Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers or wiper applicators.

Spot or Small Area Application

Grass Killer can be applied using tank-type, knapsack sprayers, high-volume equipment with hand guns, or other suitable nozzle arrangements. Prepare a solution of **Grass Killer** in water according to **Table 2**. Do not make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatment.

Table 1. Application Rates for Grass Control

GRASS:	Grass Killer (Rate)
Bahiagrass ¹ , Barnyardgrass, Colonial and Highland Bentgrass, Broadleaf Signalgrass, Large and Smooth Crabgrass ¹ , Downy Brome, German Velvetgrass ¹ , Goosegrass ² , Rhizome and Seedling Johnsongrass, Junglerice, Lovegrass, Seedling Orchardgrass, Browntop Panicum, Fall Panicum and Texas Panicum, Quackgrass, Annual Ryegrass ³ , Field Sandbur, Shattercane/Wildcane, Red Sprangletop, Seedling Tall Fescue, Volunteer Barley, Volunteer Oats, Volunteer Rye, Volunteer Wheat, Wild oats, Wild Pros Millet, Wirestem Muhly, Witchgrass, Woolly Cupgrass	Grasses up to 6" height 0.8 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet Grasses up to 12" height 1.4 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet.
¹ up to 4". ² In Seedling Centipedegrass and fine fescue, use 1.5 pints (0.5 fluid ounces). ³ Up to 8". ⁴ Up to 6". * Not recommended in CA, AZ, or Western NM	

Table 2. Spot Treatment Application Rates

Grass (see Appendix for the complete list of grasses controlled)	Concentration of Grass Killer in Spray Solution
Annual grasses up to 6" height	1.5%
Annual grasses up to 12" height	2.25%
Perennial grasses	2.25% ¹
¹ use 1.5% for wirestem muhly.	

Table 3. Spot Treatment Dilution

Spray Solution Volume	Amount of Grass Killer to be Added	
	1.5% v/v	2.25% v/v
1 gallon	2 fl. oz.	3 fl. oz.
3 gallons	6 fl. oz.	9 fl. oz.
5 gallons	9.5 fl. oz.	14.5 fl. oz.
¹ use 1.5% for wirestem muhly		

III. Additives

No additives or adjuvants are recommended for use with **Grass Killer**. **Compatibility Test for Tank Mix Components**

Add components in the following sequence using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre.

- 1) Water:** For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.
- 2) Products in PVA bags:** Cut an opening in the water-soluble PVA bag just large enough to use a teaspoon for measuring purposes. Use the opened water-soluble PVA bag first when preparing spray solution. Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- 3) Water-dispersible products:** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions) Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- 4) Water-soluble products:** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- 5) Emulsifiable concentrates:** (Grass Killer) Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- 6) Water-soluble additives:** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- 7)** Let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
- 8) Evaluate** the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. Do not use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

IV. Mixing Order

1) Water: Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank half full of clean water. **2) Products in PVA bags:** Rinse the tank thoroughly before adding any material in PVA bags as boron residue will prevent adequate mixing. Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing. **3) Water-dispersible products:** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions) **4) Water-soluble products** **5) Emulsifiable concentrates** (Grass Killer) **6) Water-soluble additives** **7) Remaining quantity water.** Maintain constant agitation during application.

V. Tank Mixing Application

Read and follow the applicable Restrictions and Limitations and Directions For Use on all products involved in tank mixing. Refer to Crop-Specific Information for more details. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes. Separate applications should be made if all target grassy weeds are not at the correct growth stage for treatment at the same time. Tank mixing **Grass Killer** with some postemergence broadleaf herbicides has shown some reduction or failure to control some grassy weeds that would otherwise be controlled and therefore may require a higher rate of **Grass Killer**. However, do not exceed the maximum rate per application as listed in **Table 6**. If regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grasses emerges, reapply **Grass Killer** according to recommended rates in **Table 4**.

Tank Mix Partners

The following herbicide may be tank mixed with **Grass Killer** according to the instructions in the respective product labels: Surflan AS®. Physical incompatibility, reduced grass weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Grass Killer** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Southern Ag. does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on this labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than recommended tank mixes.

VI. General Restrictions and Limitations

All Crops

Maximum seasonal use rate: See Crop-Specific Information for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates.

Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 12 hours. Avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desired grass crop unless otherwise recommended on the **Grass Killer** label.

Do not use treated vegetation as pasture, hay, feed, or forage. Do not apply **Grass Killer** with another pesticide whose label cautions against use with additives, surfactants, or oil adjuvants.

Do not use **selective application equipment** such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or **shielded applicators**.

Stress: Do not apply to grasses or crops under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control will probably result. Do not apply to crops that show **injury** (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.

Rainfast Period: **Grass Killer** is rainfast 1 hour after application. Do not apply through any type of irrigation equipment.

VII. Crop-Specific Information

Christmas Tree and Deciduous Tree Farm

Grass Killer may be used to control annual and perennial grasses in Christmas and deciduous tree farms. If a Christmas tree or deciduous tree is not listed in the Appendix, the user may determine if **Grass Killer** can be used safely prior to broad use by applying the recommended use rate of **Grass Killer** to the target plant on a small test area under the conditions expected to be encountered. Any adverse effects should be visible within 7 days.

Table 4. Christmas Trees

Common Name: Fir (Balsam, Douglas, Frasier, Grand, Noble, Nordmann, Red, Shasta, Turkish, and White) Hemlock (Canada), Pine (Austrian, Lodgepole, Monterey, Ponderosa, Scotch, Southern (Longleaf), Virginia, and White) Spruce (Black Hills, Colorado Blue, Norway, and White)

Nonbearing Food Crops, Ornamental and Nursery Plantings, Rights of Way, Nonfood Crop Areas, Noncrop Areas, and Fallow Land

Apply Grass Killer to nonbearing food crops, nursery liners, trees, shrubs, ornamentals, bedding plants, cut flowers, and ground covers including those listed in the Appendix. If species in the application site are not listed in the Appendix, **Grass Killer** may be applied as a directed spray away from the foliage of desired plants. **Grass Killer** may also be applied to sites such as rights-of-ways, fallow land, noncrop areas and nonfood crop storage yards, and other areas listed in section I. General Information. Repeat application if new germination or regrowth occurs.

Tree Farms

ESTABLISHED TALL FESCUE GROWTH SUPPRESSION: **Grass Killer** may be used in tree farms to suppress the growth of tall fescue when grown as a desired ground cover. Tall fescue must be actively growing at the time of **Grass Killer** application or injury may occur. Follow the directions on rates and timing closely.

Timing: Apply **Grass Killer** to tall fescue after it has had 4-6 inches of new growth, before the emergence of seedheads and before conifer bud break. Application from July 1 to mid August may be less effective, especially if day temperatures reach 90° F. Tall fescue must be one year old before the first application of **Grass Killer**.

Rate: Apply 3-3.75 pints of **Grass Killer** per acre (0.6-0.7 ounces per 1,000 square feet). For greater fescue suppression, up to 60 fluid ounces of **Grass Killer** can be used per acre (1.4 ounces per 1,000 square feet). Local environmental differences or growth differences at the time of application to tall fescue may cause results to be different from those desired. Users of **Grass Killer** are advised to begin using **Grass Killer** at the minimum recommended rate and adjust rates as local conditions and experience dictate. Additional applications may be made if extended growth suppression is desired

Wildflowers

Grass Killer may be used to control grass in native wildflowers on roadsides and in landscapes. **Grass Killer** will reduce the competition from grasses on wildflower species. Grass competition can cause flower stand thinning, stunting and reduced seed production, reducing the aesthetic value and the resetting potential of the wildflower stand. Many wildflower species are tolerant of **Grass Killer** applications such as those listed in the **Appendix**. However, apply **Grass Killer** prior to blooming.

Application Timing: Apply **Grass Killer** to grass after wildflowers have emerged, but not during flowering. Apply **Grass Killer** 4-6 weeks after wildflowers have emerged, but always base the application timing on grass size. Make broadcast applications according to the Annual Grass Control with **Grass Killer** and Perennial Grass Control with **Grass Killer** tables. A second application may be necessary if a new flush of grass occurs later in the growing season.

Appendix

Tree Species Tolerant to Grass Killer

Acacia (Knife Leaf), Arborvitae (Eastern , Berkman's, Oriental), Ash (Green, Mountain, White), Basswood (American), Berkman's (Oriental), Birch (Asian White , European White, Paper, River, Black or Red), Black Locust, Bottle-brush, Bottle Tree, Brisbane Box Tree, Capeput Tree, Carob Tree, Carrot Wood, Catalpa (Southern), Cherry (Black), Cherry (Carolina), Crabapple(Flowering), Cypress (False, Leyland & Italian), Dogwood (Flowering, Silky & Pagoda), Elm (Chinese Evergreen), Eucalyptus, Fir (Douglas, Frasier & White), Goldenrain Tree, Guava (Pineapple), Gum (Blue, Lemon-scented, Red Box), Hackberry, (Common) Hemlock & (Canadian), Holly (Chinese, Hybrid, Japanese & Yaupon), Ironbark (Red), Jacaranda, Kentucky Coffee Tree, Larch (European), Laurel (Indian), Linden (Littleleaf), Locust (Honey), Loquat , Magnolia (Southern), Maple (Red , Japanese, Silver), Mimosa Tree(silk tree), Myoporum, New Zealand Christmas Tree, Oak (Water, Willow), Olive Tree (Russian), Orchid Tree (Purple), Osage Orange, Palm (Mediterranean fan, Pygmy Date, Queen, Sago, Windmill), Palo Verde (Green), Paulownia Royal, Pear (Common, Evergreen, Ussurian), Pepper (Brazilian), Pine (Aleppo, Austrian, Canary Island, Caribbean Slash , Italian Stone, Jack, Japanese Black, Loblolly, Mugho, Ponderosa, Western Yellow, Red, Scotch, Shore, Slash, Southern, Virginia, White, Japanese, Yew), Plum (Wild), Poplar (Hybrid), Poplar (Yellow, Tulip Tree), Purpleleaf (Bailey Acacia), Redwood (Coast), Sandcherry (Western), Sensitive Plant, Silk Tree, Spruce (Black Hills, Colorado Blue, Norway, White), Strawberry Tree, Sumac (Standard, African), Sweet Gum, Sycamore, Tea Tree (Australian), Tipu Tree, Walnut (Black), Weeping Fig (Exotica), Willow (Australian, Desert, Peppermint), Yate (Bushy), Yew (English).

Shrub Species Tolerant to Grass Killer

Abelia (Glossy), Acacia (Bailey, Knife Leaf, Prostrate , Sydney Golden Wattle), Andromeda, Arborvitae (Oriental), Arrowwood (Southern), Azalea (Mollis hybrid & Northern Lights Hybrid), Bamboo (Heavenly), Barberry (Japanese, Korean , Redleaf), Bird of Paradise Bush, Bluebeard, Boxwood (Common, African, Japanese), Buckthorn (Glossy, Alder), Camellia, Cedar (Eastern Red), Cherry (Brush, Manchu, Nanking), Chokecherry sp., Copper Plant (Caribbean), Cotoneaster (Bearberry, Cranberry , 'lowfast' Peking), Coyote Bush, Cranberry Bush (American , Golden), Crape Myrtle, Currant (Alpine), Dogwood (Red Osier), Elaeagnus, Escallonia, Euonymus (Evergreen, Winged), Fig (Creep-

ing), Firethorn, Forsythia (Greenstem), Flax (New Zealand), Fuchsia (Australian), Gardenia, Gardenia (Dwarf), Gold Vine (Guinea), Hakea, Hawthorn (Indian), Hibiscus (Blue, Chinese) Holly (Dwarf Burford), Honeysuckle (Bush, Cape), Hydrangea, Jasmine (Asiatic, Orange, Star, Winter), Jessamine (Carolina), Jobba, Juniper (Chinese, Creeping, Ozark, Rocky Mountain), Juniper (Savin, Shore, Tam), Lantana (Purple Trailing), Laurustinus, Lemonade Berry, Lilac (Common Purple), Liriope (Green , Variegated), Mickey Mouse Bush, Mirror Plant, Mock Orange, Mountain Lilac, (Carmel Creeper), Myrtle (Dwarf), Nandina (Heavenly Bamboo), Nannyberry, Ninebark, Oleander, Orchid (rockrose), Oregon Grape, Osmanthus (Holly-leaf, Sweet Olive), Palm (Natal), Pampas Grass, Photinia (Fraser) Pink Lady, Pink Powder Puff, Pittosporum (Variegated Japanese), Plumbago (Cape), Podocarpus (Yew), Princess Flower, Privet (Glossy, Japanese, Waxleaf, Texas), Purple Hop Bush, Pyracantha, Rhododendron - Azalea, Sandcherry (Purpleleaf), Serviceberry (Allegheny, Saskatoon), Silver King, Sky Flower (Brazilian) Snowball Bush, Spindle Tree, Spiraea, Star Plant (Lavender), Tea Tree (Australian, New Zealand), Texas Ranger, Toyon (California Holly), Trumpet Vine (Pink), Veronica, Viburnum (Japanese, Sandankwa), Wayfaring Tree, Weeping Fig (Exotica), Wheelers Dwarf (Variegated), Yellow Bells, Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow, Yew

Ornamentals and Bedding plants tolerant to Grass Killer

Allysum, Asparagus, (Myers, Sprenger), Aster (New York, Stokes), Baby's Breath, Begonia, Bellflower (Tussock), Bittersweet, American, Black-eyed Susan, Bleeding Heart, Butterfly Weed, Bower Vine, Cactus, (Barrel), Candytuft, Canna, Cassia (Feathery), Chrysanthemum (Margarite), Cockscomb, Coleus, Coneflower (Purple), Coralbells, Coreopsis, Cup of Gold Vine, Daffodil, Dahlia, Daisy Bush (Blue), Daisy (Shasta), Daylily, Dianthus, Dragonhead (False), Dusty Miller, Fern (Sprenger, Asparagus), Fescue (Blue), Flowering tobacco, Fountain Grass (Red), Gazania, Geranium (Martha Washington), Gerbera Daisy, Geum, Gladiolus, Heather (False), Honeysuckle (Amar, Fly, Japanese, Morrow, Tatarian) Hopseed Bush (Purple), Impatiens, Iris (African), Ivy (Grape), Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Jade Plant, Jasmine (Madagascar), Lamb's Ear, Lavender (English, French , Cotton), Lilac (Chinese , Common Purple, Meyer, Korean), Lilac (Mountain), Lily-of-the-Nile, (Peter Pan), Lily-of-the-Valley, Lobelia, Marigold, Mirror Plant (Variegated), Moneywort, (Creeping Jenny), Moss (Rose, Sandwort), Pansy, (Johnny-Jump-Up), Pepper (Ornamental), Periwinkle (Madagascar), Petunia, Phlox (Perennial), Plantain Lily, Purple Loosestrife, Raspberry Ice, Sage, Sea Pinks (Thrift), Sedum (Stonecrop), Shrimp Plant, Sky Flower (Brazilian), Snail Vine, Snapdragon, Speedwell (Spike), Statice (Perennial), Stock, Sweet Grass, Sweet William, Transvaal Daisy, Trumpet Vine (Blood red, Lavender, Pink), Tulip, Verbena, Wandering Jew, Wisteria, Yarrow (var: Ceirise Queen) (Debutante), Yellow Trumpet, Zinnia.

(Appendix Continued)

Ground covers tolerant to Grass Killer

Aaron's Beard, Aptenia (var: Red Apple), Bergenia (Winter-blooming), Bugleweed, Capeweed, Carpathian (Harebell), Cinquefoil (Spring), Coyote brush (var: Twin Peaks), Crownvetch, Cushion Bush, Daisy (Trailing African, Freeway), Daisy (White African), Gazania (Trailing), Green Carpet, Ivy (Algerian), Ivy (Boston), Ivy (English), Ivy (Grape), Ivy (Hahn's), Lantana (Lavender), Lily-turf (Big Blue), Lippia, Mondo Grass, Myoporum, Pachysandra, Periwinkle, Plumbago (Dwarf), Pork and Beans, Rosea Ice Plant, Rosemary (Dwarf), Rupture Wort, St. Johnswort (Creeping), Stonecrop (Sedum), Verbena, Verbena (Blue)

Wildflowers tolerant to Grass Killer

African daisy, Baby blue eyes, Baby snapdragon, Baby's breath, Bachelor button, Bird's eye, Black eyed Susan, Blanketflower, Blue Fescue, Blue flax, Butterflyweed, Calendula, California poppy, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Catchfly, Chicory, Chinese houses, Columbine, Corn poppy, Cornflower, Cosmos, Creeping daisy, Dames rocket, Drummond phlox, Dwarf primrose, Firewheel, Five spot cornflower, Foxglove, Godetia, Grayhead coneflower, Hard fescue, Indian blanket, Indian paintbrush, Jewels of Opar, Johnny-jump-up, Lance-leaved coreopsis, Lemon mint, Liatris, Lupine, Moss verbena, New England aster, Nodding catchfly pink, Oxeye daisy, Painted daisy, Perennial lupine, Plains coreopsis, Poor man's weather glass, Prairie aster, Purple coneflower, Purpleknot toadflax, Queen Anne's lace, Red ribbons, Rocket larkspur, Sainfoin, Sand bluebonnet, Scarlet flax, Showy primrose, Siberian wallflower, Spurred snapdragon, Stock, Sulfur cosmos, Sweet alyssum, Sweet William, Texas bluebonnet, Tickseed, Tidy tips, Virginian stock, Wallflower, White yarrow

In limited testing with the following plants, some unacceptable phytotoxicity has been found, though usually occurring at application rates above those recommended on the product label.

Trees: Red Oak, White Oak

Shrubs: Azalea (var: Snow), Potentilla (var: Jackmanni, K. Van Dyke), Privet, (Japanese)

Ornamental: Snow-in-summer

Nonbearing Food Crops and Nursery Liners Tolerant to Grass Killer

Almonds, Apples, Apricots, Asparagus, Avocados, Blackberries, Blueberries, Cherries, Crabapples, Cranberries, Dates, Figs, Grapes, Grapefruits, Lemons, Limes, Macadamias, Nectarines, Olives, Oranges, Peaches, Peanuts (Perennial)*, Pears, Pecans, Pistachios, Plums, Pomegranates, Raspberries, Tangelos, Tangerines, Walnuts.

Do not apply to nonbearing food crops within 1 year of harvest.

Weeds listed in this label

Bahiagrass, Barnyardgrass (Watergrass), Bentgrass (Highland/Colonial), Bermudagrass (Wiregrass), Bluegrass (Annual), Broadleaf Signalgrass, Brome (Downy), Centipede Grass, Crabgrass (Large, Smooth), Cupgrass (Woolly), Fescue (Fine, Chewings, Creeping Red, Hard, Rattail, Sheep, Tall), Foxtail (Giant (Pigeongrass), Green, Yellow), Goosegrass, Johnsongrass, Junglerice, Lovegrass, Orchardgrass, Panicum (Browntop, Fall, Texas), Quackgrass, Red Sprangletop, Ryegrass (Annual), Sandbur (Field), Shattercane/Wildcane, Torpedograss, Velvetgrass (German), Volunteer Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Wild Oats, Wild Proso Millet, Wirestem Muhly, Witchgrass

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Do not store below 32° F or above 100° F. Store in a dry place away from heat or open flame. Avoid contamination of feed or foodstuffs.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from 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 according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal: Plastic Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

In Case of Emergency: In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, avoid contact, isolate area, and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spill and call: CHEMTREC 800-424-9300. In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call: 1) Your local doctor for immediate treatment. 2) Your local poison control center (hospital).

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The Directions For Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with 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 use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of Southern Agricultural Insecticides, Corporation ("Southern Agriculture") or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. Southern Agriculture warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions For Use, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above. Southern Agriculture MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. IN NO CASE SHALL SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. Southern Agriculture and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Warranty which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of Southern Agriculture.

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