

SANDBUR & CRABGRASS PREVENTER

For pre-emergent weed control in turfgrasses, landscape or grounds maintenance, noncropland areas and ornamental production

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	WT BY %
Pendimethalin, N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2, 6-dinitrobenzenamine	38.7%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	61.3%
TOTAL	100.0%

(1 gallon contains 3.8 lbs. of microencapsulated pendimethalin in an aqueous carrier.)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
<p>Have the product label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.</p>	

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

EPA Reg. No.: 70506-230-89442

This product is manufactured by: **Prime Source, LLC 10025 US Hwy. 264 Alternate, Middlesex, NC 27557**

This information is for promotional purposes only. Space considerations may require information to be omitted. Always refer to the actual package for complete label verbiage. This product may not yet be available or approved for sale or use in your area.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instruction 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 or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Engineering Controls

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Endangered Species Protection

This product may have effects on federally listed threatened or endangered plant species or their critical habitat. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection bulletin for the county or parish in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county or parish has a Bulletin, and to obtain the Bulletin, consult <https://www.epa.gov/endangered-species>, or call 1-844-447-3813 no more than 6 months before using this product. Applicators must use Bulletins that are in effect in the month in which the pesticide will be applied. New Bulletins will generally be available from the above sources 6 months before their effective dates.

If endangered plant species occur in proximity to the application site, the following mitigation measures are required:

- If applied by ground, leave an untreated buffer zone of 200 feet. The product must be applied using a low boom (20 inches above the ground) and ASABE fine to medium/coarse nozzles.
- If applied by air, leave an untreated buffer zone of 170 feet. Must use straight-stream nozzles (D-6 or larger); wind can be no more than 8 mph, and release height must be 15 feet or less.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at time of herbicide application.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

UPI does not authorize the use of this product in manufacturing, processing or preparing custom blends with other products for application to turf or ornamentals.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the state or tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Do not apply **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** in greenhouses, shadehouses or other enclosed structures.

Not for use for commercial seed production.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL OR CROP INJURY.

MODE OF ACTION

Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer is a meristematic inhibitor that interferes with the plant cellular division or mitosis and cell elongation in the growing points of shoots and roots of susceptible weeds. When susceptible weeds germinate in the treated area, they contact the herbicide and both shoot and root growth stops. Translocation of the herbicide within the plant is limited. Affected weeds die shortly after growth is stopped, usually before emergence from the soil.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

APPLICATION USE SITES - for preemergence control of grasses and certain broadleaf weed species as they germinate.

Turfgrass sites (golf courses, lawns, sod farms and other turf areas) and landscape ornamental maintenance areas. Such sites include, but are not limited to: grounds or lawns around residential and commercial establishments, multifamily dwellings, military and other institutions, parks, airports, roadsides, schools, picnic grounds, athletic fields, houses of worship, cemeteries, golf courses, prairie grass areas and sod farms.

Grounds maintenance in areas such as parking lots, driveways and roadsides, alley ways, bike and jogging paths, vacant lots, buildings, stone gardens and gravel yards, markers and fence lines, and mulch beds. It may be used under asphalt or concrete treatments as part of a site preparation program.

Noncropland areas such as railroad, utility, highway, and pipeline rights-of-way, highway guardrails, delineators, and sign posts, bridge abutments and approaches, utility substations, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, storage areas, fence rows, windbreaks and shelterbelts, paved or gravel surfaces, and established wildflower plantings where weed control is desired.

Bulb plantings, non-bearing fruit and nut tree nurseries, conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries and tree plantations for site preparation and maintenance. Applications can be made on, but are not limited to, plant species listed on this label such as trees, shrubs, groundcovers, perennials, bulbs, ornamental grasses and bedding plants.

In and around field, liner and container ornamental production.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer will not control established weeds. Therefore, areas to be treated should be free of established weeds at the time of treatment, or use **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** together with herbicides registered for postemergence use in managed turf sites, landscape ornamentals and in other noncropland areas. Consult the labels of those herbicides for suggested treatments, rates to be used and precautions or restrictions for use in these areas. The efficacy of **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** will be best if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, weed control may be erratic.

When applied according to label directions and under normal growing conditions, **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** or **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** tank-mix combinations will not cause crop injury. Over-application can cause crop stand loss, crop injury, or soil residues. Uneven application can decrease weed control or cause crop injury.

Seedling diseases, cold weather, excessive moisture, high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought can weaken seedlings and plants, and increase the possibility of plant damage from **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer**.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer may be applied in a tank mix or a sequential application with other herbicides registered for use in a given crop. Refer to the companion label for weeds controlled in addition to **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** alone.

When using tank mixtures or sequential applications with **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer**, always read the companion product label(s) to determine the specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage. In addition, follow all precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that may apply to specific products. Always follow the most restrictive label.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water or liquid fertilizer and agitate. Before mixing **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** or **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** tank mixtures in liquid fertilizer, refer to appropriate label sections for directed uses in liquid fertilizer, application instructions, and compatibility determinations.

2. Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer

When using **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** alone, add **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** to the partially filled tank while agitating and then fill the remainder of the tank with water or liquid fertilizer.

3. Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer Tank Mixes

Add the tank mixture ingredients in the order listed below before adding **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer**:

- (a) **Wettable Powder (WP) formulations** - make a slurry of the WP in water (1:2 ratio). Add the slurry slowly into the partially filled tank while agitating.
- (b) **Dry Flowable (DF)/Water Dispersible Granule (WDG) formulations** - add the granules to the partially filled tank while agitating. Make a slurry of the granules in water before adding to liquid fertilizer.
- (c) **Flowable (F) formulations** - add the F formulation to the partially filled tank while agitating.
- (d) Add **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** to the partially filled tank while agitating.
- (e) **Water Soluble Concentrate (WSC) formulations** - add the WSC formulation to the partially filled tank while agitating.
- (f) **Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC) formulations** - add the EC formulation to the partially filled tank while agitating.

Fill the remainder of the tank with water or liquid fertilizer while agitating.

4. Maintain continuous agitation while adding herbicides and until spraying is completed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, agitate thoroughly to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed.

5. BACKPACK SPRAYER

Begin with a clean spray tank. Fill the spray tank one-half full with clean water and add the required amount of **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer**. Cap sprayer and agitate to ensure mixing. Uncap sprayer and finish filling tank to desired level. Cap sprayer and agitate again. During application it is desirable to agitate the mixture on occasion to ensure mixing. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, agitate thoroughly before spraying is resumed.

6. LIQUID FERTILIZERS

Before mixing, always test small quantities using a simple jar test. Add the required amount of **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** to a half filled spray tank while agitating; then add the fertilizer product. Complete filling spray tank to desired level.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

GROUND APPLICATIONS

Apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in sufficient water per acre to uniformly treat the area, using a spray pressure of 25 to 50 psi. Suggested spray volumes are 20 - 200 gpa for professional turfgrass, landscape and ornamental applications and 10-200 gpa for all other noncrop applications such as roadsides, utility rights-of-way or soft-residual bareground applications. Maintain continuous agitation during spraying with good mechanical or bypass agitation. Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above those listed. Do not apply when winds may cause drift.

Avoid contact of spray solution with driveways, stone, wood, or other porous surfaces. If contact occurs, rinse immediately with water to avoid staining. Do not mechanically scrub until the surface area is thoroughly rinsed. Allow treated turfgrass to dry before entering to avoid staining onto non-treated surfaces.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

Apply uniformly in 5 or more gallons of water per acre. Take care to minimize drift. Do not apply during periods of gusty winds or when wind conditions favor drifting. Spray drift can cause injury to sensitive crops. To avoid overlapping and possible crop injury, use a flagman or an automatic mechanical flagging unit on the aircraft.

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 decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops:

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Observe more stringent state regulations. The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information presented below.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE:

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest 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 produce 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 Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using lowdrift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT

Do not apply at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Increase swath adjustment distance with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Do not apply when wind is below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Do not apply during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common 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 layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE AREAS

Apply the pesticide only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Table 1. RESIDENTIAL, GOLF COURSE, COMMERCIAL AND OTHER NON-RESIDENTIAL TURFGRASS USES

Application Rates For Preemergence Weed Control

Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer¹				
Turfgrass Species	Weeds	fl. oz.	pints	Comments
		Product per 1,000 sq. ft.	Product per acre	
COOL SEASON GRASSES				
Bluegrass, Kentucky Fescue, Fine Fescue, Tall Ryegrass, Perennial	Barnyardgrass Crabgrass Evening Primrose Fall Panicum Foxtail Hop Clover Knotweed Oxalis <i>Poa annua</i> Prostrate Spurge Purslane	All Turf Uses:		Make a repeat application of 2.2 to 3.1 pints/A (0.86 to 1.1 oz/1000 sq. ft.) after 5-8 weeks for extended control or where heavy weed infestations are expected.
		1.1 to 1.6 fl oz	3.1 to 4.2 pints	
		Initial application before weed germination in spring.		
Goosegrass		Residential and Sod Farm Turf Uses Only²:		Make a repeat application of 3.1 pints/Acre (1.1 oz/1000 sq. ft.) if the lower rate was used initially or for extended goosegrass control after 5-8 weeks.
		1.1 to 1.6 fl oz	3.1 to 4.2 pints	
		Golf Course, Commercial and Other Non-Residential Turf Uses Only:		
		1.1 to 2.3 oz	3.1 to 6.3 pints	
		Initial application before weed germination in spring.		
Chickweed Corn Speedwell Cudweed Henbit Lawn Burweed <i>Poa annua</i> ¹		All Turf Uses:		Apply in late summer or early fall before weed germination. Apply a repeat application of 3.1 to 4.2 pints (1.1 to 1.6 oz/1,000 sq. ft.) after 5-8 weeks for extended <i>Poa annua</i> control.
		.1 to 1.6 fl oz	3.1 to 4.2 pints	
Bentgrass or established <i>Poa annua</i> ³ (1/2 inch height or taller)	Barnyardgrass Crabgrass Evening Primrose Fall Panicum Foxtail Hop Clover Knotweed <i>Poa annua</i> Oxalis Prostrate Spurge Purslane	All Turf Uses (Non-Greens and Tees):		Make a repeat application of 2.2 to 3.1 pints/Acre (0.86 to 1.1 oz/1000 sq. ft.) after 5-8 weeks for extended control or where heavy weed infestations are expected.
		1.1 fl oz	3.1 pints	
		Initial application before weed germination in spring.		
Goosegrass		All Turf Uses (Non-Greens and Tees):		Apply a repeat application of 3.1 pts/Acre (1.1 oz/1000 sq. ft.) for extended goosegrass control after 5-8 weeks.
		1.1 fl oz	3.1 pints	
		Initial application before weed germination in spring.		
Chickweed Corn Speedwell Cudweed Henbit Lawn Burweed <i>Poa annua</i>		All Turf Uses (Non-Greens and Tees):		Apply in late summer or early fall before weed germination.
		1.1 to 1.6 fl oz	3.1 to 4.2 pints	

Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer ¹					
Turfgrass Species	Weeds	fl. oz.	pints	Comments	
		Product per 1,000 sq. ft.	Product per acre		
WARM SEASON GRASSES					
Bahia grass Bermudagrass Buffalograss Centipedegrass Fescue, Tall <i>Paspalum</i> , seashore St. Augustinegrass Zoysiagrass	Barnyardgrass Crabgrass Evening Primrose Fall Panicum Foxtail Hop Clover Knotweed <i>Poa annua</i> Oxalis Prostrate Spurge Purslane	Residential and Sod Farm Turf Uses Only:		Make a repeat application of 2.2 to 3.1 pints/A (0.86 to 1.1 oz/1000 sq. ft.) after 5-8 weeks for extended control or where heavy weed infestations are expected.	
		1.1 to 1.6 fl oz	3.1 to 4.2 pints		
		Golf Course, Commercial and Other Non-Residential Turf Uses Only:			
		1.1 to 2.3 fl oz	3.1 to 6.3 pints		
	Initial application before weed germination in spring.				
	Goosegrass	All Turf Uses (Non-Greens and Tees):			An additional application of 3.1 pt/Acre (1.1 oz/1000 sq. ft.) may be made for extended goosegrass control 8 weeks after the second application.
		1.1 fl oz	3.1 pints		
		Golf Course, Commercial and Other Non-Residential Turf Uses Only:			
	Apply before weed germination in spring. Make a second application at 3.1 pints (1.1 oz/1000 sq.ft.) 5-8 weeks later.				
	Chickweed Corn Speedwell Cudweed Henbit Lawn Burweed <i>Poa annua</i>	All Turf Uses:			Apply in late summer or early fall before weed germination. Make a repeat application of 3.1 to 4.2 pints (1.1 to 1.6 oz/1,000 sq. ft.) 5-8 weeks for extended <i>Poa annua</i> control.
1.1 to 1.6 fl oz		3.1 to 4.2 pints			

¹ Do not use more than 4.2 pints (2.1 quarts) per acre per application on residential and sod farm turfgrass.

Do not use more than 6.3 pints (3.1 quarts) per acre per application on golf course turfgrass, commercial or other non-residential turfgrass.

² Residential is defined as turf in any residential situation as well as home lawns, schools, parks and playgrounds.

³ **Not for use** on bentgrass or *Poa annua* greens or tees.

The efficacy of **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** is best if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, weed control may be erratic.

To prevent establishment of weeds along the edges of treated area it may be necessary to overlap the spray three to six inches onto sidewalks or driveways, etc., to ensure effective application rates in these especially vulnerable sites. Where temporary discoloration of pavement is undesirable, do not rub or scrub surface, but rinse area immediately using a heavy spray of water to avoid staining. Allow treated turfgrass to dry before entering to avoid staining non-treated surfaces.

TURFGRASS TANK MIXES

Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer can be mixed with postemergence herbicides to control emerged weeds in non-residential turfgrasses. For annual grass control, applications can be made with DRIVE® or MSMA to control emerged weeds.

Broadleaf weeds can be controlled using Trimec, Three Way, 2-4,D and other similar products.

Before tank mixing, perform a simple jar test to insure compatibility of herbicides.

Refer to manufacturers' labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before tank mixing with **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** and follow those that are most restrictive.

TURFGRASS RESTRICTIONS

- Use on well established turfgrass with a dense and uniform stand. If turf has been thinned or damaged due to winter injury, excessive moisture, etc., allow turf to recover before application.
- On newly planted areas, do not apply until the turfgrass has filled in and has been mowed at least four times. Applications made to overseeded warm-season turfgrasses may cause thinning or injury of the overseeded species.
- Do not use on bentgrass or Poa annua greens and tees or injury may occur.
- Delay reseeding or winter overseeding of treated turfgrass for at least three (3) months following the last **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** application.
- Delay sprigging turfgrass for five (5) months after application.

LANDSCAPE AND GROUNDS MAINTENANCE

Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer can be incorporated into landscape and grounds maintenance programs to provide extended preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in areas such as mulch beds, parking areas and roadsides, fencelines and borders, and around statuary or monuments. Ensure that these areas are free of emerged weeds before application. To remove emerged weeds either cultivate or tank mix **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** with a postemergence product labeled for such use.

Not all ornamental species or cultivars of species have been tested for plant safety. Refer to the list of ornamental plant species found in this label. While **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** may be used on plant species not listed on this label, a small number of plants should be tested at the specified rate to evaluate suitability before a broad-use application is made.

Refer to **Table 2. Application Rates for Weed Control in Ornamental Plantings, Tree Plantations and Other Noncropland Areas**. Avoid contact of spray solution with stone, wood, or other porous surfaces as staining may occur. Rinse surfaces immediately using a heavy spray of water to avoid staining.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTINGS AND TREE PLANTATIONS INCLUDING NONCROPLAND AREAS

Use **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** for grounds maintenance in noncropland areas, preemergence control of the weed species listed in and around established tree plantations for site preparation, and maintenance and conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries and pulpwood and fiber farms. **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** may be used for hardwood and conifer regeneration on conservation reserve program (CRP) land. **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** can also be used in Christmas trees and non-bearing fruit and nutcrops and vineyards established, or bulb and wildflower field plantings, and in and around established ornamentals planted in noncropland areas such as highway rights-of-way and utility substations. **Refer to Table 2. Application Rates for Weed Control in Ornamentals Plantings, Tree Plantations and Other Noncropland Areas**.

Applications at planting or to established trees: When applying at planting, it is important that slit closure be achieved to prevent **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** from directly contacting the tree roots or being washed into the root zone via the open slit or root stunting may occur. Refer to section on **Instructions and Restrictions in Landscape and Ornamental Plantings** before making an application.

For postemergence control of weeds, use tank-mix combinations of **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** plus VANTAGE®, Roundup®, Finale®, or other labeled herbicides. Refer to approved labeling for species lists. Determine rates for the tank mix compounds from the product labels of both **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** and partner herbicides before use. Take care to prevent combination sprays from direct contact with desirable foliage or injury may result. **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** plus diuron or simazine combinations will broaden weed control spectrum, however, use of combinations may restrict **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** usage in sensitive areas. Refer to manufacturers' labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before use and follow those that are most restrictive.

ORNAMENTAL BULBS

Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in ornamental bulbs listed under the Perennial Section on the label (crocus, daffodil [narcissus], gladiolus, lilies, tulip, etc.). Apply **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** before, during or after bulb emergence. If weeds have already germinated add a labeled postemergence herbicide to control emerged weeds.

WILDFLOWERS

Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in plantings of wildflowers listed in the Perennial section on the label. Those perennial species noted (*Black-eyed Susan, California Poppy, Coreopsis, Oxeye Daisy, etc.) have been evaluated for plant tolerance to applications of **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** at 4.2 pints (2.1 quarts) per acre. **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** may be applied to established perennial wildflowers before emergence of weeds or wildflowers. For wildflowers being established from seed, apply **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** no sooner than 4 weeks after wildflowers have emerged but before weed germination. If weeds have already germinated, add a labeled postemergence product to control emerged weeds. Refer to all label restrictions before making an application.

Due to the diversity of species and varieties which exist in areas where wildflowers are grown, the response to **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** may vary greatly. Test desirable species carefully to determine if area-wide applications can be made.

NON-BEARING FRUIT AND NUT CROPS AND VINEYARDS

Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer may be applied for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds on the following non-bearing crops:

Almond	Citrus	Olive	Pistachio
Apple	Fig	Peach	Plum
Apricot	Grape	Pear	Prune
Cherry	Nectarine	Pecan	Walnut, English

NON-CROPLAND WEED CONTROL

Use **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate on noncropland areas such as railroad, utility, highway, and pipeline rights-of-way, highway guardrails, delineators, and sign posts, utility substations, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, fence rows, storage areas, windbreaks and shelterbelts.

INDUSTRIAL (UNIMPROVED) TURF

Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer will provide preemergence control of the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed in **Weed Species Controlled** section of this label that might germinate in established grasses in rights-of-way, roadsides, construction sites, parks, substations or lots.

Apply before weeds germinate. A postemergence herbicide such as 2,4-D, DRIVE®, VANTAGE®, MSMA, or similar products may be tank mixed to control established weeds. Apply according to label instructions for the respective products and follow the most restrictive wording.

TOTAL VEGETATION CONTROL

Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer may be tank mixed with ARSENAL®, SAHARA®, PLATEAU®, VANTAGE®, Roundup® PRO, Karmex®, Finale®, Oust®, diuron, glyphosate or other products to provide bare ground, or total vegetation control. **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** can be used to provide greater plant selectivity in areas where such action may be desired. Such sites might have roots of landscape vegetation, ornamentals, or desirable trees encroaching into the treated zone. Refer to tank mix partner labels regarding effects on desirable plants. Do not tank mix with ARSENAL, SAHARA or PLATEAU herbicides in California.

Applications may be made to existing weeds controlled by the partner herbicide. Determine rates from the product labels before use. Follow the most restrictive label instructions.

For Kochia control, use a combination of **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** with ARSENAL herbicide or diuron if control has been a problem for other herbicides.

TABLE 2. APPLICATION RATES FOR WEED CONTROL IN LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS, TREE PLANTATIONS, AND OTHER NONCROP AREAS*

For preemergence control of the weed species listed, apply **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** as follows:

Length of Control	Product per Acre	Product per 1000 sq. ft.
Short Term Control (2-4 months)	2.1 Quarts	1.6 fl. oz.
Long Term Control (6-8 months)	4.2 Quarts	3.2 fl. oz.

*For all turfgrass weed control rates, refer to Table 1 instructions.

For extended weed control, repeat applications of **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** can be made.

INSTRUCTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

LANDSCAPE AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTINGS¹

Site	Application Instructions and Restrictions
Landscape Plantings ²	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Do not apply to newly-transplanted ornamentals until plants have been watered and soil has been thoroughly packed and settled around roots.Apply as a directed or over-the-top spray.Use the lowest labeled rate when making applications to annuals. Repeat applications can be made for extended landscape weed control.
Ornamental Bulbs ³	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer may be applied to bulb species listed on the label.Apply before, during or after bulb emergence, but not during bloom.
Wildflowers ³	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer may be applied in plantings of wildflowers listed on the label. Refer to specific instructions for rate and plant tolerance.For wildflowers being established from seed, apply at 4 weeks after wildflowers have germinated, but before weed seed germination.

¹ Plant only those desirable plant species listed on this label into soil treated the previous season with Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer or injury may occur.

² Do not treat plants grown for food or feed. Do not use treated plants for food or feed.

³ Before treating a large number of plants, spray a few plants and observe for 1-2 months for plant damage before full-scale application.

HAND-HELD SPRAY EQUIPMENT:

Use table 2 above to determine the amount of **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** to be applied per 1000 square feet, in sufficient water for thorough coverage without runoff. Calibration of backpack or other hand-held equipment will vary with each operator. Determine the amount of water needed to treat 1000 square feet before mixing the spray solution. Follow information in **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS** section of this label.

Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer will not control established weeds. If weeds germinate before activation of herbicide, shallow cultivate to destroy existing weeds or, where practical, remove by hand. Any necessary cultivation must be shallow. **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** may be used together with herbicides registered for postemergence use (i.e. glyphosate or Finale) for the control of established weeds. Do not apply sprays containing glyphosate or Finale over the top of desirable plants. A **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** treatment may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on the **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** label.

The efficacy of **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** will be best if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. Erratic weed control may result if **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days. The following grass and broadleaf weeds are controlled by preemergence treatments of Sandbur & **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** at the above-specified rates:

GRASSES CONTROLLED

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>
Johnsongrass (from seed)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>
Lovegrass (from seed)	<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.
<i>Panicum</i> , Browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>
<i>Panicum</i> , Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
<i>Panicum</i> , Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Sandbur, Field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Sprangletop, Mexican	<i>Leptochloa uninervia</i>
Sprangletop, Red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>
Woolly Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED

Common Name	Scientific Name
Burweed, Lawn	<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, Hop	<i>Trifolium procumbens</i>
Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.
Evening primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>
Filaree	<i>Erodium</i> spp.
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
Speedwell, Corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Spurge, Annual	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
Woodsorrel, Yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>

COMMERCIAL ORNAMENTAL PRODUCTION

USE INFORMATION

Application Use Sites: Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer can be used in and around field, liner and container ornamental production.

Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer sprays may be used around and over the top of the established plants listed in **Table 4** of this label. However, not all varieties or strains of the plant species listed have been tested. Refer to ornamental instructions and restrictions in this label before any application of **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer**. Unintentional consequences such as crop injury may result because of certain environmental or growing conditions, manner of use or application. Therefore, before treating a large number of plants, spray a few plants and observe for plant damage before full-scale application.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer will not control established weeds. Therefore, ensure that areas to be treated are free of established weeds at the time of treatment, or **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** may be used together with herbicides registered for postemergence use in ornamentals and vegetation control sites. Consult the labels of those herbicides for suggested treatments, rates to be used and precautions or restrictions for use in these areas.

The efficacy of **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** will be best if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, erratic weed control may result.

Applied according to label directions and under normal growing conditions, **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** or **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** tank-mix combinations will not cause crop injury. Over-application can result in crop stand loss, crop injury, or soil residues. Uneven application can decrease weed control or cause crop injury.

Seedling diseases, cold weather, excessive moisture, high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought can weaken seedlings and plants, and increase the possibility of plant damage from **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer**.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

Apply uniformly with properly calibrated ground equipment in suggested spray volumes of 20-200 gpa for ornamental applications to uniformly treat the area with a spray pressure of 25 to 50 psi. Maintain continuous agitation during spraying with good mechanical or bypass agitation. Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above those specified. Avoid application when winds may cause drift.

Avoid contact of spray solution with driveways, stone, wood, or other porous surfaces. Rinse immediately with water to avoid staining. Avoid mechanically scrubbing until surface area is thoroughly rinsed using a heavy spray of water.

INSTRUCTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS¹ IN PRODUCTION ORNAMENTALS

Do not apply in greenhouses, shadehouses or other enclosed structures.

Site	Application Instructions and Restrictions
Newly-Transplanted Field-Grown Nursery Stock ^{2,3}	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do not make over-the-top applications at time of field transplanting. Use shielded sprayer until plantings have been established for one (1) year or more in the field. 2. Do not apply until transplants have been watered and soil has been thoroughly packed and settled around transplants. Take care to ensure there are no cracks in the soil where Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer could come into contact with the roots. 3. DO NOT apply during bud swell, bud break or at time of first flush of new growth. 4. Direct sprays away from graphed or budded tissue on transplants at all times.
Newly-Transplanted Container-Grown Nursery Stock ^{2,3}	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do not apply until transplants have been watered and soil has been thoroughly packed and settled around transplants. Care must be taken to ensure there are no cracks in the soil where Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer could come into contact with the roots. 2. For container grown ornamentals, delay first application of the product to bareroot liners for two (2) weeks after transplanting. 3. Do not apply during bud swell, bud break or at time of first flush of new growth. 4. Direct sprays away from graphed or budded tissue on transplants at all times.
Established Container, or Field-Grown Nursery Stock ^{2,3}	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do not apply during bud swell, bud break or at time of first flush of new growth. 2. Apply as a directed or over-the-top spray. 3. If newly budded or graphed rootstock, make an application using a shielded sprayer. 4. Take care to ensure there are no cracks in the soil where Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer could come into contact with the roots.
Bare Ground for Container Placement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply to soil then water in (including mulch, gravel, wood chips, or other permeable base), replace containerized ornamentals onto pad.

¹ Plant only those desirable plant species listed on this label into soil treated the previous season with **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** or injury may occur.

² Before treating a large number of plants, spray a few plants and observe for 1-2 months for plant damage before full-scale application.

³ Do not treat plants grown for food or feed. Do not use treated plants for food or feed.

Refer to **Table 3. Application Rates for Weed Control in Production Ornamentals.**

Refer to Table 3. Application Rates for Weed Control in Production Ornamentals.

ORNAMENTAL TANK MIXES

Emerged weeds in ornamentals can be controlled using tank mixes containing VANTAGE®, Roundup®, Finale®, Ornamec®, Gallery®, Princep®, and other similar products. Do not apply sprays containing Roundup or Finale over the top of ornamental plants.

Before tank mixing, perform a simple jar test to insure compatibility of herbicides.

Refer to manufacturers' labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before tank mixing with **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** and follow those that are most restrictive.

CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS

Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer may be used in and around Christmas tree plantations. **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** may be applied at planting or to established trees. When making an application at planting, it is important that slit closure be achieved to prevent **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** from directly contacting the tree roots or being washed into the root zone via the open slit or root stunting may occur.

For postemergence control of weeds, use tank-mix combinations of **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** plus VANTAGE, Roundup, Finale, or other labeled herbicides. Refer to approved labeling for species information. Determine rates for the tank-mix compounds from the product labels of both **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** and partner herbicides before use. Precaution must be exercised to prevent combination sprays from direct contact with desirable foliage or injury may result. **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** plus diuron or simazine combinations will broaden weed control spectrum; however, use of combinations may restrict **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** usage in sensitive areas. Refer to manufacturers' labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before use and follow those that Refer to **Table 3. Application Rates for Weed Control in Production Ornamentals.**

VEGETATION CONTROL IN ORNAMENTAL PRODUCTION

Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer may be used for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate on noncropland areas such as sign posts, pumping installations, fence rows, storage areas, and windbreaks and shelterbelts. **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** may be tank mixed with VANTAGE, Roundup PRO, Karmex^{®3}, Finale^{®4}, diuron, glyphosate or other products to provide bare ground or total vegetation control, or can be used to provide greater plant selectivity in areas where such action may be desired. Such sites might have roots of landscape vegetation, ornamentals, or desirable trees encroaching into the treated zone. Refer to tank mix partner labels regarding effects on desirable plants. Applications may be made to existing weeds controlled by the partner herbicide. Determine rates from the product labels before use. Follow the most restrictive label instructions. Refer to **Table 3. Application Rates For Weed Control In Production Ornamentals.**

Table 3. APPLICATION RATES FOR WEED CONTROL IN PRODUCTION ORNAMENTALS*

For preemergence control of the weed species listed, apply **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** at the following rates:

Length of Control	Product per Acre	Product per 1000 sq. ft.
Short Term Control (2-4 months)	2.1 Quarts	1.6 fl. oz.
Long Term Control (6-8 months)	4.2 Quarts	3.2 fl. oz.

*For extended weed control, repeat applications of **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** can be made.

HAND-HELD SPRAY EQUIPMENT:

Use the table above to determine the amount of **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** to be applied per 1000 square feet. The amount of water used for the application is not critical but should be sufficient for thorough coverage without runoff. Calibration of backpack or other hand-held equipment will vary with each operator. Determine the amount of water needed to treat 1000 square feet before mixing the spray solution. Follow information in **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS** section of this label.

Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer will not control established weeds. If weeds germinate before activation of herbicide, shallow cultivate to destroy existing weeds or, where practical, remove by hand. Any cultivation must be shallow. **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** may be used together with herbicides registered for postemergence use (i.e. Roundup or Finale) for the control of established weeds. Do not apply sprays containing Roundup or Finale over the top of desirable plants. A **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** treatment may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on the **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** label.

The efficacy of **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** will be improved if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. Erratic weed control may result if **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days.

The following grass and broadleaf weeds are controlled by preemergence treatments of **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** at the above-specified rates:

GRASSES CONTROLLED

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Lovegrass (from seed)	<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>	<i>Panicum</i> , Browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.	<i>Panicum</i> , Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	<i>Panicum</i> , Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	Sandbur, Field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	Sprangletop, Mexican	<i>Leptochloa uninervia</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Sprangletop, Red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>	Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>
Johnsongrass (from seed)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Woolly Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>		

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Burweed, Lawn	<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>	Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Chickweed, Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Clover, Hop	<i>Trifolium procumbens</i>	Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.	Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Eveningprimrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	Speedwell, Corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Filaree	<i>Erodium</i> spp.	Spurge, Annual	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Woodsorrel, Yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>		

Table 4. ORNAMENTAL SPECIES

Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer sprays may be used around and over the top of the established plants listed below. Refer to Ornamental Instructions and Restrictions before application. Refer to **Table 3. Application Rates For Weed Control Production Ornamentals.**

TREES

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Alder, European Black	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Apple	<i>Malus</i> spp.	Gum, Black	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Arborvitae, American	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Gum, Sour	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Arbutus	<i>Arbutus</i> spp.	Haw, Black	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>
Ash, Red	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Aspen, Bigtooth	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Hemlock, Eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Aspen, Quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Holly, American	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Basswood	<i>Tilia</i> spp.	Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Birch, European Weeping	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Lilac, Common	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>	Lilac, Japanese Tree	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>
Buckeye, Red	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	Linden	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
Cedar, White	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Magnolia, Saucer	<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>
Chamaecyparis, Boulevard	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Cherry, Black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Magnolia, Star	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>
Cherry, Choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Maidenhair Tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Cherry, Kwanzan	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Cherry, Nanking	<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>	Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Crabapple	<i>Malus</i> spp.	Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Crepe Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Nannyberry, Rusty	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>
Cryptomeria, Japanese Cedar	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Oak, Chinquapin	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>
Cypress, Bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Oak, Live	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Oak, Red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Dogwood, Korean	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Oak, Swamp Chestnut	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Oak, Water	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
Dogwood, Shrub	<i>Cornus</i> spp.	Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus japonica</i>	Oak, Willow	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
Elm, Winged	<i>Ulmus alata</i>	Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Eucalyptus (Silver-dollar) tree	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix</i> spp.
Fir, Balsam	<i>Abies balsamae</i>	Palm, Fan	<i>Washingtonia</i> spp.
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Palm, Pindo	<i>Butia</i> spp.
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>	Palm, Washington	<i>Washingtonia</i> spp.
Fir, White	<i>Abies concolor</i>	Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Franklinia	<i>Franklinia</i> spp.	Pear, Bradford	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Bradford'
Fringe tree	<i>Chlonenthus retusus</i>	Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>

TREES (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Pine, Austrian	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Sequoia, Giant	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>
Pine, Italian Stone	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>
Pine, Loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>
Pine, Monterey	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Spruce, Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Pine, Red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Spruce, Dwarf Alberta	<i>Picea glauca</i> 'albertiana'
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Pine, White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Plum, Purple Leaf	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Poplar, Black	<i>Populus nigra</i>	Trachycarpus	<i>Trachycarpus</i> spp.
Redcedar, Eastern	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Tulip tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Redcedar, Western	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Walnut, Black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Red Ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> 'Rosea'	Willow, Weeping	<i>Salix babylonica</i>
Redwood, Dawn	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>

SHRUBS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Abelia, Glossy	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Holly, Savannah	<i>Ilex attenuata</i>
Alder, Witch	<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i>	Holly, Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Aucuba, Gold	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Honeysuckle, Bush	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.	Hopseed Bush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Bamboo, Heavenly	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Hopbush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis gladwynensis</i>	Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> sp.
Blue Indigo Bush	<i>Dalea gregii</i>	Juniper, Chinese	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> v. pfitzer
Bottlebrush, Lemon	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Juniper, Shore	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>
Boxwood, Common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Juniper, Trailing	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Laurel, Cherry	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Brittlebush	<i>Encelia farinosa</i>	Laurel, Mountain	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Laurel, Otto Luyken	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Laurel, Schipka	<i>Prunus schipkanensis</i>
Cape Jasmine	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
Cassia, Feathery	<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>	Lavender, English	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>
Cordyline	<i>Cordyline</i> spp.	Leucothoe	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>
Correa	<i>Correa</i> spp.	Leucothoe, Coast	<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Lilac, Cut-leaf	<i>Syringa laciniata</i>
Cotoneaster, Bayberry	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Lily-of-the-Nile	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
Cotoneaster, Rock	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Mahonia	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Cypress, Italian	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Mock Orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Myrtle, Compact	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
Deutzia, Slender	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	Myrtle, Wax	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Dogwood, Red Twig	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Elaeagnus	<i>Elaeagnus ebbingei</i>	Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Escallonia	<i>Escallonia fradesii</i>	Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Osmanthus	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Euonymus, Golden	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Palm, European Fan	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>
Euonymus, Winged	<i>Euonymus alata</i>	Palm, Mediterranean Fan	<i>Chamaerops</i> spp.
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Phlox, Prickly	<i>Leptodactylon californicum</i>
Forsythia, Border	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Photinia, Fraser	<i>Photinia x Fraseri</i>
Fragrant Olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	Pieris, Japanese	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Fuschia, California	<i>Zauschneria californica</i>	Pine, Mugo	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Plum, Natal	<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>
Hawthorne, Indian	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Privet, California	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Privet, Glossy	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Privet, Variegated	<i>Ligustrum sinensis</i>
Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Privet, Waxleaf	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Holly, Fosters	<i>Ilex attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'	Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>

SHRUBS (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Quince, Flowering	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>	Viburnum	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>
Ranger, Texas	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>	Vitex	<i>Vitex</i> spp.
Redroot	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.	Weigela	<i>Weigela florida</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Wild Lilac	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Robira	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Wisteria	<i>Wisteria</i> spp.
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Xylosma	<i>Xylosma congestum</i>
Spice Plant	<i>Illicium parviflorum</i>	Yellowbells	<i>Tecoma stans</i>
Spiraea	<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>	Yew*	<i>Taxus media</i>
Spiraea, Anthony Waterer	<i>Spiraea X bumalda</i>	Yew, Japanese*	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>
Spiraea, Japanese	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Yew, Southern*	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
Sweet Bay	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Yucca, Adam's Needle	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>
Trumpet Bush	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Yucca, Weeping	<i>Yucca pendula</i>
Verbena, Lemon	<i>Aloysia triphylla</i>		

* Do not apply **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** during spring growth or injury to terminals may occur.

GROUND COVERS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Ajuga	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Mondograss	<i>Ophiopogon japonica</i>
Baby Sun Rose	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>	Morning glory	<i>Convolvulus</i> spp.
Beach Strawberry	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>	Myoporum	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>
Capweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Cinquefoil, Spring	<i>Potentilla verna</i>	Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Coyotebrush, Dwarf	<i>Baccharis pitularis</i>	Red Apple	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>
Daisy, Trailing African	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Rosemary	<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>
Dymondia	<i>Dymondia margaretae</i>	Rose-Of-Sharon	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Gazania	<i>Gazania splendens</i>	Sand Strawberry	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>
Iceplant, Large Leaf	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Sedum	<i>Sedum spurium</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>	St. Johnswort, Creeping	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Ivy, Geranium	<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>	Stonecrop	<i>Sedum spurium</i>
Jasmine, Asiatic	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Verbena, Peruvian	<i>Verbena peruviana</i>
Jasmine, Primrose	<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>	Vervain	<i>Verbena peruviana</i>
Jessamine, Carolina	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Vetch, Crown	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Manzanita, Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Vinca	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Miscanthus	<i>Miscanthus</i> spp.	Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>

PERENNIALS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Acacia	<i>Acacia redolens</i>	Carex	<i>Carex</i> spp.
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus</i> spp.	Chincherinchee	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>
Aster, New York	<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>	Clover, Crimson†	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>
Aster, Stokes	<i>Stokesia laevis</i>	Columbine	<i>Aquilegia 'McKana Giant'</i>
Astilbe (False Spirea)	<i>Astilbe</i> spp.	Columbine	<i>Aquilegia x hybrida</i>
Avens	<i>Geum triflorum</i>	Coreopsis (tickseed)†	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i>	Crinum Lily	<i>Crinum</i> spp.
Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Crocus	<i>Crocus</i> spp.
Beard-Tongue	<i>Penstemon</i> spp.	Daffodil	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.
Bellflower	<i>Campanula</i> spp.	Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.
Bellflower, Willow	<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	Fairy Duster	<i>Calliandra eriophylla</i>
Bird of Paradise	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>	Fern, Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>
Black-eyed Susan†	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Fern, Boston	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>
Blanket Flower†	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	Fern, Hay-scented	<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>
Blanket Flower†	<i>Gaillardia x grandiflora</i>	Fern, Leatherleaf*	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>
Bleeding Heart	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>	Fortnight Lily	<i>Moraea</i> spp.
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
California Poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	Freesia	<i>Freesia x hybrida</i>
Calla Lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Gaillardia	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>
Canna, Common Garden	<i>Canna generalis</i> 'Lucifer'	Geum	<i>Geum</i> spp.

PERENNIALS (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.	Palm, Washington	<i>Washington robusta</i>
Heather, Dwarf	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Peony, Chinese	<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i>
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.	Purple Coneflower†	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
Indian Blanket†	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	Purple Gay-feather	<i>Liatris pycnostachys</i>
Iris, Japanese	<i>Iris kaempferi</i>	Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>
Lantana, Weeping	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Rodgersia	<i>Rodgersia henricie</i>
Leopards Bane	<i>Doronicum cordatum</i>	Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Lily	<i>Lilium</i> spp.	Sedge	<i>Carex</i> spp.
Liriope, Big Blue	<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Shasta Daisy†	<i>Chrysanthemum x superbum</i>
Liriope, Creeping	<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Statice	<i>Limonium latifolia</i>
Liriope, Variegated	<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Statice, German	<i>Goniolimon tartaricum</i>
Moonbeam	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	Sweet Flag	<i>Acorus calamus</i>
Montbretia	<i>Crocsmia crocosmiiflora</i>	Tickseed†	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Mugwort, Western	<i>Artemesia ludoviciana</i>	Texas Bluebonnet	<i>Lupinus texensis</i>
Nightshade	<i>Solanum</i> spp.	Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.
Orchid, Peacock	<i>Acidanthera bicolor</i>	Wonder Flower	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>
Oxeye Daisy†	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	Yarrow†	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Palm, Areca	<i>Chysoalidocarpus lutescens</i>	Zephyr Lily	<i>Zephyranthes</i> spp.
Palm, Pygmy Date	<i>Phoenix roebelenae</i>		

* Applications of **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** to immature ferns (during periods of new growth of fronds) may result in some injury.

† These plants have shown tolerance to **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** applications of 4.2 pints (2.1 quarts) in wildflower plantings established from seed.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Beach Grass	<i>Ammophila breviligulata</i>	Reed Canary Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Fescue, Blue	<i>Festuca glauca</i>	Reed, Giant	<i>Arundo</i> spp.
Fescue, Sheep	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Ribbon Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Tufted Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>		

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Ageratum	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Gazania, Trailing	<i>Gazania rigens leucolaena</i>
Alyssum*	<i>Alyssum saxatile</i>	Gloxinia	<i>Gloxinia simningia</i>
Anemone, Poppy-flowered	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>	Kale, Ornamental	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Artemesia	<i>Artemesia</i> spp.	Marigold, African	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>
Balloonflower	<i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>	Moss Rose*	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Begonia*	<i>Begonia</i> spp.	Mum, Garden	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Cabbage, Ornamental	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Periwinkle*	<i>Vinca major</i>
Caladium	<i>Caladium</i> spp.	Periwinkle, Rose	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Cast-Iron Plant	<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	Petunia*	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
China Aster*	<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>	Plumosa Cockscomb	<i>Celosia cristata</i>
Crocsmia, Montebretia	<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Portulaca*	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Dahlia*	<i>Dahlia</i> spp.	Salvia*	<i>Salvia splendens</i>
Dianthus	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Dusty Miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	Statice*	<i>Limonium</i> spp.
Gayfeather	<i>Liatris</i> spp.	Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Gazania, Treasure Flower	<i>Gazania rigens</i>	Vinca*	<i>Vinca major</i>

* Do not apply **Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer** sooner than four weeks after transplanting for these annuals. Use the lower labeled rate.

Sandbur & Crabgrass Preventer may be used on plant species not listed on this label. Determine the suitability for such uses by treating a small number of such plants at the specified rate. Evaluate treated plants 1-2 months following treatment for possible injury.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: DO NOT STORE BELOW 15° F. Extended storage at temperatures below 15° F can result in the formation of crystals on the bottom of container. If crystallization does occur, store the container on its side at room temperature (70° F) and rock occasionally until crystals dissolve.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse after emptying, then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Containers less than or equal to 5 gallons: triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a rinse tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Containers larger than 5 gallons: triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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