**Alligare**

**IMAZAPYR 4 SL**

**SPECIMEN LABEL**

For the control of undesirable vegetation in forestry sites, aquatic sites, grass pasture, rangeland, fence rows, maintenance of wildlife openings, and industrial noncropland areas including railroad, utility, pipeline rights-of-way, utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, storage areas, building perimeters, irrigation and non-irrigation ditches, banks, roads, transmission lines, and industrial bare ground areas.

In the State of New York, aquatic uses are not allowed.

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Isopropylamine salt of imazapyr (2-[4-(3-dihydro-4-methyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid]*) .......................... 52.6%

OTHER INGREDIENTS .......................................................... 47.4%

**TOTAL** ........................................................................ 100.0%

*Equivalent to 42.9% 2-[4-(3-dihydro-4-methyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid] or 4 pounds acid per gallon.


**Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s) to superscript in EPA Est. No.**

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**CAUTION!/PRECAUTION!**

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

**FIRST AID**

If swallowed:

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- If anyone drinks this product, have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.
- DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If in eyes:

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

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 person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.

If inhaled:

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

**HOT LINE 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 1-800-424-9300.

Manufactured for: Alligare, LLC

13 N. 8th Street • Opelika, AL 36801

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

**CAUTION!** Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):**

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistant category selection chart.

Mixes, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves for all mixers and loaders, plus applicators using handheld equipment

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

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

**User Safety Recommendations:**

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

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product is toxic to plants. Drift and run-off may be hazardous to plants in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not apply to water except as specified on this label. Treatment of aquatic weeds may result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants. Do not treat more than one-half the surface area of the water in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatments along the shore and proceed outward in bands to allow aquatic organisms to move into untreated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinseate. See Directions for Use for additional precautions and requirements.

**PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

Spray solutions of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic, and plastic-lined steel containers.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

**DO NOT** mix, store or apply Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL or spray solutions of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL in unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.

**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. The requirements in this box apply to use on trees being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for production of timber or wood products, or for research purposes.

**DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 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
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Protective eyewear

**NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

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

**IMPORTANT**

**DO NOT** use on food or feed crops. **DO NOT** use on Christmas trees. **DO NOT** apply this product to water within half mile upstream of an active potable water intake in flowing water (i.e., river, stream, etc.) or within one-half mile of an active potable water intake in a standing body of water, such as a lake, pond or reservoir. **DO NOT** apply to water used for irrigation except as described in APPLICATION TO WATER USED FOR IRRIGATION section of this label. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds to prevent unintentional exposure of desirable vegetation to this product. **DO NOT** apply or drain or flush equipment on or near sensitive desirable plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. **DO NOT** drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. **DO NOT** apply to lawns. **DO NOT** side trim desirable vegetation with this product unless severe injury and plant death can be tolerated. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants. Clean application equipment after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water. 
RESISTANCE
When herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly over several years to con-
trol the same weed species in the same application site, naturally occurring resistant weed
biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate and become domi-
ant in that site. Resistant weed biotypes may not be adequately controlled. Using herbicides with different modes of action within these sites can aid in delaying the prolifera-
tion and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes. It is advisable that each user of this product check with the local extension service for a current list of resistant weed
biotypes.

PRODUCT INFORMATION
Aligare Imazapyr 4 SL is an aqueous solution intended to be mixed in water and surfac-
tants(s) and applied as a post-emergent spray for control of most annual and perennial
grazing of weeds, vines, brambles, hardwood brush, trees for fire site prepara-
tion and release of conifers from woody and herbaceous competition. This product may be
used for selective woody and herbaceous weed control in natural regeneration of certain
conifers (see pine release). This product may also be mixed in water and used for stump and
cut-stump treatment for control of unwanted woody vegetation. This product can be applied
along forest roads to control undesirable vegetation. This product can be used for the control
of undesirable vegetation along non-irrigation ditches and banks and for the establishm-
ent and maintenance of wildlife openings. See use directions for stump and cut stem treatments and
herbaceous weed control and use directions for spot treatment of undesirable hardwood veg-
etation.

This product may be applied on forestry sites that contain areas of temporary surface water
caused by the collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other
depressions created by forest management activities, except in the states of California and New
York. It is permissible to treat drainage ditches, intermittent drainage, intermittently flood-
ed low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains, and transitional areas between upland and
lowland sites when water is present, except in the states of California and New York. Only
the edge of drainage ditches can be treated for drainage ditches that contain water. It is also
permissible to treat marshes, swamps, and bogs after water has receded, as well as season-
ally dry flood deltas, except in the states of California and New York.

When applied postemergence to weeds, Aligare Imazapyr 4 SL will control most annual and
perennial grasses, broadleaf weeds, vines, brambles, and some coniferous and non-coniferous
biotypes. Aligare Imazapyr 4 SL will provide residual control of labeled weeds which germinate in
the treated areas. Postemergence application with a surfactant is the method of choice in most
situations, particularly for perennial weeds. For maximum affect, weeds should be growing
vigorously at postemergence application and the spray solution should include a surfactant.
Aligare Imazapyr 4 SL solutions may be broadcast by using ground or aerial equipment, or
may be applied as a spot treatment by using low-volume techniques. In addition, Aligare
Imazapyr 4 SL may be used for stump and cut stem treatments.

Aligare Imazapyr 4 SL controls vegetation by absorption through foliage and roots, from
which it is translocated rapidly throughout the plant, where it accumulates in rapidly-growing
meristem tissue. Treated plants stop growing soon after spray treatment. Chlorosis (yel-
lowing of plant tissue) first appears in the newest leaves and necrosis spreads from this point.
In perennials, Aligare Imazapyr 4 SL is translocated into and kills the roots and underground
storage tissues to prevent most regrowth. Chlorosis and tissue necrosis may not be apparent
in some plant species for several weeks after application and may take months for various
woody plants, brush, and trees.

PRECAUTIONS FOR AVOIDING INJURY TO NON-TARGET PLANTS
Untreated desirable plants can be affected by root uptake of this product from treated soil. Injury or loss of desirable plants may result if this product is applied on or near desirable plants,
on or around their foliage or spray application to the soil in which they are rooted. Shoreline plants that have roots that extend into the water in an area where this product has been applied gener-
ally will not be adversely affected by uptake of the herbicide from the water.

If treated vegetation is to be removed from the application site, DO NOT use the vegetative
matter as mulch or compost on or around desirable species.

Untreated trees can occasionally be affected by root uptake of this product through movement
to the top soil. Injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if this product is
applied on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots extend or in loca-
tions where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT
Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction
of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The
applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making deci-
sions.

Spray drift from applying this product may damage sensitive plants adjacent to the treatment
area. Only apply this product when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. res-
idential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or
non-target crops) is minimal. DO NOT apply when the following conditions exist that increase
the likelihood of spray drift to unintended targets: high or gusty winds, high temperatures, low
humidity, temperature inversions.

The best drift management strategy and most effective way to reduce drift potential are to
apply large droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets
reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under
unfavorable environmental conditions (see WIND, TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY AND
TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS).

Controlling Droplet Size:
- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles
  with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – DO NOT exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s recommended pressures. For many
  nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use
  higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of Nozzles – use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Type – Use an orifice nozzle and/or a spinning atomizer nozzle so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended for smaller
  applications. Consider using low-drift noz-
  zles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest
  drift. DO NOT use nozzles producing a mist droplet spray.

Application Height: Making applications at the lowest possible height (aircraft, ground driven
spray boom) that is safe and practical reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be dis-
placed downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must
compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the application equipment (air-
craft, ground) upward. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift
potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors,
including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Two
speeds should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion
potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be famil-
iar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equip-
ment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most
severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature
inversions are vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to rise to a
concentrated cloud, which can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds
common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing tempera-
tures with altitude and are com mon on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind.
They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can
be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by
the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that lay-
ers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an
inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air
mixing.

Wind Erosion: Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable
for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or
irrigation.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment: Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre. The
actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use ade-
quate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the
treated area and to avoid spray drift.

Aerial Applications:
1. Applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) or, if
   specifically using a spinning atomizer nozzle, applicators are required to use a volume
   mean diameter (VMD) of 385 microns or greater for release heights below 10 feet; Applicators
   are required to use a very coarse or coarser droplet size or, if specifically using a spinning
   atomizer nozzle, applicators are required to use a VMD of 475 microns or greater
   for release heights above 10 feet; Applicators must consider the effects of
   nozzle orientation and flight speed when determining droplet size.
2. Applicators are required to use upwinds or sideswinds to avoid spray drift.
3. The boom length must not exceed 60% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade
   diameter to reduce spray drift.
4. Applicators with wind speeds less than 3 mph and with wind speeds greater than 10 mph
   are prohibited.
5. Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.

Ground Application (Broadcast): Use 5 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual mini-

mum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray
volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area
and to avoid spray drift.

Ground Boom Applications:
1. Applicators are required to use a nozzle height below 4 feet above the ground or plant
   canopy and coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) or, if specifically using a
   spinning atomizer nozzle, applicators are required to use a volume mean diameter (VMD)
   of 385 microns or greater.
2. Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 mph are prohibited.
3. Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.

The use of treated waters on irrigated crops within 120 days is prohibited.

ADJUVANTS
Postemergence applications of this product may require the addition of a spray adjuvant for
optimum herbicide performance. Only use spray adjuvants that are labeled for the specific use
sites. When using for conifer release treatments, please refer to the conifer release section of
this label. The addition of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Associations (CPDA) certi-
fied adjuvant may increase control. A CPDA certified drift control agent may also be used.

Nonionic Surfactants: Use a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 0.25% v/v or higher (see
manufacturer’s label) of the spray solution (0.25% v/v is equivalent to 1 quart in 100 gallons).
For best results, select a nonionic surfactant with a HLB (hydrophilic to lipophilic balance)
ratio between 12 and 17 with at least 90% surfactant in the formulated product (alcohols, fatty

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acids, oils, ethylene glycol or diethylene glycol should not be considered as surfactants to meet the above requirements.

Methylated Seed Soils or Vegetable Oil Concentrates: Instead of a surfactant, a methylated seed oil or vegetable based seed oil concentrate may be used at the rate of 1.5 to 2 pints per acre. When using spray volumes greater than 30 gallons per acre, methylated seed oil or vegetable based seed oil concentrates should be mixed at a rate of 1% of the total spray volume, or alternatively use a nonionic surfactant as described above. Research indicates that these oils may aid in product deposition and uptake by plants under moisture or temperature stress.

Silicone Based Surfactants: See manufacturer’s label for specific rates instructions. Silicone-based surfactants may reduce the surface tension of the spray droplet, allowing greater spreading on the leaf surface as compared to conventional nonionic surfactants. However, some silicone-based surfactants may dry too quickly, limiting herbicide uptake.

Invert emulsions: This product can be applied as an invert emulsion. Consult the invert emulsion label for proper mixing directions.

Fertilizer/Surfactant Blends: Nitrogen based liquid fertilizers such as 28%N, 32%N, 10-34-0 or ammonium sulfate, may be added at the rate of 2 to 3 pints per acre in combination with the specified rate of nonionic surfactant, methylated seed oil or vegetable oil concentrate. Use of fertilizers in a tank mix without a nonionic surfactant, methylated seed oil or vegetable oil concentrate is not recommended.

Other: An antifoaming agent, spray pattern indicator or drift reducing agent may be applied at the product labeled rate if necessary or desired.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL provides postemergence control and some residual control of the following target weed species. The degree of control is both species and rate dependent. Use Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL only in accordance with the directions on this label.

GRASSES:
The species of annual and perennial grasses controlled by Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL include the following:

Annual bluegrass (Poa annua)
Bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum)
Barnyardgrass (Echinochloa crus-galli)
Beardgrass (Brachytrum pinnatum)
Bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon)
Big bluestem (Andropogon gerardii)
Broardleaf signalgrass (Brachiaria platyphylla)
Canada bluegrass (Poa compressa)
Cattail (Typha spp.)
Cheat (Bromus secalinus)
Cogongrass (Imperata cylindrica)
Crabgrass (Digitaria spp.)
Crowfootgrass (Dactylolcinnum aegyptium)
Dallisgrass (Paspalum dilatatum)
Downy brome (Bromus tectorum)
Fall panicum (Panicum dichotomiflorum)
Feathertop (Pennisetum villosum)
Fescue (Festuca spp.)
Foxtail (Setaria spp.)
Giant reed (Arundo donax)
Goosegrass (Eleusine indica)
Guineagrass (Panicum maximum)
Italian ryegrass (Lolium multiflorum)
Iochgrass (Rottboellia exaltata)
Johnsongrass (Sorghum halepense)
Junglerice (Echinochloa colonaum)
Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis)
Kochia (Chenopodium album)
Kochia (Kochia scoparia)
Lambquarters (Chenopodium album)
Little mallow (Malva parviflora)
Milkweed (Asclepias spp.)
Miners lettuce (Montia perfoliata)
Mullein (Verbascum spp.)
Nettleleaf goosefoot (Chenopodium murale)
Oxeye daisy (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)
Pepperweed (Lepidium spp.)
Pigweed (Amaranthus spp.)
Plantain (Plantago spp.)
Pokeweed (Phytolacca americana)
Primrose (Oenothera biennis)
Puncturevine (Trichosanthes terestris)
Purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria)
Purslane (Portulaca spp.)
Pusley, Florida (Richardia scabra)
Rocket, London (Sisymbrium irio)
Russian knapweed (Centaurea repens)
Russian thistle (Salsola kali)
Saltbush (Atriplex spp.)
Shepherd’s purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris)
Silverleaf nightshade (Solanum elaeagnifolium)
Smartweed (Polygonum spp.)
Sortreil (Rumex spp.)
Sowthistle (Sonchus spp.)
Sugar, annual (Euphorbia spp.)
Stinging nettle (Urtica dioica)
Sunflower (Helianthus spp.)
Sweet clover (Melilotus spp.)
Tansymustard (Descurainia pinnata)
Texas thistle (Cirsium texanum)
Velvetleaf (Abutilon theophrasti)
Western ragweed (Ambrosia psilostachya)
Wild carrot (Daucus carota)
Wild lettuce (Lactuca spp.)
Wild parsnip (Pastinaca sativa)
Wild turnip (Brassica campestris)
Woodyleaf bursage (Ambrosia graza)
Yellow starthistle (Centaura solstitialis)
Yellow woodсосrel (Oxalis stricta)

VINES AND BRAMBLES:
The species of vines and brambles controlled by Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL include the following:

Field bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis)
Hedge bindweed (Calystegia sepium)
Honeysuckle (Lonicera spp.)
Mominglory (Ipomea spp.)
Poison ivy (Rhus radicans)
Redvine (Brountinia cinosa)
Trumpet creeper (Campea radicans)
Virginia creeper (Parthenocissus quinquefolia)
Wild buckwheat (Polygonum convolvulus)
Wild grape (Vitis spp.)
Wild rose (Rosa spp.)
Including: Multiflora rose (Rosa multiflora)
Macarney rose (Rosa bracteata)

BROADLEAF WEEDS:
The species of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds controlled by Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL include the following:

Arrowwood (Viburnum dentatum)
Broom snakeweed (Gutierrezia sarothrae)
Bull thistle (Cirsium vulgare)
Burdock (Arctium spp.)
Camphorweed (Heterotheca subaxillaris)
Canada thistle (Cirsium arvense)
Carolina geranium (Geranium carolinianum)
Carpetweed (Mullugo verticillata)
Chickweed, mouse ear (Cerastium vulgatum)
Clover (Trifolium spp.)
Cocklebur (Xanthium strumarium)
Common chickweed (Stellaris media)
Common ragweed (Ambrosia artemisiifolia)
Cudweed (Gnaphalium spp.)
Dandelion (Taraxacum officinale)
Desert camelthorn (Akhagi pseudahgap)
Diffuse knapweed (Centaurea diffusa)
Dock (Rumex spp.)
Dogweed (Eupatorium capillifolium)
Fiddleneck (Anthemis tinctoria)
Filaree (Erodium spp.)
Flax (Linum spp.)
Gray rabbitbrush (Chrysothamnus nauseosus)
Herbit (Lamium amplexicaule)
Hoary vervain (Verbena stricta)
Horseweed (Conyza canadensis)
Indian mustard (Brassica juncea)
Japanese bamboo/knotweed (Polygonum cuspidatum)
Knotweed, prostrate (Polygonum aviculare)
Kochia (Kochia scoparia)
Lambquaters (Chenopodium album)
Little mallow (Malva parviflora)
Milkweed (Asclepias spp.)
Miners lettuce (Montia perfoliata)
Mullein (Verbascum spp.)
Nettleleaf goosefoot (Chenopodium murale)
Oxeye daisy (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)
Pepperweed (Lepidium spp.)
Pigweed (Amaranthus spp.)
Plantain (Plantago spp.)
Pokeweed (Phytolacca americana)
Primrose (Oenothera biennis)
Puncturevine (Trichosanthes terestris)
Purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria)
Purslane (Portulaca spp.)
Pusley, Florida (Richardia scabra)
Rocket, London (Sisymbrium irio)
Russian knapweed (Centaurea repens)
Russian thistle (Salsola kali)
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Western ragweed (Ambrosia psilostachya)
Wild carrot (Daucus carota)
Wild lettuce (Lactuca spp.)
Wild parsnip (Pastinaca sativa)
Wild turnip (Brassica campestris)
Woodyleaf bursage (Ambrosia graza)
Yellow starthistle (Centaura solstitialis)
Yellow woodsorrel (Oxalis stricta)

1 Use higher labeled rates.
2 Use minimum of 24 oz. per acre.
WOODY BRUSH AND TREES: The species of woody brush and trees controlled by Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL include the following:

- Alder (Alnus spp.)
- American beech (Fagus grandifolia)
- Ash (Fraxinus spp.)
- Aspen (Populus spp.)
- Autumn olive (Elaeagnus umbellata)
- Bald cypress (Taxodium distichum)
- Bigleaf Maple (Acer macrophyllum)
- Birch (Betula spp.)
- Black oak (Quercus kelloggii)
- Black gum (Nyssa sylvatica)\(^2\)
- Boxelder (Acer negundo)
- Brazilian peppertree (Schinus terebinthifolius)
- Ceanothus (Ceanothus spp.)
- Cherry (Prunus spp.)\(^1\)
- Chinaberry (Melia azedarach)
- Chinese tallow-tree (Sapium sebiferum)
- Chinese tallow tree (Nyssa sinensis)
- Cottonwood (Populus trichocarpa and Populus deltoids)
- Cypress (Taxodium spp.)
- Dogwood (Cornus spp.)
- Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus spp.)
- Hawthorn (Crataegus spp.)
- Hickory (Carya spp.)
- Huckleberry (Gaylussacia spp.)
- Lyonia spp.
- Maple (Acer spp.)
- Meleleuca (Melaleuca quinquenervia)
- Mulberry (Morus spp.)\(^1\)
- Oak (Quercus spp.)
- Persimmon ( Diospyros virginiana)\(^2\)
- Poison oak (Rhus diversiloba)
- Popcorn-tree (Sapindus sebiferum)
- Poplar (Populus spp.)
- Privet (Ligustrum vulgare)
- Red Alder (Alnus rubra)
- Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
- Saltcedar (Tamarix pentandra)
- Sassafras (Sassafras albidum)
- Scoungwod (Oxycardium arboreum)\(^2\)
- Sumac (Rhus spp.)
- Sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua)
- Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis)
- Tanoak ( Lithocarpus densiflorus)\(^2\)
- TTF (Cynilla racemiflora)\(^2\)
- Tree of heaven (Ailanthus altissima)
- Vaccinium spp.
- Including: Fetterbush (Lyonia lucida)
- Stagbush (Lyonia manana)
- Madrone (Arbutus menziesii)
- Maple (Acer spp.)
- Meleleuca (Melaleuca quinquenervia)
- Mulberry (Morus spp.)\(^1\)
- Oak (Quercus spp.)
- Persimmon ( Diospyros virginiana)\(^2\)
- Poison oak (Rhus diversiloba)
- Popcorn-tree (Sapindus sebiferum)
- Poplar (Populus spp.)
- Privet (Ligustrum vulgare)
- Red Alder (Alnus rubra)
- Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
- Saltcedar (Tamarix pentandra)
- Sassafras (Sassafras albidum)
- Scoungwod (Oxycardium arboreum)\(^2\)
- Sumac (Rhus spp.)
- Sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua)
- Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis)
- Tanoak ( Lithocarpus densiflorus)\(^2\)
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- Tanoak ( Lithocarpus densiflorus)\(^2\)
- TTF (Cynilla racemiflora)\(^2\)
- Tree of heaven (Ailanthus altissima)
- Vaccinium spp.

Clean mixing and application equipment immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS

Low Volume Foliar:
For low volume, select proper nozzles to avoid over-application. Moisture, but do not drench target vegetation causing spray solution to run off. Proper application is critical to ensure desirable results. Best results are achieved when the spray covers the crown and approximately 70 percent of the plant.

DIRECTED FOLIAR OR SPOT SPRAY EQUIPMENT:
For directed or spot spray applications with helicopter, ground equipment or low-volume hand-operated spray equipment, thoroughly mix 1.0 to 5.0% Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL by volume (v/v) in water with at least 1/4% nonionic surfactant by volume, according to the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOLUTION VOLUME</th>
<th>Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL CONCENTRATION (%)</th>
<th>NONIONIC SURFACTANT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>1-1/3 oz.</td>
<td>1/3 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 gallons</td>
<td>6-2/3 oz.</td>
<td>2 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 gallons</td>
<td>13-1/3 oz.</td>
<td>4 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 gallons</td>
<td>2 pints</td>
<td>10 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 gallons</td>
<td>1 gal.</td>
<td>5 gal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

For optimum performance and efficacy, apply spray to uniformly cover the target vegetation foliage. Direct spray to avoid contacting desirable confiers. Avoid direct application to desired plant species as injury may occur.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT over apply to cause run-off from treated foliage. DO NOT exceed specified dosage rate per acre.

CUT STUBBLE:
This product can be applied within 2 weeks after mechanical mowing or cutting of brush. To suppress or control resprouting, uniformly apply a spray solution of this product at the rate of 1 to 2 pints per acre to the cut area. This product may be tank-mixed with picloram, or equivalent labeled product for this use to aid in control or suppression of brush. The addition of 5% (v/v) or more of a penetrating agent can aid in uptake through the bark or exposed roots.

Cut stubble applications are made to the soil and cut brush stumps. This type of application may increase ground cover injury. However, vegetation will recover. Making applications of this product directly to the soil can increase potential root uptake causing injury or death of desirable trees.

Efficacy can be increased and root uptake by desirable vegetation can be decreased if the brush or stump is allowed to regrow by using a desiccant formulation. See the Brush Control section of this label.

STUMP AND CUT STEM TREATMENTS
Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL will control undesirable woody vegetation in forest management when applied as a water solution to the cambium area of freshly-cut stump surfaces or to cuts on the stem of the target woody vegetation. Applications can be made at any time of the year except during periods of heavy sap flow in the spring. Tree injection and cut stem treatments are most effective in late summer and early fall. DO NOT over-use to cause run-off or pooling of spray solution.

MIXING:
Mix Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL as either a concentrate or dilute solution for stump and stem treatments. Apply dilute solutions to the surface of the stump or to cuts on the stem of the target woody vegetation. Apply concentrate solutions to cuts on the stem. Use of the concentrate solutions permits application to fewer cuts on the stem, especially for large diameter trees. Follow the application directions below to determine proper application techniques for each type of solution.

To prepare a dilute solution, mix 4 to 6 fluid ounces of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL with one gallon of water. Except in the state of California, if temperatures are such that freezing of the spray mixture may occur, antifreeze (ethylene glycol) may be added according to manufacturer’s label to prevent freezing. The use of a surfactant or penetrating agent may improve herbicide uptake through partially callused cambium tissue.

To prepare a concentrated solution, use undiluted Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL product or mix up to 75% water, by volume.

APPLICATION WITH DILUTE SOLUTIONS:
For cut stump treatments: Spray or brush the solution onto the cambium area of the freshly cut stump surface. Thoroughly wet the entire cambium area (the wood next to the bark of the stump).

For tree injection treatments: Using standard injection equipment, apply 1 milliliter of solution at each injection site along the tree with no more than one inch intervals between cut edges. Ensure that the injector completely penetrates the bark at each injection site.

For frill or girdle treatments: Use a hatchet, machete or similar implement to make cuts through the bark around the tree at intervals no more than two inches between cut edges. Spray or brush Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL solution into each cut until thoroughly wet.

APPLICATION WITH CONCENTRATED SOLUTIONS:
For tree injection treatments: Using standard injection equipment, apply 1 milliliter of solu-
SITe PREPARATION TREATMENTS

Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL will control, labeled grass and broomweed vines, vines, brambles, woody brush and trees on forest sites when applied before replanting the following conifer crop species:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Species</th>
<th>Rate (fl oz/A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loblolly Pine (Pinus taeda)</td>
<td>24 - 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loblolly X Pitch Hybrid</td>
<td>24 - 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longleaf Pine (Pinus palustris)</td>
<td>24 - 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortleaf Pine (Pinus echinata)</td>
<td>24 - 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Pine (Pinus virginiana)</td>
<td>24 - 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slash Pine (Pinus elliottii)</td>
<td>20 - 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas-Fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)</td>
<td>12 - 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Redwood (Sequoia sempervirens)</td>
<td>12 - 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla)</td>
<td>12 - 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Red Fir (Abies magnifica)</td>
<td>12 - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California White Fir (Abies concolor)</td>
<td>12 - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack Pine (Pinus banksiana)</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodgepole Pine (Pinus contorta)</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitch Pine (Pinus rigida)</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pondoraosa Pine (Pinus ponderosa)</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Pine (Pinus lambertiana)</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Pine (Pinus strobus)</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Spruce (Picea mariana)</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Spruce (Picea rubens)</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Spruce (Picea glauca)</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apply the specified rate of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL per acre as a broadcast foliar spray for long-term control of labeled woody plants and residual control of herbaceous annual and perennial weeds. Within 4 to 6 weeks of treatment, herbaceous weeds will be controlled and may provide fuel to facilitate a site preparation burn for controlling conifers or other species tolerant to the herbicide.

For helicopter applications, apply the specified rate of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL per acre in 5 to 30 gallons total spray solution. For mechanical ground sprays and backpack applications, apply the specified rate of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL per acre in 5 to 100 gallons total spray solution. Use at least 2% percent by volume nonionic surfactant. Use the highest label rate of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL and higher spray volumes to control especially dense, multi-layered canopies of hardwood stands or difficult to control species.

Tank mixes may be necessary to control conifers and other species that are tolerant to Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL. Observe all precautions and restrictions on the tank mix partner label. Always follow the most restrictive label. NOTE: that some other products labeled for forest site preparation may kill plants such as legumes and blackberry that are desirable for wildlife habitat.

Where quick initial brown out (deadening of foliage) is desired for burning, apply a tank mixture of 16 to 32 fluid oz. Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL plus 16 to 64 fluid oz. Accord® or 16 to 48 fluid oz. Garlon 4® per acre. To control seedling pines, apply 16 to 32 fluid oz. Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL plus 3 to 4 quarts Accord®. For site preparation, rates less than 24 oz. Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL will provide suppression of hardwood brush and trees; however, some resprouting may occur.

DO NOT plant seedlings of Black Spruce (Picea mariana) or White Spruce (Picea glauca) on sites that have been broadcast treated with Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL or into the treated zone of spot or banded applications for at least three months after treatment or injury may occur.

HERBICIDE WEED CONTROL

Use Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL for selective weed control in the following conifers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Species</th>
<th>Rate (fl oz/A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loblolly Pine (Pinus taeda)</td>
<td>6 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loblolly X Pitch Hybrid</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Pine (Pinus virginiana)</td>
<td>6 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longleaf Pine (Pinus palustris)</td>
<td>4 - 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortleaf Pine (Pinus echinata)</td>
<td>4 - 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slash Pine (Pinus elliottii)</td>
<td>4 - 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas-Fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)</td>
<td>4 - 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Use of surfactant is not recommended.
- Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL may be broadcast, banded over tree rows or directed for release of young conifers from herbaceous weeds. To diminish the possibility of conifer injury, DO NOT apply Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL when conifers are under stress from drought, diseases, animal or winter injury, planting shock or other stresses that may reduce conifer vigor. Broadcast application may be made by helicopter, ground or backpack sprayer. For best results, apply Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL to newly emerged weeds. Use the higher labeled rates for hard-to-control weeds. Where herbaceous weeds have over-topped conifer seedlings, add a nonionic surfactant at up to 1/4% of the spray solution volume to improve weed control (except for Slash Pine, Longleaf Pine, and Douglas-fir). Conifers in the treated area may exhibit minor growth inhibition, especially when treatments are applied during periods of active conifer growth.
- Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL may also be applied by backpack or hand-held sprayers to control herbaceous weeds around individual conifer seedlings. Mix 0.4 to 0.6 fluid oz. Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL and 0.2 fluid oz. nonionic surfactant per gallon of water. Direct the spray to the weeds and minimize spray contact with conifer seedlings to avoid seedling damage. DO NOT exceed the maximum labeled rates listed below.

DO NOT make applications to white pine stands younger than three years old. To minimize potential injury to White Pine, release treatments should not be made prior to July 15.

Applications should be made after formation of final conifer resting buds in the fall or height growth inhibition may occur.

- Mid-rotation release: For broadcast applications below the pine canopy in established stands of Loblolly Pine, Loblolly X pitch hybrid, and Virginia Pine use 16-32 oz. product per acre. For mid-rotation release of other species use rates listed above.

Apply the specified rate of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL per acre when applying broadcast sprays by helicopter or ground spray equipment. Refer to mixing and application instructions for proper spray volumes. A nonionic surfactant may be added but at no more than 1/4% by volume of the finished spray. Use the higher label rates of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL when controlling especially dense stands or hard to control species.

Conifers may exhibit some minor growth inhibition when release treatments are made during periods of active conifer growth. To minimize potential growth inhibition, DO NOT make broadcast applications to conifer stands, except loblolly pine, before the end of the second growing season and, then, not until late in the growing season. To reduce the possibility of conifer injury, DO NOT apply Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL when conifers are under stress from drought, diseases, animal or winter injury, or other stresses that reduce conifer vigor.

For release of loblolly pine seedlings during the first growing season following planting or for one-year-old natural loblolly pine regeneration: For one-year-old loblolly pine release, apply 12-20 fluid oz./A Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL after July 15. Use rates below 16 fluid oz./A for growth suppression of hardwoods; however, some hardwood resprouting should be expected.

For release of 2-to-5 year old slash pine and longleaf pine from undesirable woody plants: Broadcast release treatments over the top of pines after August 15 and only in stands 2 to 5 years old. DO NOT add surfactant to the spray solution and use the lower labeled rates on areas with sandy soils.

For release of slash pine over 5 years old by aerial application: Apply ONLY after September 15 and after height growth has stopped and buds have set. Use 12 to 16 fluid oz. Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL per acre but only 12 fluid oz on areas with sandy soils. DO NOT add surfactant to the spray solution. DO NOT apply by overapplying the spray pattern or dressing up around the edges of a tract. Since this treatment may cause some inhibition in height growth or terminal dieback, it should not be used if such affects are unacceptable.

For use ONLY in Maine for release of Jack Pine, Black Spruce, Red Spruce and White Spruce: For hardwood growth suppression, apply Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL at rates less than 6 fluid oz. per acre when tank mixed with glyphosate. Use a nonionic surfactant at rates greater than 0.25% v/v. The use of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL with more than 0.25% v/v non-
Specimen Label

**IMAZAPYR 4 SL**

ionic surfactant can result in conifer growth inhibition or death, and should not be used if this type of conifer injury is unacceptable.

The use of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL rates below 6 oz./A are intended for hardwood brush growth suppression and hardwood brush resprouting should be expected.

**USE FOR SPOT TREATMENT OF UNDESIRABLE BRUSH IN HARDWOOD VEGETATION**

Apply Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL as a directed foliar or cut stem application in conifer stands of all ages for the conifer species listed above. Mix and apply as described above for directed foliar or cut stem applications. **DO NOT** exceed the maximum labeled rates listed above. Cut stem applications may be used for spot treatment of undesirable hardwoods in Ponderosa Pine stands using 12 oz. or less of product per acre.

Avoid direct spray contact to desired plant species as injury may occur. Injury may occur to non-target or desirable hardwoods or conifers if they extend from the same root system or their root systems are grafted to those of the treated tree or if their roots extend into the treated zone.

**LATE ROTATION VEGETATION CONTROL IN WESTERN CONIFERS**

In California, the Pacific Northwest and Inland Northwest, broadcast aerial applications of this product up to 24 fl. oz./A are permissible in conifer stands that are targeted for harvesting the year following treatment. Use minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre. Do not use this treatment if conifer injury or mortality cannot be tolerated.

**BAG AND SPRAY APPLICATIONS FOR CONIFER RELEASE**

In Douglas fir and Ponderosa pine stands, broadcast applications of this product up to 16 fl. oz./A are permissible when the trees are covered by bags prior to the application. The bags must prevent the spray mix from contacting the conifer foliage. On sites with coarse textured soils (e.g., decomposed granite, pumice, sandy or rocky sites) or low levels of soil organic matter (generally 5% or less) significant conifer growth inhibition and mortality is possible. Do not use this treatment on these types of sites if conifer growth inhibition and mortality cannot be tolerated.

**AQUATIC USE SECTION**

**USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS FOR AQUATICS**

**In the state of New York, Aquatic Uses are Not Allowed.**

Applications may only be made for the control of undesirable emergent and floating aquatic vegetation in and around standing and flowing water, including estuarine and marine sites. Applications may be made to control undesirable wetland, riparian and terrestrial vegetation growing in or around surface water.

Aerial application is restricted to helicopter only.

Application of this product can only be made by federal or state agencies, such as Water Management District personnel, municipal officials and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or those agencies who are licensed or certified as aquatic pest control practitioners and are authorized by the state or local government.

Applications to private water: Applications may be made to private waters that are still, such as ponds, lakes and drainage ditches where there is minimal or no outflow to public waters.

Application to public waters: Applications may be made to public waters such as ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, canals, streams, rivers, and other slow-moving or quiescent bodies of water for control of aquatic weeds or for control of riparian and wetland weed species.

Consult local state fish and game agency and water control authorities before applying this product to public water. Permits may be required to treat such water.

Recreational Use of Water in Treatment Area: There are no restrictions on the use of water in the treatment area for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.

Livestock Use of Water in/from Treatment Area: There are no restrictions on livestock consumption of water from the treatment area.

**Precautions for Potable Water Intakes:** Do not apply this product directly to water within one-half mile upstream of an active potable water intake in flowing water (i.e., river, stream, etc.) or within one-half mile of an active potable water intake in a standing body of water such as lake, pond or reservoir. To make aquatic applications around and within one-half mile of active potable water intakes, the water intake must be turned off during application and for a minimum of 48 hours after the application. These aquatic applications may be made only in the cases where there are alternative water sources or holding ponds, which would permit the turning off of an active potable water intake for a minimum period of 48 hours after the applications. Note: Existing potable water intakes which are no longer in use, such as those replaced by connections to a municipal water system, are not considered to be active potable water intakes. This restriction does not apply to intermittent, inadvertent over spray of water in terrestrial use sites.

**APPLICATION TO WATERS USED FOR IRRIGATION**

The use of treated waters on irrigated crops within 120 days of treatment is prohibited.

**Seasonal Irrigation Water:** This product may be applied during the off-season to surface waters that are used for irrigation on a seasonal basis, provided that there is a minimum of 120 days between product application and the treated water for irrigation purposes or until product residue levels are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1.0 ppb or less.

**Irrigation Canals/Ditches:** Do not apply this product to irrigation canals/ditches unless the 120-day restriction on irrigation water usage can be observed or product residue levels are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1.0 ppb or less. Do not apply this product to dry irrigation canals/ditches.

**Quiescent or Slow Moving Waters:** In lakes and reservoirs DO NOT apply this product within one (1) mile of an active irrigation water intake during the irrigation season. Applications less than one (1) mile from an active irrigation water intake may be made during the off-season, provided that the irrigation intake will remain active for a minimum 120 days after application or until product residue levels are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1.0 ppb or less.

**Moving Water:** Do not apply within one-half mile downstream of an active irrigation water intake. When making applications upstream from an active irrigation water intake, the intake must be turned off for a period of time sufficient to allow the upstream portion of treated water to completely flow past the irrigation intake before use can resume. Shut off time will be determined by the speed of water flow and the distance and length of water treated upstream from the intake. Consult local, state and/or federal authorities before making any applications upstream from an active irrigation water intake.

**Use Sites:** This product is an aqueous solution to be mixed with water and a surfactant and applied as a spray solution to control floating and emergent undesirable vegetation (see AQUATIC WEEDS CONTROLLED section and the ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED section) in or in near bodies of water which may be flowing, non-flowing, or transient. This product may be applied to specified aquatic sites that include lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, swamps, irrigation canals, reservoirs, estuaries, bays, brackish water, transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic sites and seasonal wet areas. See AQUATIC USE section of this label for precautions, restrictions, and instructions on aquatic uses.

Read and observe the following directions if aquatic sites are present in terrestrial non-crop areas and are part of the intended treatment area:

**Herbicidal Activity:** This product will control most annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in addition to many brush and vine species with some residual control of undesirable species that germinate above the waterline. This product is readily absorbed through emergent leaves and stems and is translocated rapidly throughout the plant, with complete kill of plants occurring through emergent leaves and stem. Treated plants stop growing soon after spray application. Chlorosis appears first in the newest leaves, and necrosis spreads from this point. In perennials, the herbicide is translocated into, and kills, underground or submerged storage organs, which prevents regrowth. Chlorosis and tissue necrosis may not be apparent in some plants for one to two or more weeks after application. Complete kill of plants may not occur for several weeks. Performance of this product may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 2 hours of application. This product does not control plants which are completely submerged or have a majority of their foliage under water.

**Application Methods:** This product must be applied to the emergent foliage of the target vegetation and has little to no activity on submerged aquatic vegetation. Product concentrations resulting from direct application to water are not expected to be of sufficient concentration or duration to provide control of target vegetation. Application should be made in such a way as to maximize spray interception by the target vegetation while minimizing the amount of over spray that enters the water. For maximum activity, weeds should be growing vigorously at the time of application and the spray solution should include a surfactant (See ADJUVANTS section for specific recommendations). This product may be selectively applied by using low-volume directed application techniques or may be broadcast-applied by using ground equipment, watercraft or by helicopter. In addition, this product may also be used for cut stump, cut stem and frill and girdle treatments within aquatic sites (see AERIAL APPLICATIONS and GROUND APPLICATIONS sections for additional details).

This product should be applied with surface or helicopter application equipment in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. When applying by helicopter, follow directions under the AERIAL APPLICATIONS section of this label; otherwise refer to section on GROUND APPLICATIONS when using surface equipment.

Applications made to moving bodies of water should be made while travelling upstream to prevent concentration of this herbicide in water. Do not apply to bodies of water or portions of bodies of water where emergent and/or floating weeds do not exist.

When application is to be made to target vegetation that covers a large percentage of the surface area of impounded water, treating the area in strips may avoid oxygen depletion due to decaying vegetation. Oxygen depletion may result in the suffocation of some sensitive aquatic organisms. Do not treat more than one half of the surface area of the water in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outward in bands to allow aquatic organisms to move into untreated areas.  

Apply this product at 1 to 3 pints per acre depending on species present and weed density. Do not exceed the maximum label rate of 3 pints per acre (1.5 lb. ai/a) per use. The high-or labeled rates for heavy weed pressure. Consult the AQUATIC WEEDS CONTROLLED section and the ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED section of this label for specific rates.

This product may be applied as a draw down treatment in areas described above. Apply this product to weeds after water has been drained and allow 14 days before reintroduction of water.

**AQUATIC SPECIES CONTROLLED**

This product will control the following target species as specified in the INSTRUCTIONS section of the label. Rates are expressed in terms of product volume for broadcast applications and as a percent solution for directed applications including spot treatments. For percent solution applications, DO NOT apply more than the equivalent of 1.5 quarts of this product per acre.
### Floating Species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>INSTRUCTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duckweed</td>
<td>Lemna minor</td>
<td>1 – 1½ pints/acre (1% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant Duckweed</td>
<td>Spirodela polygona</td>
<td>1 – 1½ pints/acre (1% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frobit</td>
<td>Lemna gibba</td>
<td>½ – 1 pint/acre (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatterdock</td>
<td>Nuphar lutea</td>
<td>Apply a tank-mix of 1-2 pints/acre of this product + 4-6 pints/acre glyphosate (0.5% this product + 1.5% glyphosate) in 100 GPA water for best control. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Hyacinth</td>
<td>Eichhornia crassipes</td>
<td>1 – 1½ pints/acre (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water to actively growing foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Lettuce</td>
<td>Pistia stratiotes</td>
<td>½ – 1 pint/acre (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Emerged Species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>INSTRUCTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alligatorweed</td>
<td>Alternanthera philoxeroides</td>
<td>½ – 2 pints/acre (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage. Tank-mix with glyphosate is NOT recommended, and may reduce alligatorweed control, requiring higher product rates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrowhead</td>
<td>Sagittaria spp.</td>
<td>½ – 1 pint/acre (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacopa, Lemon</td>
<td>Bacopa spp.</td>
<td>½ – 1 pint/acre (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrot Feather</td>
<td>Myriophyllum aquaticum</td>
<td>Must be foliation above water for sufficient product uptake. Apply 1 – 2 pints to actively growing foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennywort</td>
<td>Hydrocotyle spp.</td>
<td>½ – 1 pint/acre (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickerelweed</td>
<td>Pontederia cordata</td>
<td>1 – 1½ pints/acre (1% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Iris</td>
<td>Iris pseudacorus</td>
<td>2 – 3 pints/acre (1.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water with a high quality ‘sticker’ adjuvant. Ensure good coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Primrose</td>
<td>Ludwigia uruguayensis</td>
<td>2 – 3 pints/acre (1.5% solution), ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage. Tank-mix with glyphosate is NOT recommended and may reduce water primrose control.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Terrestrial/Marginal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>INSTRUCTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soda Apple</td>
<td>Solanum tamnifolium</td>
<td>1 pint/acre applied to foliage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamboo, Japanese</td>
<td>Phyllostachys spp.</td>
<td>1½ – 2 pints/acre applied to the foliage when plant is actively growing. Before setting seed head. More foliage will result in greater herbicide uptake, resulting in greater root kill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian Pepper</td>
<td>Schinus terebinthifolius</td>
<td>1 – 2 pints/acre applied to foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattail</td>
<td>Typha spp.</td>
<td>1 – 2 pints (1% solution) applied to actively growing, green foliage after full leaf elongation. Lower rates will control cattail in the north; higher rates are needed in the south.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Tallow Tree</td>
<td>Sapium sebiferum</td>
<td>8 – 12 ounces applied to foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cogongrass</td>
<td>Imperata cylindrica</td>
<td>Burn foliage, till area, that Fall spray 1 quart/acre this product + MSO applied to new growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordgrass, prairie</td>
<td>Spartina spp.</td>
<td>2 – 3 pints applied to actively growing foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutgrass</td>
<td>Zoysia matrella</td>
<td>2 – 3 pints applied to actively growing foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elephant Grass, Napier Grass</td>
<td>Andropogon purpurascens</td>
<td>½ pints/acre applied to actively growing foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowering Rush</td>
<td>Butomus umbellatus</td>
<td>1 – ½ pints applied to actively growing foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant Reed, Wild Cane</td>
<td>Arundo donax</td>
<td>2 – 3 pints/acre applied in spring to actively growing foliage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Terrestrial/Marginal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>INSTRUCTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Golden Bamboo</td>
<td>Phyllostachys aurea</td>
<td>1½ – 2 pints/acre applied to the foliage when plant is actively growing before plants set seed heads. More foliage will result in greater herbicide uptake, resulting in greater root kill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junglerice</td>
<td>Echinochloa colonum</td>
<td>½ – 2 pints applied to actively growing foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knotweed, Japanese (see Fallopia japonica)</td>
<td>Polygonum cuspidatum</td>
<td>½ – 2 pints/acre applied postemergence to actively growing foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melaleuca, Paperbark Tree</td>
<td>Melaleuca quinquenervia</td>
<td>For established stands, apply 2 pints/acre of this product + 6 pints/acre glyphosate + spray adjuvant. For best results, use 4 quarts/A methylelated seed oil as an adjuvant. For ground foliar application, uniformly apply to ensure 100% coverage. For broadcast foliar treatment, apply aerially in a minimum of two passes at 10 gallons/acre applied cross treatment. For spot treatment, use a 25% solution of this product + 25% solution of glyphosate + 1.25% MSO in water applied as a frill or stump treatments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutgrass; Killip’s opt</td>
<td>Cyperus rotundus</td>
<td>1 pint of this product + 1 quart/acre MSO applied early postemergence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutsedge</td>
<td>Cyperus spp.</td>
<td>1 – 1½ pints postemergence to foliage or pre-emergence incorporated, non-incorporated pre-emergence applications will not control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phragmites; Common Reed</td>
<td>Phragmites australis</td>
<td>½ – 2 pints/acre applied to actively growing, green foliage after full leaf elongation, ensure 100% coverage. If stand has a substantial amount of old stem tissue, mow or burn, allow to regrow to approximately 5’ tall before treatment. Lower rates will control phragmites in the north; higher rates are needed in the south.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison Hemlock</td>
<td>Conium maculatum</td>
<td>1 pint of this product + 1 quart/acre MSO applied pre-emergence to early postemergence to rossette prior to flowering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Loosestrife</td>
<td>Lythrum salicaria</td>
<td>½ pints/acre applied to actively growing foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed canarygrass</td>
<td>Phalaris arundinacea</td>
<td>½ – 2 pints/acre applied to actively growing foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose, swamp</td>
<td>Rosa palustris</td>
<td>1 – ½ pints/acre applied to actively growing foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian-Olive</td>
<td>Elaeagnus angustifolia</td>
<td>2 – 1½ pints/acre or a 1% solution, applied to foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saltcedar, Tamarisk</td>
<td>Tamarix species</td>
<td>Aerial apply 1 quart of this product + 0.25% v/v NS applied to actively growing foliage during flowering. For spot spraying, use 1% solution of this product + 0.25% v/v NS and spray to wet foliage. After application, wait at least two years before disturbing treated saltcedar. Earlier treatment can reduce overall control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoothweed</td>
<td>Polygonum spp.</td>
<td>1 pint/acre applied early postemergence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumac</td>
<td>Rhus spp.</td>
<td>1 – 1½ pints/acre applied to foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp Morning Glory; Water Spinach; Kangkong</td>
<td>Ipomoea aquatica</td>
<td>½ – 1 pint/acre of this product + 1 quart/acre MSO applied early postemergence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torpedo Grass</td>
<td>Paspalum repens</td>
<td>2 pints (1 – 1½ solution), ensure good coverage to actively growing foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Top; Hoary Cress</td>
<td>Cardaria draba</td>
<td>1 – 1 pint/acre of this product applied to actively growing foliage, ensure good coverage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow</td>
<td>Salix spp.</td>
<td>1 – ½ pints/acre of this product applied to actively growing foliage, ensure good coverage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not approved for use in California.

### TANK MIXES

This product may be tank mixed with other aquatic use herbicides for the control of emergent and floating aquatic vegetation provided that the tank mix herbicide label does not prohibit such mixing. Consult manufacturer's labels for specific rates and weeds controlled. Always follow the more restrictive label instructions and restrictions when making an application involving tank mixes.

### TANK MIXES FOR WEED AND BRUSH CONTROL

This product may be tank mixed with other registered herbicide products to provide control of species tolerant to this product.

Consult manufacturer’s labels for specific rates and weeds controlled. Always follow the more restrictive label when making an application involving tank mixes. Tank mixing with 2,4-D or products which contain 2,4-D could result in reduced performance of this product when 2,4-D is used at high rates.

### INVERT EMULSIONS

This product can be applied as an invert emulsion. Consult the invert chemical label for proper mixing directions.
FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS UNDER PAVED SURFACES
This product can be used under asphalt, pond liners and other paved areas ONLY in industrial
sites or where the pavement has a suitable barrier along the perimeter that prevents
encroachment of roots of desirable plants.

This product should be used only where the area to be treated has been prepared according to
good construction practices. If rhizomes, stolons, tubers or other vegetative plant parts are
present in the site, they should be removed by scalping with a grader blade to a depth sufficient
to ensure their complete removal.

IMPORTANT: Paving should follow applications of this product as soon as possible. DO NOT
where the chemical may contact the root of desirable trees or other plants.

The product is not recommended for use under pavement on residential properties such as
driveways or parking lots, nor is it recommended for use in recreational areas such as under
bike or jogging paths, golf cart paths, or tennis courts, or where the landscape plantings could be anticipated.

Injury or death of desirable plants may result if this product is applied where roots are present
or where they may extend into the treated area. Roots of trees and shrubs may extend a considen-
table distance beyond the branch extremities or so-called drip line.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR PAVED SURFACES:
Applications should be made to the soil surface only when final grade is established. Do not
move soil following application of this product. Apply this product in sufficient water (at least 100
gals. per acre) to ensure thorough and uniform wetting of the soil surface, including the shoulder areas. Add this product at a rate of 3 pints per acre (1.1 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet) to clean water in the spray tank during the filling operation. Agitate before spray-
ing.

If the soil is not moist prior to treatment, incorporation of this product is needed for herbicide
activation. This product can be incorporated into the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches using a
rototiller or disc. Rainfall or irrigation of 1 inch will also provide uniform incorporation. Do not allow treated soil to wash or move into untreated areas.

FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN UNIMPROVED
DORMANT BERMGRAASS AND BAHIAGRASS
This product may be used on unimproved dormant bermgras and bahiagrass turf on
roadsides and utility rights-of-way. The application of this product on established common and
coastal bermsgrass and bahiagrass provides control of labeled broadleaf and grass weeds. Competition from these weeds is eliminated, releasing the bermsgrass and bahiagrass.

Treatment of bermsgrass with this product results in a compacted growth habit and seed-
head inhibition.

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment using at least 10 gallons of water
per acre with a spray pressure 20 to 50 psi.

IMPORTANT: Temporary yellowing of grass may occur when treatment is made after growth
commences. DO NOT add surfactant in excess of the specified rate (1 fluid ounce per 25 gal-
lons of spray solution). DO NOT APPLY to grass during its first growing season. DO NOT
APPLY to grass that is under stress from drought, disease, insects, or other causes.

DOSEAGE RATES AND TIMING:
Bermudagrass – Apply this product at 3 to 6 fluid ounces per acre when the bermudagrass is
dormant. Apply this product at 3 to 4 fluid ounces per acre after the bermudagrass has reached full green-up. Applications made during green-up will delay green-up. Include a sur-
factant in the spray solution (see IMPORTANT statement above).

For additional pre-emergence control of annual grasses and small seeded broadleaf weeds, add Endurate® or Pendulum® herbicide at the rate of 3.3 to 6.6 pounds per acre. Consult the Endurate® or Pendulum® label for weeds controlled and for other use directions and pre-
cautions.

For control of johnsongrass in bermudagrass turf, apply this product at 4 fluid ounces per acre
plus a registered herbicide with addition of an approved surfactant. For additional control of broadleaves and vines, a registered herbicide may be added to the above mix at the rate of 1 to 2 pints per acre. Observe all precautions and restrictions of the labels.

Bahiagrass – Apply this product at 2 to 4 fluid ounces per acre when the bahiagrass is dor-
mant or after the grass has initiated green-up but has not exceeded 25% green-up. Include in the
spray solution a surfactant (See Adjuvant section for specific recommendations on sur-
factants).

WEEDS CONTROLLED
Bedstraw (Galium spp.)
Bishopweed (Ptilimmon capitalecum)
Buttercup (Ranunculus parviflorus)
Carolina geranium (Geranium carolinianum)
Fescue (Festuca spp.)
Foxtail (Setaria spp.)
Little barley (Hordeum pusillum)
Seeding johnsongrass (Sorghum halepense)
Wild carrot (Daucus carota)
White clover (Trifolium repens)
Yellow woodsrrell (Oxalis stricta)

GRASS GROWTH AND SEEDHEAD SUPPRESSION
This product may be used to suppress growth and seedhead development of certain turfgrasses
in unimproved areas. When applied to desirable turf, this product may result in temporary turf
damage, desiccation and/or desiccation. Effects to the desirable turf may vary with environmental
conditions. For optimum performance, application should be made prior to culm elongation.

Applications may be made before or after mowing. If applied prior to mowing, allow at least three
days of active growth before mowing. If following a mowing, allow sufficient time for the grasses
to recover before applying this product or injury may be amplified.

DO NOT APPLY to turf under stress (drought, cold, insect damaged, etc) or severe injury or
death may occur.

Bermudagrass – Apply this product at 3 to 4 fluid ounces per acre from early green-up to
prior to seedhead initiation. DO NOT add a surfactant for this application.

Cool Season Unimproved Turf – Apply this product at 1 fluid ounce per acre plus 0.25%
nonionic surfactant. For increased suppression, this product may be tank-mixed with other
products suitable for this use.

Tank-mixes may increase injury to desired turf. Consult each product label for recommended
turf species and other use directions and precautions. Tank mixes with 2.4-D or products con-
taining 2,4-D at higher rates may decrease the effectiveness of this product.

TOTAL VEGETATION CONTROL WHERE BAREGROUND IS DESIRED
This product is an effective herbicide for preemergence or postemergence control of many annu-
al and perennial broadleaf and grass weeds where bare ground is desired. This product is
particularly effective on hard-to-control perennial grasses. This product at 0.75 to 3 pints per acre
can be used alone or in tank mix with Durion, Simazine, Vanquish®, or other registered herbicides
labeled for use in this way. The degree and duration of control are dependent on the rate of this product
used, tank-mix partner, the volume of carrier, soil texture, rainfall and other conditions.

Consult manufacturer’s labels for specific rates and weeds controlled. Always follow the more restric-
tive label when making an application involving tank-mixes.

Applications of these products may be made anytime of the year. Use equipment calibrated to
deliver desired gallons per acre spray volume and uniformly distribute the spray pattern
over the treated area.

Postemergence Applications: Always use a spray adjuvant (See ADJUVANTS section of this
product) and making a postemergence application. For optimum performance on tough to
control annual grasses, apply 100 gallons per acre or less. For spot treatments, this product
may be used as a follow-up treatment to control escapes or weed encroachment in a bare
ground situation. To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix in each gallon of water 0.5 to
2.5% of this product plus an adjuvant.

FOR SPOT TREATMENT WEED CONTROL IN GRASS PASTURE AND RangelAND
For the control of undesirable vegetation in grass pasture and rangeland the product may be
applied as a spot treatment at a rate of 1 to 24 fluid ounces of product per treated acre using
any of the described ground application methods. Spot applications to grass pasture and range-
land may not exceed more than one tenth of the area to be grazed or cut for hay. See
appropriate sections of this label for specific use directions for the application method and veg-
etation control desired. DO NOT apply more than 48 fluid ounces per acre per year.

Grazing and haying restrictions: There are no grazing restrictions following application of this product. DO NOT cut forage grass for hay for seven days after application of this product.

GUIDELINES FOR RangelAND USE
This product may be applied to rangeland for the control of undesirable vegetation in order to
achieve one or more of the following vegetation management objectives:
1. The control of undesirable (non-native, invasive and noxious) plant species.
2. The control of undesirable vegetation in order to aid in the establishment of desirable range-
land plant species.
3. The control of undesirable vegetation in order to aid in the establishment of desirable range-
land vegetation following a fire.
4. The control of undesirable vegetation for purposes of wildlife fuel reduction.
5. The release of existing desirable rangeland plant communities from the competitive pres-
sence of undesirable plant species.
6. The control of undesirable vegetation for purposes of wildlife habitat improvement.

To ensure the protection of threatened and endangered plants when applying this product to
rangeland:
1. Federal agencies must follow NEPA regulations to ensure protection of threatened and
endangered plants.
2. State agencies must work with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the Service’s designated
state conservation agency to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
3. Other organizations or individuals must operate under a Habitat Conservation Plan if threat-
ened or endangered plants are known to be present on the land to be treated.

ROTATIONAL CROP INSTRUCTIONS
Rotational crops may be planted twelve months after applying this product at the specified
pasture and rangeland rate. Following twelve months after an application of this product, and
before planting any crop, a successful field bioassay must be completed. The field bioassay
consists of a test strip of the intended rotational crop planted in the previously treated area in
the grass pasture/rangeland and grown to maturity. The test strip should include low areas and
knolls, and include variations in soil type and pH within the treated area. If no crop injury is
observed in the test strip, the intended rotational crop may be planted.

Use of this product in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth or
rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors
make it possible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore,
rotational crop injury is always possible.

ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED
In terrestrial sites, this product will provide preemergence or postemergence control with
rotation in combination with the specific target vegetation species at the rates listed. Residual control
refers to control of newly germinating seedlings in both annuals and perennials. In general,
annual weeds may be controlled by preemergence or postemergence applications of this
product. For established biennials and perennials postemergence applications of this
product are recommended.
The rates shown below pertain to broadcast applications and indicate the relative sensitivity of these weeds. The relative sensitivity should be referenced when preparing low volume spray solutions (see Low Volume section of Ground Applications): low volume applications may provide control of the target species with less product per acre than is shown for the broadcast treatments. This product should be used only in accordance with the directions on this label.

The relative sensitivity of the species listed below can also be used to determine the relative risk of causing non-target plant injury if any of the below listed species are considered to be desirous within the area to be treated.

Resistant Biotypes: Naturally occurring biotypes (a plant within a given species that has a slightly different, but distinct, genetic makeup from other plants of the same species) of some of the weeds listed on this label may not be effectively controlled. If naturally occurring resistant biotypes are present in an area, this product should be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control.

### GRASSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>GROWTH HABIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual bluegrass</td>
<td>(Poa annua)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadleaf signalgrass</td>
<td>(Brachiaria platyphylla)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada bluegrass</td>
<td>(Poa compressa)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downy brome</td>
<td>(Bromus tectorum)</td>
<td>A/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fescue</td>
<td>(Festuca spp.)</td>
<td>A/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail</td>
<td>(Setaria spp.)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian ryegrass</td>
<td>(Lolium multiflorum)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsonsgrass</td>
<td>(Sorghum halepense)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky bluegrass</td>
<td>(Poa pratensis)</td>
<td>A/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovegrass</td>
<td>(Eragrostis spp.)</td>
<td>A/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Napier grass</td>
<td>(Pennisetum purpureum)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchardgrass</td>
<td>(Dactylis glomerata)</td>
<td>A/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paragras</td>
<td>(Brachiaria mutica)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quackgrass</td>
<td>(Agropyron repens)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandbur</td>
<td>(Cenchrus spp.)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand dropseed</td>
<td>(Sporobolus cryptandrus)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth brome</td>
<td>(Bromus inermis)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasseygrass</td>
<td>(Paspalum urvillei)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild oats</td>
<td>(Avena fatua)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whisgrass</td>
<td>(Panicum capillare)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Apply 1.0 – 1.5 pints per acre**

- Barnyardgrass (Echinochloa crus-galli)
- Beardgrass (Andropogon spp.)
- Broccograss, Annual (Poa annua)
- *Bulrush (Scirpus validus) A/P
- Cheat (Bromus secalinus) A
- Crabgrass (Digitaria spp.) A
- Crowfootgrass (Dactyloctenium aegyptium) A
- Fall panicum (Panicum dichotomiflorum) A
- Giant Reed (Arundo donax) A
- Goosegrass (Eleusine indica) A
- Ichgrass (Rottboellia exaltata) A
- Junglerice (Elechinochloa colomun) A
- Lovegrass (Eragrostis spp.) A
- *Maidencane (Panicum hemitomon) A
- Paniceum, Broamtop (Panicum tenuiflorum) A
- Paniceum, Texas (Panicum texanum) A
- Prairie threeae (Aristida oligantha) P
- Reed canarygrass (Phalaris arundinacea) P
- Sandbur, Field (Cenchrus incertus) A
- Signalgrass (Brachiaria platyphylla) A
- Torpedograss (Panicum repens) A
- Wild barley (Hordeum spp.) A
- Wooly Cupgrass (Erochloa villosa) A

**Apply 2.0 – 3.0 pints per acre**

- Bahiggrass (Paspalum notatum) P
- Bermudagrass¹ (Cynodon dactylon) P
- Big bluestem (Andropogon gerardii) P
- Catall (Typha spp.) P
- Cogongrass (Imperata cylindrica) P
- Dallisgrass (Paspalum dilatum) P
- Feathertop (Pennisetum viridulatum) P
- Guineaegrass (Panicum maximum) P
- Phragmites (Phragmites australis) A
- Prairie cordgrass (Spartina pectinata) P
- Saltgrass¹ (Distichlis stricta) P
- Sand dropseed (Sporobolus cryptandrus) P
- Spragleaf (Leptochloa spp.) A
- Timothy (Phleum pretense) P
- Wirestem muhly (Muhlenbergia frondosa) P

### BROADLEAF WEEDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>GROWTH HABIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alligatorweed</td>
<td>(Alternanthera philoxeroides)</td>
<td>A/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burdock</td>
<td>(Arctium spp.)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosegrass</td>
<td>(Eleusine indica)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camphorweed</td>
<td>(Heterotheca subaxilariis)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Apply 1.0 – 1.5 pints per acre**

- Arrowweed (Chenopodium floridum) A
- Canada thistle (Cirsium arvense) A
- Giant ragweed (Ambrosia trifida) A
- Grey tuffflower (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum) P
- Little mallow (Malva parviflora) B
- Milkweed (Asclepias spp.) A
- Primrose (Oenothera biennis) A
- Russian knapweed (Centaurea repens) P
- Silverleaf nightheather (Solanum elegans) A
- Sowthistle (Sonchus spp.) A
- Texas thistle (Cirsium texanum) A

### VINES AND BRAMBLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>GROWTH HABIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field bindweed</td>
<td>(Polygonum aviculare)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedge bindweed</td>
<td>(Polygonum aviculare)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Apply 0.5 pint per acre**

- Swamp bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis) A
- Crossylea sequoia A

**Apply 1.0 – 1.5 pints per acre**

- Wild buckwheat (Polygonum convolvulus) P

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¹Denotes biotypes that are resistant to this product.

2Grasses and broadleaf weeds are listed alphabetically by common name and then genus.
Greenbrier (Smilax spp.)
Honeysuckle (Lonicera spp.)
Morning glory (Ipomoea spp.)
Poison ivy (Rhus radicans)
Redvine (Brunchis chinoidea)
Wild rose (Rosa spp.)
Including: Multiflora rose (Rosa multiflora)
McCartney rose (Rosa bracteata)