

This is a specimen label, intended for use only as a guide in providing general information regarding use of this product. As labels are subject to revision, always carefully read and follow the label on the product container.

Sethoxydim E♦Pro

Herbicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Sethoxydim: 2-[1-(ethoxyimino)butyl]-5-[2-(ethythio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one* 13.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 87.0%

TOTAL: 100.0%

*Equivalent to 1.0 pound of sethoxydim per gallon.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

EPA Reg. No. 79676-4

EPA Est. No. indicated by the 8th digit of the batch number on this package.
(A) = 4-NY-001; (C) = 5905-GA-001; (D) = 5905-IA-001

Product of Japan.
Formulated in the United States with U.S. and imported ingredients.

Manufactured for:
Etigra
501 Cascade Pointe Lane
Suite 103
Cary, NC 27513
www.etigra.com
REV 0107



FIRST AID	
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • 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 on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.	

**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)

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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 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

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

ENDANGERED SPECIES CONCERNS

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of Federal law.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Sethoxydim E-Pro Herbicide is a selective, broad spectrum, postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds in alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, citrus, clover, corn (Poast® protected), cotton, peanuts, sainfoin, soybean, turf, ornamentals, nonfood and noncrop sites listed on this label. Sethoxydim E-Pro does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds. Essentially, all grass crops, such as sorghum, corn, small grains, and rice, as well as ornamental grasses, such as turf, are susceptible to Sethoxydim E-Pro. A program for total vegetation suppression may necessitate the use of a broadleaf herbicide. Any combination treatment using Sethoxydim E-Pro either tank mixed or sequential should be tested to determine if seedhead growth suppression is maintained without increased injury or discoloration to tall fescue or other desired plant species. A reduction in grass competition may make certain broadleaf weeds appear more prominent or may allow new weeds to germinate.

Mode of Action

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

Crop Tolerance

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

Notice to user: Due to variability within species, and in application techniques and equipment, and the number of tank mix combinations, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not Sethoxydim E-Pro can safely be used on all varieties and species of nonbearing food crops, trees, shrubs, ornamentals, bedding plants, ground covers, nursery, wildflowers, Christmas trees, turf and other nonfood crops under all conditions. It is recommended that the professional user determine if Sethoxydim E-Pro can be used safely before broad use by applying the recommended use rate of Sethoxydim E-Pro under the conditions expected to be encountered on a small test area. Any adverse effects should be visible within 7 days.

Resistance

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

Irrigation

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

Coverage

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

Cultivation/Mowing

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

Cleaning Spray Equipment

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

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 decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

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

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information** section below.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information:

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. Increase water volume to at least 10 gallons of water per acre if grass foliage or crop canopy is dense.
- 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. Use up to 40 psi.
- 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 the recommended practice. Significant deflection from 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 low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift. Use only diaphragm-type nozzles that produce fan spray patterns.

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

Applications should not be made 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 downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, 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. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. DO NOT apply Sethoxydim E-Pro by aircraft when wind is blowing more than 10 mph.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should 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

Applications should not occur 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

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). DO NOT apply Sethoxydim E-Pro by air if sensitive species are within 200 feet downwind.

COMPATIBILITY TEST FOR TANK MIX COMPONENTS

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

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

Mixing Order

- Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean spray tank half-full of clean water.
- Products in PVA bags.** Rinse the tank thoroughly before adding any material in PVA bags as boron residue will prevent adequate mixing. Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
- Water-dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
- Water-soluble products**
- Emulsifiable concentrates** (Sethoxydim E-Pro)
- Water-soluble additives**
- Remaining quantity of water**

Maintain constant agitation during application.

APPLICATION AND USE DIRECTIONS FOR:

Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Citrus, Clover, Corn (Poast Protected™), Cotton, Peanuts, Sainfoin and Soybeans

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Applications can be made to actively growing weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications at the rates and growth stages listed in Tables 1, 2 and 3, unless instructed differently in the Crop-Specific Information section of this label. The most effective weed control will result from making postemergence applications of Sethoxydim E-Pro early, when weeds are small. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and may prevent adequate control.

Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast)

Do not apply Sethoxydim E-Pro when conditions favor drift from target area or when wind speed is greater than 10 mph.

Water Volume: Use 5-20 gallons of spray solution. In the West and in the high and Rolling Plains Region (see the REGIONAL DESCRIPTIONS section following Table 1 of this label), DO NOT use less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Spray Pressure: Use 40-60 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line). When crop and weed foliage are dense, use a maximum of 20 gallons of water and 60 psi.

Application Equipment: Use standard high-pressure pesticide flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced up to 20" apart. DO NOT use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles as erratic coverage can cause inconsistent weed control. When tall weeds such as volunteer corn are to be controlled, the boom should be high enough to cover the entire plant. Refer to the nozzle manufacturer's directions for recommended height. When a crop such as cotton is 24" or taller and the grasses are below the crop canopy, use drop nozzles to ensure good coverage of the grass species. DO NOT use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers or wiping applicators.

Ground Application (Banding)

Sethoxydim E-Pro may be applied by banding to control annual grasses. Banding is not recommended for perennial grasses.

Follow **Ground Application (Broadcast)** instructions for band applications. When applying Sethoxydim E-Pro by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Bandwidth in inches} \\ \text{Row width in inches} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{Broadcast rate} \\ \text{per acre} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Banding herbicide} \\ \text{rate per acre} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Bandwidth in inches} \\ \text{Row width in inches} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{Broadcast volume} \\ \text{per acre} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Banding water} \\ \text{volume per acre} \end{array}$$

Spot or Small Area Application

DO NOT make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatments. When using knapsack sprayers or high-volume spray equipment with hand guns or other suitable nozzle arrangements, prepare a 1-1.5% solution of Sethoxydim E-Pro Herbicide in water unless otherwise specified under specific crops. Use a concentration of 0.5% for Dash® HC and Sundance® HC spray adjuvants, or 1% for oil concentrate. Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of Sethoxydim E-Pro and the amount of Dash® HC, Sundance® HC or oil concentrate in water according to Tables 5 and 6.

Table 1. Standard Application Rates and Timing – Annual Grasses

All application rate and timing recommendations are based on growing region. Therefore, refer to the growing region descriptions below to ensure application accuracy. Follow the Application Rate and Timing tables for your region only. Refer to Table 7 for the maximum allowable use rates for specific crop and use sites.

Annual Grasses	Midwest, South, and Northeast		West & High and Rolling Plains	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
Crabgrass, Large ¹	6"	1.5	4"	2.25
Crabgrass, Smooth ¹	6"	1.5	4"	2.25
Cupgrass, Southwestern	–	–	8"	2.25
Cupgrass, Woolly	8"	1.5	–	–
Fescue, Tall (seedling)	6"	2.25	–	–
Foxtail, Giant	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
Foxtail, Green	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
Foxtail, Yellow	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
Goosegrass	6"	1.5	4"	2.25
Itchgrass	4"	3.0	–	–
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
Junglerice	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
Lovegrass	6"	2.25	–	–
Millet, Wild Proso	10"	0.75	10"	1.5
Oats, Tame	6"	2.25	–	–
Oats, Wild ¹	4"	1.5	4"	2.25
Orchardgrass (seedling)	6"	2.25	–	–
Panicum, Browntop	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
Panicum, Fall	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
Panicum, Texas	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
Red Rice ¹	4"	3.0	–	–
Ryegrass, Annual	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
Sandbur, Field	3"	1.875	–	–
Shattercane/Wildcane ¹	18"	1.5	18"	2.25
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
Sprangletop, Red ³	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
Stinkgrass	6"	2.25	–	–
Volunteer ^{2,4} , Barley ¹	4"	2.25	4"	3.0
Volunteer ^{2,4} , Corn ¹	20"	1.5	12"	2.25
Volunteer ^{2,4} , Oats ¹	4"	2.25	4"	3.0
Volunteer ^{2,4} , Rye ¹	4"	2.25	4"	3.0
Volunteer ^{2,4} , Wheat ¹	4"	2.25	4"	3.0
Witchgrass ¹	8"	1.5	8"	2.25

¹ Add nitrogen to the crop oil concentrate to improve grass control on indicated species. UAN and AMS are not recommended in the Pacific Northwest and are not registered in California.

² Apply Sethoxydim E-Pro Herbicide before tillering.

³ Sethoxydim E-Pro is not recommended for use on Red Sprangletop in California, Arizona, or western New Mexico.

⁴ In the West Region, volunteer cereals that emerge from late spring through early summer (May through July) may be partially or incompletely controlled because of unfavorable conditions at application time.

REGIONAL DESCRIPTIONS

West & High and Rolling Plains: An area of the Western United States, including Western Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas; west of a line running north from Del Rio to Gainesville, Texas, and extending along Interstate 35 to the Oklahoma-Kansas border, then west along border to Highway 83 and then north to the Kansas-Nebraska border, west to Colorado, all of Colorado to the Continental Divide, then West of the Continental Divide north to the U.S.-Canada border.

Midwest, South, and Northeast: All other regions not listed above.

Table 2. Standard Application Rates and Timing – Perennial Grasses¹

All application rate and timing recommendations are based on growing region. Therefore, refer to the REGIONAL DESCRIPTIONS section of this label to ensure application accuracy. Follow the Application Rate and Timing tables for your region only. Refer to Table 7 for the maximum allowable use rates for specific crop and use sites.

Perennial Grasses	Midwest, South, and Northeast		West & High and Rolling Plains	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2.25	6" stolon	3.0 ² -3.75
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	25"	2.25	10"	2.25 ² -3.75
Johnsongrass (No-Till)	20"	2.25	–	–
Muhly, Wirestem	6"	1.875	–	–
Quackgrass ¹	8"	2.25	8"	3.75
Ryegrass, Perennial	8"	2.25	8"	2.25
Sequential Application	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	4" stolon	1.5	4" stolon	2.25 ²
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	12"	1.5	8"	1.5 ² -2.25
Johnsongrass (No-Till)	12"	1.5	–	–
Muhly, Wirestem	6"	1.875	–	–
Quackgrass ¹	8"	1.5	8"	2.25
Ryegrass, Perennial	8"	2.25	8"	2.25

¹ Add nitrogen to the crop oil concentrate to improve grass control on indicated species. Cultivate 7-14 days after an initial or sequential application to aid control.

² Use 2.5 pints per acre for the following forage crops; alfalfa, clover, birdsfoot trefoil, sainfoin.

Table 3. Special Application Rates and Timing for Midwest, South and Northeast

Annual Grasses	Special Early Maximum Height (inches)	Early Rate Per Acre (pints)	Rescue Maximum (inches)	Rescue Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	4"	1.125 ¹	12"	2.25
Crabgrass, Large ³	–	–	8"	2.25
Crabgrass, Smooth ³	–	–	8"	2.25
Foxtail, Giant ²	4"	1.125	16"	2.25
Foxtail, Green ²	4"	1.125	16"	2.25
Foxtail, Yellow ²	–	–	16"	2.25
Goosegrass	3"	1.125	8"	2.25
Johnsongrass (seedling)	–	–	16"	2.25
Millet, Wild Proso	10"	0.75	24"	1.5
Panicum, Fall	4"	1.125	12"	2.25
Panicum, Texas	4"	1.125	12"	2.25
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4"	1.125	12"	2.25
Volunteer Corn ³	12"	1.125	–	–

¹ In the following states use 1.0 pint: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, and VA.
² For flax, use 0.5 pint per acre when foxtails are less than 1.5" high. When using the special early rate, the foxtail species should not have started to tiller.
³ Add nitrogen to the crop oil concentrate to improve grass control on indicated species.

RESCUE TREATMENT FOR CONTROLLING SELECTED ANNUAL GRASSES

If Sethoxydim E-Pro cannot be applied at the recommended time, larger annual grasses may be controlled with a later application by increasing the rate of Sethoxydim E-Pro (see Table 3). DO NOT exceed the maximum rate per acre, per season, for specific crops (see Table 7).

ADDITIVES

To achieve consistent weed control, always use one of the following additives when making applications to crops listed in the Crop-Specific Information section of this label: Dash® HC, Sundance® HC, methylated/modified seed oil, or crop oil concentrate. In addition, urea ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulfate is recommended for use on alfalfa, beans, cotton, flax, peanuts, peas, potatoes, soybeans, and Poast® Protected field corn to enhance activity on certain grass species. Refer to Table 4. Additive Rates Per Acre for more information. However, when used in vegetable crops under the following conditions, Sethoxydim E-Pro plus adjuvants should be used with caution due to potential crop leaf injury when the temperature exceeds 90°F and the relative humidity is 60% or greater, or anytime the temperature exceeds 100°F, regardless of the humidity.

Because most nitrogen solutions are mildly corrosive to galvanized, mild steel, and brass spray equipment, rinse the entire spray system with water soon after use.

UAN and AMS are not recommended in the Pacific Northwest and are not registered in California.

Consult an Etiga representative or local agricultural authority for more information on the use of additives.

Dash® HC, Sundance® HC, Crop Oil Concentrate, or Methylated Seed Oils

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

1. be nonphytotoxic,
2. contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
3. provide good mixing quality in the jar test, and
4. be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality.

Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For more information, refer to the Compatibility Test for Mix Components section of this label. For most crops, Dash® HC or Sundance® HC spray adjuvant may be substituted for crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil; however, for some crops and tank mixes, Dash® HC, Sundance® HC and MSO are not recommended (See the Crop-Specific Information section of this label for more information).

Table 4. Additive Rates Per Acre

Additive	Ground Application	Aerial Application
AMS	2.5 pounds	2.5 pounds
Dash® HC, Sundance® HC	1.0 pint	1.0 pint
Crop Oil Concentrate	2.0 pints	2.0 pints
Methylated Seed Oils/MSO	1.5 pints	1.5 pints
UAN Solution	4.0-8.0 pints	4.0 pints

Table 5. Spot Treatment Dilution

Spray Solution Volume	Amount of Product to be Added					
	Sethoxydim E-Pro (1.5%)	or	Sethoxydim E-Pro (2.25%)	or	Oil Concentrate (1.0%)	Dash® HC, Sundance® HC (0.5%)
1 gallon	1.9 fl. oz.		2.9 fl. oz.		1.3 fl. oz.	0.6 fl. oz.
3 gallons	5.8 fl. oz.		8.75 fl. oz.		3.8 fl. oz.	1.9 fl. oz.
5 gallons	9.5 fl. oz.		14.5 fl. oz.		6.4 fl. oz.	3.2 fl. oz.
25 gallons	3.0 pints		4.5 pints		2.0 pints	1.0 pint
50 gallons	6.0 pints		9.0 pints		4.0 pints	2.0 pints
100 gallons	12.0 pints		18.0 pints		8.0 pints	4.0 pints

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce (fl. oz.)

Table 6. Spot Treatment Application Rates

Grass (see Tables 3-4 for the complete list of grasses controlled)	Concentration in Spray Solution ¹			
	Sethoxydim E-Pro	Crop Oil Concentrate/ Methylated Seed Oil	or	Dash® HC, Sundance® HC
Annual grasses up to 6" in height	1.5%	1.0%		0.5%
Annual grasses up to 12" in height	2.25%	1.0%		0.5%
Perennial grasses ²	2.25%	1.0%		1.0%

¹ Refer to Table 5 (Spot Treatment Dilution) for preparing the desired solution volume.
² Repeat application as needed.

Table 7. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations for Sethoxydim E-Pro Herbicide

CROP	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)	Maximum Rate per Acre per Application	Maximum Rate per Acre per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application
Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, and sainfoin ¹	14 days before cutting for (dry) hay	3.75 pints	9.75 pints	Yes	Yes
Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, and sainfoin ¹ (Undried)	7 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage	3.75 pints	9.75 pints	Yes	Yes
Citrus ¹	15 days	3.75 pints	15.0 pints	No	No
Clover	7 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage	3.75 pints	9.75 pints	Yes	Yes
Clover hay	20 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting for (dry) hay	3.75 pints	9.75 pints	Yes	Yes
Corn (Poast Plus™ Protected field corn only)	60 days (grain or fodder) 45 days (forage and silage)	2.25 pints	4.5 pints	Yes	Yes
Cotton ¹	40 days	3.75 pints	11.25 pints	No	Yes
Peanut ¹	40 days	2.25 pints	3.75 pints	No	Yes
Soybean ¹	75 days	3.75 pints	7.5 pints	Only seed and hay	Yes

¹ Refer to the Crop-Specific Information section of this label for more details and use restrictions.

Nitrogen Source

Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UAN): Commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution, UAN may be used in addition to Dash® HC, Sundance® HC, or crop oil concentrate to improve weed control. DO NOT use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.

Ammonium Sulfate (AMS): AMS per acre may be substituted for UAN. When liquid AMS is used, 3.0 quarts of 8-8-0 analysis may be substituted for 2.5 pounds of dry AMS. Use high-quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging of nozzles. Other sources of nitrogen are not as effective as those mentioned. If the AMS is added directly to the spray tank, add slowly while agitating. Adding the mix too quickly may clog outlet lines. Be sure the AMS is completely dissolved before adding any other products. Etiga does not recommend applying AMS if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes.

UAN and AMS are not registered in California.

GENERAL TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Tank Mix Partners/Components

The following products, listed with its common name, may be tank mixed with Sethoxydim E-Pro according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Atrazine | Pursuit® W/imazethapyr |
| Basagran®/bentazon | Pursuit® WDG/imazethapyr |
| Blazer®/acifluorfen | Raptor®/imazamox |
| Buctril®/bromoxynil | Reflex®/fomesafen |
| Classic®/chlorimuron | Reliance™ STS/chlorimuron + thifensulfuron |
| Cobra®/lactofen | Resource®/flumiclorac |
| Dual Magnum®/S-metolachlor | Roundup Ultra®/glyphosate |
| Dual II Magnum®/S-metolachlor | Sencor® DF/metribuzin |
| FirstRate™/cloransulam-methyl | Staple®/pyrithiobac |
| Flexstar®/fomesafen | Stellar®/flumiclorac + lactofen |
| Frontier®/dimethenamid | Storm™/bentazon + acifluorfen |
| Galaxy®/bentazon + acifluorfen | Surpass™/acetochlor |
| Guardsman®/atrazine + dimethenamid | Syncrony® STS™/chlorimuron + thifensulfuron |
| Harness®/acetochlor | Touchdown®/sulfosate |
| Laddok® S-12/bentazon + atrazine | 2,4-D amine |
| Liberty®/glufosinate | 2,4-DB |
| Pursuit®/imazethapyr | 2,4-D (LVE) |
| Pursuit® DG/imazethapyr | |

Refer to the Crop-Specific Information section of this label for more details. Read and follow the applicable Restrictions and Limitations and Directions for Use on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

If all target weeds are not at the labeled growth stage for treatment at the same time, make separate applications.

Crop injury, reduced weed control, or physical incompatibility may result from mixing Sethoxydim E-Pro with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Etiga does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on Etiga labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than Etiga recommended tank mixes.

Always perform a compatibility jar test before mixing components. Refer to the Compatibility Test for Mix Components and Mixing Order directions under the General Information section of this label.

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS – CROP SITES

- Avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desired grass crop unless otherwise recommended on this label.
- Do not apply to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- Do not use UAN or AMS in California.
- Do not apply as a preplant or preemergence treatment before planting grass crops, such as corn, millet, or sorghum, unless otherwise specified on this label.
- Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or shielded applicators.
- Rainfast Period: Sethoxydim E-Pro is rainfast 1 hour after application.
- Stress: Do not apply to grasses or crops under stress due to hail damage, flooding, lack of moisture, herbicide injury, mechanical injury or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control may result. In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before application to ensure active weed growth.

CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

CROPS GROWN FOR SEED

Sethoxydim E-Pro is recommended for use on all crops on this label when they are grown for seed production. Use the Sethoxydim E-Pro rates given for each crop listed in other sections on this label. Slight modifications in application methods may be required for certain seed crops due to crop canopy or different cultural methods from the corresponding food crop.

FIELD CROPS

When applying to field crops, always add 1.0 pint of Dash® HC or Sundance® HC spray adjuvant, or 2 pints of oil concentrate per acre. Add 2.5 pounds of AMS or 4.0-8.0 pints of UAN to control crabgrass, volunteer corn and all volunteer cereals. UAN and AMS are not registered in California.

CORN

Only Poast Plus™ Protected Field corn hybrids are tolerant to Sethoxydim E-Pro applications. Severe crop injury will occur to corn hybrids not designated as Poast Protected™ corn.

Not for use in California.

Over-the-top applications of Sethoxydim E-Pro in Poast Protected™ field corn may be made until the onset of pollen shed provided the appropriate preharvest intervals are met. **Do not** apply Sethoxydim E-Pro after pollination occurs.

Sethoxydim E-Pro may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

Atrazine	Guardsman®
Basagran®	Harness®
Dual Magnum®	Laddok® S-12
Dual II Magnum®	Surpass™
Frontier®	2,4-D (LVE)

COTTON

Sethoxydim E-Pro may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides (including herbicides registered for use in cotton tolerant glyphosate and bromoxynil):

Buctri®
Roundup Ultra®
Staple®

Processed meal may be fed to animals. For best grass control, apply Sethoxydim E-Pro 3 days prior to Staple®.

PEANUT

Sethoxydim E-Pro may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

Basagran®
Blazer®
Storm™
2,4-DB

Processed meal may be fed to animals.

SOYBEAN

In California, the maximum rate per acre per application is 2.0 pints. Only processed meal from seed or hay may be fed to animals.

Sethoxydim E-Pro may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides (including uses in Roundup Ready®, Liberty Link® and STS varieties):

Basagran®	Pursuit® W
Blazer®	Raptor®
Classic®	Reflex®
Cobra®	Reliance™ STS
FirstRate™	Resource®
Flexstar®	Roundup Ultra®
Frontier®	Stellar®
Galaxy®	Storm™
Liberty®	Syncrony® STS
Pursuit®	Touchdown®
Pursuit® DG	2,4-D (LVE)*

*For use as preplant burndown only.

Tank Mix Specific Restrictions

Tank mixes of Sethoxydim E-Pro with Basagran® + Blazer®, Galaxy® or Storm™ herbicides are not for use in California.

Do not use MSO with any tank mix combination except with Basagran®, Pursuit® or Raptor® herbicides.

FORAGE CROPS

ALFALFA, BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL, CLOVER, SAINFOIN

Sethoxydim E-Pro may be applied to seedling or established alfalfa and clover grown for hay, silage, green chop, direct grazing, or for seed.

Mowing: Apply Sethoxydim E-Pro before grass and weeds are mowed for best control of annual grasses. Once a grass is mowed it becomes tougher to control, as much of the leaf surface may be removed, putting the grass under stress. In areas without a killing frost, some annuals can over-winter after having been mowed a number of times. These grasses can form large crowns and contain viable buds. A large crown, even if it is an annual grass, may require repeated applications of Sethoxydim E-Pro for partial or complete control.

Tank Mixing in Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin Only

Sethoxydim E-Pro may be applied in a tank mix with 2,4-DB.

Tank Mix Specific Restrictions

Do not add UAN solution or AMS to a tank mix of Sethoxydim E-Pro + 2,4-DB.

Do not use a tank mix of Sethoxydim E-Pro + 2,4-DB in the High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas, and Eastern New Mexico.

IRRIGATED ALFALFA, CLOVER, BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL, AND SAINFOIN:

Irrigation practices may be necessary to start grass weeds growing again and can be very critical to the successful use of Sethoxydim E-Pro. Generally, applications 2-4 days after irrigation are most effective since grasses resume active growth, grasses have less chance to grow too large and by waiting later, the clover or alfalfa begins to canopy and interferes with spray coverage.

Irrigation shortly after application (2 days) can be effective, but more consistent grass control is obtained when the irrigation is made before the application.

ANNUAL GRASS CONTROL

Apply Sethoxydim E-Pro at the grass sizes and rates listed in Tables 1 and 3. If a grass has been cut, apply Sethoxydim E-Pro after the regrowth reaches the minimum height (so there will be enough leaf area for absorption) and before it exceeds the maximum height indicated.

Apply before the clover or alfalfa canopies cover grasses and interfere with the spray coverage. Also, applications after a clover or alfalfa cutting may need to be timed to follow an irrigation or rainfall which will allow the grasses to regrow to a treatable size.

Some annual grasses are spring and summer germinating plants, while others are fall germinating plants. The time they are actively growing and most susceptible to Sethoxydim E-Pro may vary from area to area. Additionally, some annuals germinate over a long time, and because control of small grasses is desired, applications after each weed flush may be needed. As a general guideline, spray spring and summer grasses as early in the season as possible. The optimum application timing may occur very early in the spring after initial green-up. Spray fall germinating weeds in the fall soon after they begin growing but before any killing frosts. Late fall applications may be less effective due to environmental changes, such as frosts or the onset of flower.

PERENNIAL GRASS CONTROL

Sethoxydim E-Pro effectively controls or suppresses perennial grasses, such as Bermudagrass, johnsongrass, quackgrass, wirestem muhly, and perennial ryegrass (see Table 2). However, perennial grasses growth characteristics are such that they are more difficult to control than annual grasses, especially in a perennial crop such as established alfalfa or clover. A program of repeated application is usually necessary for best results.

The most economical method of controlling perennial grasses is to do so in the year of stand establishment before rhizomes or stolons become large and difficult to kill. The field should be disked before seeding to thoroughly fragment rhizomes or stolons.

Cool season grasses (quackgrass, wirestem muhly, and perennial ryegrass) can become very competitive under cool fall conditions in summer and fall seedings. Fall applications of Sethoxydim E-Pro will reduce late season grass growth and limit the ability of grasses to accumulate nutrient reserves in roots and rhizomes.

In established stands, it is important to begin applying in the spring when conditions favor active growth and before storage tissues have increased their nutrient reserves. Additional applications should be made on any grass regrowth in later cuttings.

CITRUS

Pulp and waste may be fed to livestock.

INTERSEEDED COVER CROPS**Sethoxydim E-Pro Activity on the Cover Crop**

Grass cover crops controlled or suppressed by this use include wheat, oats, and barley, or any grass crop for which Sethoxydim E-Pro is labeled. Sethoxydim E-Pro will selectively control grass cover crops in seedling non-grass or broadleaf field forage, or vegetable crops without injury. In addition, Sethoxydim E-Pro will control any annual grasses that have emerged since planting. The slow dying grass can provide a protective mulch for the primary crop seedlings for up to 3 weeks after applying Sethoxydim E-Pro.

Apply Sethoxydim E-Pro to cereals that are 3-4" in height (before tillering). Do not allow cereals to exceed this height as excessive competition and lack of control may occur.

**APPLICATION AND USE DIRECTIONS FOR:
Turf, Ornamentals, Nonfood and Noncrop Sites**

Sethoxydim E-Pro may be used in or around the following sites:

Airports	Pipeline pumping stations
Bedding Plants	Potting and top soils
Centipede grass and fine fescue turf	Public buildings
Drug and medicinal crops	Recreation areas
Electrical transformer stations	Rights-of-way
Fences and hedgegrows	Roadsides
Fine fescue seed production	Sewage disposal areas
General indoor/outdoor sites	Shrubs
Ground covers	Storage yards
Industrial sites	Trees, Christmas trees
Other paved areas	Uncultivated agricultural areas
Perennial peanuts (nonfood)	Wildflowers

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Applications can be made to actively growing grassy weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications at the rates and growth stages listed in Tables 8 and 9, unless instructed differently in the Site-Specific Information section of this label. The most effective control will result from making postemergence applications of Sethoxydim E-Pro early, when grassy weeds are small. Delaying application permits grassy weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and may prevent adequate control.

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Water Volume: Use 5-50 gallons of spray solution per acre (1-10 pints per 1,000 square feet).

Spray Pressure: Use 30-60 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line). When crop and grass weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 20 gallons (3.67 pints per 1,000 square feet) of water and 60 psi.

Application Equipment: Use standard high-pressure pesticide flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced up to 20 inches apart. Do not use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles as erratic coverage can cause inconsistent weed control. Refer to the nozzle manufacturer's directions for recommended height. Do not use selective application equipment such as wiper applicators or recirculating sprayers.

Spot or Small Area Application

Sethoxydim E-Pro can be applied using tank-type, knapsack sprayers, high-volume equipment with hand guns, or other suitable nozzle arrangements. Prepare a solution of Sethoxydim E-Pro in water according to Table 9. Do not make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatments.

Table 8. Application Rates for Grass Control

Grass	Sethoxydim E-Pro (Rate)	
	Grasses up to 6" height	Grasses up to 12" height
Bahiagrass ¹ Barnyardgrass Bentgrass, Colonial Bentgrass, Highland Broadleaf Signalgrass Crabgrass, Large ¹ Crabgrass, Smooth ¹ Downy Brome ⁴ German Velvetgrass ¹ Goosegrass ^{1,2} Johnsongrass, Rhizome Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Lovegrass Orchardgrass, Seedling Panicum, Browntop Panicum, Fall Panicum, Texas Quackgrass Ryegrass, Annual ³ Sandbur, Field Shattercane/Wildcane Sprangletop, Red* Tall Fescue, Seedling Volunteer, Barley Volunteer, Oats Volunteer, Rye Volunteer, Wheat Wild Oats Wild Proso Millet Wirestem Muhly Witchgrass Woolly Cupgrass	2.25 pints per acre or 0.8 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet	3.75 pints per acre or 1.4 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet
¹ Up to 4" ² In seedling Centipedegrass and fine fescue, use 1.5 pints (0.5 fl. oz.) ³ Up to 8" ⁴ Up to 6" *Not recommended in CA, AZ, or Western NM		

Table 9. Spot Treatment Application Rates

Grass	Concentration of Sethoxydim E-Pro in Spray Solution
Annual grasses up to 6" height	1.5%
Annual grasses up to 12" height	2.25%
Perennial grasses	2.25% ¹
¹ Use 1.5% for wirestem muhly	

Table 10. Spot Treatment Dilution

Spray Solution Volume	Amount of Sethoxydim E-Pro to be Added	
	1.5% v/v	2.25% v/v
1 gallon	2 fl. oz.	3 fl. oz.
3 gallons	6 fl. oz.	9 fl. oz.
5 gallons	9.5 fl. oz.	14.5 fl. oz.

ADDITIVES

No additives or adjuvants are recommended for use with Sethoxydim E-Pro when applied to turf, ornamentals, non-food and noncrop sites. Always perform a compatibility jar test before mixing components. Refer to the Compatibility Test for Mix Components and Mixing Order directions under the General Information section of this label for additional information.

TANK MIXING APPLICATION

Always read and follow the applicable Restrictions and Limitations and Directions for Use on all products involved in tank mixing. Refer to the Site-Specific Information section of this label for more details. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes. Separate applications should be made if all target grassy weeds are not at the correct growth stage for treatment at the same time.

Tank Mix Partners

The following herbicides may be tank mixed with Sethoxydim E-Pro according to the instructions in the respective product labels.

Basagran® T/O	Fortune**	Stinger™
Basagran® SG	Goal™	Surflan™ AS

*For use only in AZ, NV, OR, and WA

Crop injury, reduced grass weed control or physical incompatibility may result from mixing Sethoxydim E-Pro with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Etigra does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on Etigra labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than Etigra recommended tank mixes.

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS – TURF, ORNAMENTAL, NONFOOD AND NONCROP USE SITES

- Avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desired grass crop unless otherwise recommended on this label.
- Do not use treated vegetation as pasture, hay, feed, or forage.
- Do not apply Sethoxydim E-Pro with another pesticide whose label prohibits use with additives, surfactants, or oil adjuvants.
- Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or shielded applicators.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation equipment.
- Sethoxydim E-Pro is rainfast 1 hour after application.
- Do not apply to grasses or crops under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control can result.
- Do not apply to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications as this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.

SITE-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

CHRISTMAS TREE AND DECIDUOUS TREE FARMS

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

Table 11. Christmas Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name
Fir, Balsam	<i>Abies balsamea</i>
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Fir, Frasier	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Fir, Grand	<i>Abies grandis</i>
Fir, Noble	<i>Abies procera</i> (<i>A. nobilis</i>)
Fir, Nordmann	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>
Fir, Red	<i>Abies, magnifica</i>
Fir, Shasta	<i>Abies, magnifica</i>
Fir, Turkish	
Fir, White	<i>Abies concolor</i>
Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Pine, Austrian	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Lodgepole	<i>Pinus contorta latifolia</i>
Pine, Monterey	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Pine, Ponderosa	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pine, Southern (Longleaf)	<i>Pinus palustris</i>
Pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
Pine, White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Spruce, Black Hills	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Spruce, Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>

Tank Mixes

Sethoxydim E-Pro + Goal™ 1.6E Herbicide

Sethoxydim E-Pro: Up to 3.75 pints
Goal™ 1.6E: Up to 2.5 pints

or

Sethoxydim E-Pro + Goal™ T/O 2-XL Herbicide

Sethoxydim E-Pro: Up to 3.75 pints
Goal™ T/O 2-XL: 1.0-2.0 pints

(Not for use in California)

These tank mixes may be applied to control a broad spectrum of grass and broadleaf weeds in conifers and Christmas trees. Consult the Goal™ 1.6E and Goal™ T/O 2-XL labels for the list of grassy weeds and/or broadleaf weeds controlled. See previous pages for the minimum recommended rates of Sethoxydim E-Pro and see the Goal™ 1.6E and Goal™ T/O 2-XL labels for minimum rates of Goal™ 1.6E and Goal™ T/O 2-XL. Two to three applications may be required for season long control. In some cases, reduced grass control may result when tank mixing Sethoxydim E-Pro with Goal™ 1.6E and Goal™ T/O 2-XL.

Apply a spray volume of 20 gallons per acre at 40 psi before conifer bud break or after conifer foliage has had an opportunity to harden off. Broadleaf weeds must be within the height indicated on the Goal™ 1.6E and Goal™ T/O 2-XL labels. Refer to the Goal™ labels for preemergence weed control application rates.

Specific Restrictions and Limitations

- Do not apply this tank mix by aircraft equipment.
- Do not apply this tank mix when temperatures exceed 90°F.
- Do not apply this tank mix to conifer seedlings less than 10 months old.

Sethoxydim E-Pro + Stinger™ Herbicide

Sethoxydim E-Pro: 0.5-1.5 pints
Stinger™: refer to the manufacturer's label

A postemergence tank mix application of Sethoxydim E-Pro + Stinger™ will not only control a broad spectrum of grasses, but also certain broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle, clover, vetch, knapweed and suppress other broadleaf weeds. Consult the Stinger™ label for a list of broadleaf weeds controlled.

This tank mix may be applied only over-the-top of the following actively growing trees: fir (balsam, Douglas, frasier, grand, noble), pine (lodgepole, ponderosa, scotch, white), and spruce (blue).

Specific Restrictions and Limitations

- Do not apply more than 0.5 pint of Stinger™ per acre on blue spruce.
- In the Pacific Northwest, do not apply this tank mix in the first year of transplanting as injury (leaf cutting) may occur.
- Do not add a surfactant or oil concentrate to this tank mix as injury may occur.

NONBEARING FOOD CROPS, ORNAMENTAL and NURSERY PLANTINGS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, NONFOOD CROP AREAS, NONCROP AREAS, and FALLOW LAND

Sethoxydim E-Pro may be applied to nonbearing food crops, nursery liners, shrubs, trees, ornamentals, bedding plants, cut flowers, and ground covers including those listed in Table 13. If species in the application site are not listed in Table 13, Sethoxydim E-Pro may be applied as a directed spray away from the foliage of desired plants. Sethoxydim E-Pro may also be applied to sites such as rights-of-way, fallow land, noncrop areas and nonfood crop areas such as airports, industrial sites, roadsides, and storage yards. Repeat application if new germination or growth occurs.

ORNAMENTAL SITES

Tank Mixes

Sethoxydim E-Pro + Basagran® T/O Herbicide

Sethoxydim E-Pro: Up to 3.75 pints
Basagran® T/O: Up to 4 pints

or

Sethoxydim E-Pro + Basagran® SG Herbicide

Sethoxydim E-Pro: Up to 3.75 pints
Basagran® SG: Up to 18 ounces

Apply these tank mixes as a directed spray to control yellow nutsedge, grass, and broadleaf weeds in nonbearing food crops and ornamental sites including trees, shrubs, ground covers, and bedding plants. These tank mixes should be applied as a directed spray away from the foliage of desirable plants. If any desirable plant foliage receives direct or indirect application, wash off immediately. The use of an oil concentrate as mentioned on the Basagran® T/O and Basagran® SG labels is not necessary in this tank mix. Over-the-top applications of this tank mix may be made to certain ground covers. Consult the Basagran® T/O and Basagran® SG labels for this listing.

Sethoxydim E-Pro + Surflan™ AS Herbicide

Sethoxydim E-Pro: Up to 3.75 pints
 Surflan™ AS: Up to 4 pints

A tank mix of Sethoxydim E-Pro + Surflan™ AS may be applied to control weeds in ornamental sites including trees, groundcovers and shrubs.

Sethoxydim E-Pro + Fortune® Herbicide

Sethoxydim E-Pro: Up to 3.75 pints
 Fortune®: Up to 4 pints

A tank mix of Sethoxydim E-Pro + Fortune® may be applied to control weeds in these states: AZ, NV, OR, and WA.

ROADSIDES, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, and NONFOOD CROP ALLEYWAYS

(Not intended for domestic use, except by professional applicators)

Sethoxydim E-Pro will suppress the initiation and development of the seedheads of established tall fescue. Discoloration of the fescue will occur soon after application and may persist for 2-8 weeks depending on environmental conditions. Avoid applying to any tall fescue area where discoloration is aesthetically unacceptable.

Timing: Apply Sethoxydim E-Pro to tall fescue before the emergence of seedheads in the spring. Do not apply after May 1 in Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee; timing may vary in other areas. Tall fescue must be one year old before the first application of Sethoxydim E-Pro.

Rate: Apply 1.5 pints per acre (0.6 ounces per 1,000 square feet) of Sethoxydim E-Pro.

Spray Volume: Use 30-50 gallons per acre (5.5-9.0 pints per 1,000 square feet).

Restrictions and Limitations

Do not make more than one application of Sethoxydim E-Pro to tall fescue per year. Treated vegetation may not be used as feed, forage, hay or silage. Sethoxydim E-Pro will not injure clovers, vetch, or other broadleaf plants that may be present.

TREE FARMS**Established Tall Fescue Growth Suppression:**

Sethoxydim E-Pro may be used in tree farms to suppress the growth of tall fescue when grown as a desired ground cover. Tall fescue must be actively growing at the time of the Sethoxydim E-Pro application or injury may occur. Follow the directions on rates and timing closely.

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

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

WILDFLOWERS

Sethoxydim E-Pro may be used to control grass in native wildflowers on roadsides and in landscapes. Sethoxydim E-Pro will reduce the competition from grasses on wildflower species. Grass competition can cause flower stand thinning, stunting and reduced seed production, reducing the aesthetic value and the resetting potential of the wildflower stand. Many wildflower species are tolerant of Sethoxydim E-Pro application such as those listed in Table 13. Apply Sethoxydim E-Pro prior to blooming.

Application Timing

Apply Sethoxydim E-Pro to grass after wildflowers have emerged, but not during flowering. Apply Sethoxydim E-Pro 4-6 weeks after wildflowers have emerged, but always base the application timing on grass size. Make broadcast applications according to the Application Rates for Grass Control table on this label. A second application may be necessary if a new flush of grass occurs later in the growing season.

TURF, LAWNS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY**Fine Fescue Grown for Turf Seed (Not for use in California):**

Sethoxydim E-Pro may be used to control annual and perennial grass weeds in fine fescue. On seedling centipedegrass, do not apply more than 1.5 pints per acre per application, or 3 pints per acre per season. On established centipedegrass, do not apply more than 2.25 pints per acre per application or 4.5 pints per acre per season. Applications should be made in the Pacific Northwest from November 1 to March 15 at the rates indicated in Table 12. Applying Sethoxydim E-Pro at other times of the year will generally result in reduced control of these problem grass weeds. Sethoxydim E-Pro does not control annual bluegrass or raitail fescue.

Restrictions and Limitations

Do not apply Sethoxydim E-Pro to desirable tall fescue turf.

Table 12. Application Rates for Pacific Northwest Only

Grass Species	Weed Size	Rate per Acre*
Annual Grasses		
Annual Ryegrass	4-8"	2.25 pints
Downy Brome ¹	2-6"	3.75 pints
Perennial Grasses		
German Velvetgrass	2-4"	3-3.75 pints
Colonial and Highland Bentgrasses	2-4"	2.25-3.75 pints
¹ Also called "cheatgrass" *If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge, make a second application at the same rate and weed size.		

Tank Mixes**Sethoxydim E-Pro + Basagran® T/O Herbicide**

Sethoxydim E-Pro: 2.25 pints
 Basagran® T/O: 2-4 pints

(Not applicable in California)

A tank mix of Sethoxydim E-Pro and Basagran® T/O may be applied to control yellow nutsedge (nutgrass), grass, and broadleaf weeds in centipedegrass and fine fescue areas. This tank mix may be applied to established turfgrass. Do not apply to newly seeded turf sites until the turf has become fully established. The use of oil concentrate in this tank mix is not recommended.

Table 13. Species Tolerant to Sethoxydim E-Pro Herbicide

Common Name	Scientific Name
Tree Species Tolerant to Sethoxydim E-Pro Herbicide	
Acacia, Knife Leaf	<i>Acacia cultriformis</i>
Arborvitae, Eastern	(var. <i>Teehny</i>) <i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Arborvitae, Berkman's, Oriental	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>
Ash, Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanicum</i>
Ash, Mountain	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Ash, Mountain	<i>Sorbus americana decora</i>
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Basswood, American	<i>Tilia americana</i>
Berkman's Oriental	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>
Birch	<i>Betula sp.</i>
Birch, Asian White	(var. <i>Japonica</i>) <i>Betula platyphylla</i>
Birch, European White	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Birch, paper	<i>Betula papyrifolia</i>
Birch, River, Black or Red	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Bottle-brush	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>
Bottle Tree	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>
Brisbane Box Tree	<i>Tristania conferta</i>
Cajeput Tree	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>
Carob Tree	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>
Carrot Wood	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>
Catalpa, Southern	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>
Cherry, Black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Cherry, Carolina	<i>Prunus caroliniana "compacta"</i>
Crabapple, Flowering	(var. <i>Dalgo</i> , <i>Radiant</i> , <i>Red</i> , <i>Splendor</i> , <i>Royalty</i> , <i>Vanguard</i> , <i>Sylvestris</i> , <i>Domestic</i>) <i>Malus sp.</i>
Cypress, False	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Cypress, Italian	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>
Dogwood, Pagoda	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>
Elm, Chinese Evergreen	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> , <i>lehmannii</i> , <i>nicholii</i> , <i>granis</i>
Fir	<i>Abies, sp.</i>
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Fir, Frasier	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Fir, White	<i>Abies concolor</i>
Goldentrain Tree	<i>Koeleruteria paniculata</i>
Guava	<i>Psidium littorale</i>
Guava, Pineapple	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>
Gum, Blue	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>
Gum, Lemon-scented	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>
Gum, Red Box	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>
Hackberry, Common	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>
Hemlock, Canadian	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Holly, Chinese	(var. <i>Bufordii</i> , <i>Rotunda</i>) <i>Ilex cornuta</i>
Holly, Hybrid	(var. <i>Nellie</i> , <i>Stevens</i>) <i>Ilex spares</i>
Holly, Japanese	(var. <i>Convexa</i> , <i>Compacta</i> , <i>Helleri</i> , <i>Hoogendorn</i>) <i>Ilex crenata</i>
Holly, Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Ironbark, Red	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>
Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>
Kentucky Coffee Tree	<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>
Larch, European	<i>Larix europaea</i>
Laurel, Indian	<i>Ficus microcarpa nitida</i>
Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>
Linden, Littleleaf	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Locust, Honey	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>
Magnolia Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Maple, Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Mimosa Tree	(silk tree) <i>Albizia julibrissin</i>
Myoporum	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>
New Zealand Christmas Tree	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus</i>

(continued on next page)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Tree Species Tolerant to Sethoxydim E-Pro Herbicide (continued)	
Oak, Water	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
Oak, Willow	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
Olive Tree	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olive, Russian	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Orchid Tree, Purple	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>
Osage Orange	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>
Palm, Mediterranean fan	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>
Palm, Pygmy Date	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>
Palm, Queen	<i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i>
Palm, Sago	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>
Palm, Windmill	<i>Tracheocarpus fortunei</i>
Palo Verde, Green	<i>Parkinsonia aculeate</i>
Paulownia Royal	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>
Pear, Common	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
Pear, Evergreen	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>
Pear, Ussurian	<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>
Pepper, Brazilian	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>
Pine, Aleppo	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>
Pine, Austrian	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Canary Island	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>
Pine, Caribbean Slash	<i>Pinus caribean</i>
Pine, Italian Stone	<i>Pinus pinea</i>
Pine, Jack	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>
Pine, Japanese Black	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>
Pine, Loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
Pine, Mugho	<i>Pinus mugho</i>
Pine, Ponderosa, Western yellow	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
Pine, Red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pine, Shore	<i>Pinus contra</i>
Pine, Slash	<i>Pinus ellottii</i>
Pine, Southern	<i>Pinus palustris</i>
Pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
Pine, white	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Pine, White Japanese	<i>Pinus parviflora</i>
Pine, Yew	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
Plum, Wild	<i>Prunus americana</i>
Poplar, Hybrid	<i>Populus alba</i>
Popular, Yellow, Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Purpleleaf, Bailey Acacia	<i>Acacia baileyana</i>
Redwood, Coast	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>
Sandcherry, Western	<i>Prunus besseyi</i>
Sensitive Plant	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>
Silt Tree	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>
Spruce, Black Hills	(var. <i>Densata</i>) <i>Picea glauca</i>
Spruce, Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Strawberry Tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Sumac, Standard, African	<i>Rhus lancea</i>
Sweet Gum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflus</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Tea Tree, Australian	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>
Tipu Tree	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>
Walnut, Black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Weeping, Fig, Exotica	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>
Willow	<i>Salix matsudana tortuosa</i>
Willow, Australian	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>
Willow, Desert	<i>Pittosporum phillyraeoides</i>
Willow, Peppermint	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>
Yate, Bushy	<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>
Yew, English	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Shrub Species Tolerant to Sethoxydim E-Pro Herbicide	
Abelia, Glossy	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>
Acacia, Bailey	<i>Acacia baileyana</i>
Acacia, Knife Leaf	<i>Acacia cultriformis</i>
Acacia, Prostrate	<i>Acacia redolens</i>
Acacia, Sydney Golden Wattle	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>
Andromeda	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Arborvitae, Oriental	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>
Arrowwood, Southern	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>
Azalea, Mollis hybrid	<i>R. x kosterianum</i>
Azalea, Northern Lights Hybrid	<i>R. x kosterianum x R. prinophyllum</i>
Bamboo, Heavenly	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Barberry, Korean	<i>Berberis koreana</i>
Barberry, Redleaf	<i>Berberis virginian</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Shrub Species Tolerant to Sethoxydim E-Pro Herbicide (continued)	
Birds of Paradise Bush	<i>Caesalpinia gillesii</i>
Bluebeard	<i>Caryopteris clandonensis</i>
Boxwood, Common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Boxwood, African	<i>Myrsine africana</i>
Boxwood, Japanese	(var. <i>Japonica</i>) <i>Buxus microphylla</i>
Buckthorn, Glossy, Alder	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i> , <i>Camellia sasanqua</i>
Cedar, Eastern Red	(var. <i>Pyramidiformis</i> , <i>caneartl</i>) <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Cherry, Brush	<i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i>
Cherry, Manchu, Nanking	<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>
Chokecherry, sp.	<i>Aronia meloelata</i>
Copper Plant, Caribbean	<i>Euphoria cotinifolia</i>
Cotoneaster, Bearberry	<i>Cotoneaster dammerii</i>
Cotoneaster, Cranberry	<i>Cotoneaster apiculata</i>
Cotoneaster, 'lowfast' Peking	<i>Cotoneaster acutifolia</i>
Coyote Bush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>
Cranberry Bush, American	<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>
Cranberry Bush, Golden	<i>Biburnum opulus aureum</i>
Crape, Myrtle	<i>Lagostromia indica</i>
Currant, Alpine	<i>Ribes alpinum</i>
Dogwood, Red Osier	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Elaeagnus	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>
Escallonia	<i>Escallonia fradesii</i> , <i>Escallonia rubia</i>
Euonymus, Evergreen	(var. <i>Golden</i> , <i>Silver King</i>) <i>Euonymus japonica</i>
Euonymus, Winged	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
Fig, Creeping	<i>Ficus repens</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha graberi</i>
Forsythia, Greenstem	<i>Forsythia viridissima bronxeniss</i>
Flax, New Zealand	<i>Phormium tenax</i>
Fuchsia, Australian	<i>Correa pulchella</i>
Gardenia	(var. <i>Mystery</i> , <i>Padicans</i>) <i>Gardenia augusta</i> , <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Gardenia, Dwarf	(var. <i>Veitchii</i>) <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Gold Vine, Guinea	<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>
Hakea	<i>Hakea proteacea</i>
Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Phaphiopsis indica</i>
Hibiscus, Blue	<i>Alyogyne huegelli</i>
Hibiscus, Chinese	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
Holly, Dwarf Burford	(var. <i>Burfordii Nana</i>) <i>Ilex comuta</i>
Honeysuckle, Bush	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>
Honeysuckle, Cape	<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Jasmine, Asiatic	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>
Jasmine, Orange	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>
Jasmine, Star	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>
Jasmine, Winter	<i>Jasmine nudiflorum</i>
Jessamine, Carolina	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
Jojoba	<i>Simmondsia chinensis</i>
Juniper, Chinese	(var. <i>Maneyi</i> , <i>Old Gold</i> , <i>Phtzerana</i> , <i>Sea Green</i> , <i>Hekii</i> , <i>Nana</i> , <i>Torulosa</i> , <i>Phtzerana</i> , <i>Aurea</i> , <i>Pfitzer</i> , <i>Golden Pfitzer</i>) <i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Juniper, Creeping	(var. <i>Bluechip</i> , <i>Hughes</i> , <i>Plumosa</i> , <i>Prince of Wales</i> , <i>Webberi</i> , <i>Wiltonii</i> , <i>Bar Harbor</i> , <i>Andorra</i> , <i>Variiegata</i> , <i>Youngstown Blue Rud</i>) <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Juniper, Ozark	<i>Juniperus sp.</i>
Juniper, Rocky Mountain	(var. <i>Blue Heaven</i> , <i>Welchii</i> , <i>Wichita Blue</i> , <i>Medova</i> , <i>Moffet</i> , <i>Pyramidal Green</i> , <i>Springtime</i> , <i>Admiral</i>) <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Juniper, Savin	(var. <i>Skandia</i> , <i>Arcadia</i> , <i>Broadmoor</i> , <i>Buffalo</i> , <i>Pepin</i>) <i>Juniperus sabina</i>
Juniper, Shore	(var. <i>Compacta</i>) <i>Juniperus conferta</i>
Juniper, Tam	(var. <i>Tamariscifolia</i>) <i>Juniperus sabina</i>
Lantana, Purple Trailing	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>
Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
Lemonade, Berry	<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>
Lilac, Common Purple	<i>Syringa vulgaris purpura</i>
Liriope, Green	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Liriope, Variegated	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Mickey Mouse Bush	<i>Ochna serrulata</i>
Mirror Plant	<i>Coprosma repens</i>
Mock Orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Mountain, Lilac, Carmel Creeper	<i>Ceanothus griseus</i>
Myrtle, Dwarf	<i>Myrtus communis compacta</i>
Nandina, Heavenly Bamboo	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lantago</i>
Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolium</i> (var. <i>aureus</i>) <i>Physocarpus opulifolium nanus</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Orchid, rockrose	<i>Cistus purpureus</i>

(continued on next page)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Shrub Species Tolerant to Sethoxydim E-Pro Herbicide (continued)	
Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Osmanthus, Holly-leaf	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>
Osmanthus, Sweet Olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Palm, Natal	(var. Green Carpet Tuttle) <i>Carissa grandiflora</i>
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Photinia	<i>Photinia</i> sp.
Photinia, Fraser	<i>Photinia fraser</i>
Pink Lady	<i>Rahioleis indica</i>
Pink Powder Puff	<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>
Pittosporum, Variegated Japanese	<i>Pittosporum tobira variegata</i>
Plumbago, Cape	<i>Plumbago capensis</i>
Podocarpus, Yew	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
Princess Flower	<i>Tibouchina urvilleana</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum indica</i>
Privet, Glossy	(var. Lake Tresca) <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Privet, Japanese, Waxleaf	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Privet, Texas	<i>Ligustrum texanum</i>
Purple Hop Bush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha graberii</i>
Rhododendron-Azalea	(var. Hinocrimson, Hershey Red, Coral Blue, Hinodigiri, Christmas Cheer, Pink Ruffle, Formosa Flame, Delaware Valley White, New White) <i>Rhododendron</i> sp.
Sandcherry, Purpleleaf	<i>Prunus cistena</i>
Serviceberry, Allegheny	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>
Serviceberry, Saskatoon	(var. Regent) <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>
Silver King	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>
Sky Flower, Brazilian	<i>Duranta stenostachya</i>
Snowball Bush	<i>Viburnum opulus sterilis</i>
Spindle Tree	<i>Euonymus kiautschovica</i>
Spiraea	<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i> (var. Anthony Waterer, Froebellii, Goldflame) <i>Spiraea bumalda</i> , (var. Fairy Queen) <i>Spiraea trilobata</i> (var. Snowbound) <i>Spiraea nipponica</i> (var. ovata)
Star Plant, Lavender	<i>Grewia occidentalis</i>
Tea Tree, Australian	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>
Tea Tree, New Zealand	(var. RedGlow) <i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>
Texas Ranger	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>
Toyon, California Holly	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>
Trumpet Vine, Pink	<i>Pandorea rosea</i>
Veronica	<i>Hebe 'Coed'</i>
Viburnum, Japanese	<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>
Viburnum, Sandankwa	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>
Wayfaring Tree	<i>Viburnum lantanoides</i>
Weeping Fig, Exotica	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>
Wheeler Dwarf, Variegated	(var. Wheller) <i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Yellow Bells	<i>Tecoma stans</i>
Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow	<i>Brunfelsia calycina</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus cuspidata vigatum</i>
Ornamentals and Bedding Plants Tolerant to Sethoxydim E-Pro Herbicide	
Allysum	<i>Alyssum</i> sp.
Asparagus, Myers	(var. Meyer) <i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>
Asparagus, Sprenger	(var. Sprenger) <i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>
Aster, New York	<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>
Aster, Stokes	(var. Blue, White) <i>Stokesia cyanaea</i>
Baby's Breath	(var. Bristo Fairy) <i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
Begonia	<i>Begonia semperflorens</i>
Bellflower, Tussock	(var. Canterbury Bells) <i>Campula carpatica</i>
Bittersweet, American	<i>Calastrus scandens</i>
Black-eyed Susan	(var. Goldilocks) <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Bleeding Heart	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
Bower Vine	<i>Pandorea jasminoides</i>
Cactus, Barrel	<i>Echinocactus</i> sp.
Candytuft	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i> , <i>Iberis amara</i>
Canna	<i>Canna</i> sp.
Cassia, Feathery	<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>
Chrysanthemum, Marguarite	<i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> , <i>Chrysanthemum indicum</i>
Cockscomb	<i>Celosia argentea</i> , <i>Canna</i>
Coleus	<i>Coleus blumei</i>
Coneflower, Purple	(var. Gloriosa Dairy) <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
Coralbells	<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>
Coreopsis	(var. Sunray) <i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Cup of Gold Vine	<i>Solandra maxima</i>
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>
Daisy Bush	<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>
Daisy Bush, Blue	<i>Felicia amellioides</i>
Daisy, Shasta	(var. Alaska) <i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>
Daylily	<i>Heemerocallis hybrids</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ornamentals and Bedding Plants Tolerant to Sethoxydim E-Pro Herbicide (continued)	
Dianthus	<i>Dianthus deltoids</i>
Dragonhead, False	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>
Dusty Miller	<i>Centaurea cineraria</i>
Fern, Sprenger Asparagus	<i>Asparagus densiflorus Sprengerii</i>
Fescue, Blue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Flowering tobacco	<i>Nicotiana</i> sp.
Fountain Grass, Red	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Gazania	<i>Gazania ringens leucolaena</i> , <i>Gazania</i> sp.
Geranium	<i>Geranium</i> sp.
Geranium, Martha Washington	<i>Pelargonium domesticum</i>
Gerbera Daisy	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Geum	(var. Lady Strathedon, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Bradshaw Improved) <i>Geum quellyon</i>
Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.
Heather, False	<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>
Honeysuckle, Amar	<i>Lonicera maachii</i>
Honeysuckle, Fly	(var. Emerald Mound, Clavey's Dwarf) <i>Lonicera xylostemum</i>
Honeysuckle, Japanese	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Honeysuckle, Morrow	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>
Honeysuckle, Tatarian	(var. Zabeli) <i>Lonicera tatarica</i>
Hopseed Bush, Purple	(var. Purpurea) <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Impatiens	<i>Impatiens</i> sp.
Iris	<i>Iris</i> sp.
Iris, African	<i>Diets bicolor</i>
Ivy, Grape	(var. Ellen Danica) <i>Cissus rhombifolia</i>
Jack-in-the-Pulpit	<i>Arisaema pusillum</i> , Mrs. Bradshaw Improved
Jade Plant	<i>Crassula argentea</i>
Jasmine, Madagascar	<i>Stephanotis floribunda</i>
Lamb's Ear	<i>Stachys lanata</i>
Lavender, English	<i>Lavandula vera</i>
Lavender, French	<i>Lavandula dentate</i>
Lavender, Cotton	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>
Lilac, Chinese	<i>Syringa chinensis</i>
Lilac, Common Purple	(var. Charles Joly, Ludwig, Spaeth, Jay Tree) <i>Syringa vulgaris purpurpa</i>
Lilac, Meyer	(var. Palibin) <i>Syringa</i> sp. <i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Lilac, Korean	(var. Miss Kim) <i>Syringa patula</i>
Lilac, Mountain	<i>Ceanothus griseus</i>
Lily-of-the-Nile, Peter Pan	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
Lily-of-the-Valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>
Lobelia	<i>Lobelia erinus</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> sp.
Mirror Plant	<i>Coprosma baueri</i>
Mirror Plant, Variegated	<i>Coprosma repens</i>
Moneywort, Creeping Jenny	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>
Moss, Rose	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Moss, Sandwort	<i>Arenaria verna</i>
Pansy, Johnny-Jump-Up	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
Pepper, Ornamental	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.
Periwinkle, Madagascar	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> , <i>Vinca minor</i>
Petunia	<i>Petunia</i> sp.
Phlox, Perennial	<i>Phlox paniculata</i>
Plantain Lily	<i>Hosta</i> sp.
Purple Loosestrife	(var. Morden's Gleam) <i>Lythrumvirgatum</i>
Raspberry Ice	<i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.
Sage	<i>Salvia greggii</i>
Sea Pinks, Thrift	<i>Armeria maritime</i>
Sedum, Stonecrop	<i>Sedum x rubrotinctum</i> , <i>Lavender cotton</i>
Shrimp Plant	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>
Sky Flower, Brazilian	<i>Duranta stenostachya</i>
Snail Vine	<i>Vigna caracalla</i>
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Speedwell, Spike	<i>Veronica spicata</i>
Statice, Perennial	<i>Limonium perezii</i>
Stock	<i>Mattiola incana</i>
Sweet Grass	<i>Acorus gramineus</i>
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Transvaal Daisy	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Trumpet Vine, Blood red	<i>Distictis buccinatoria</i>
Trumpet Vine, Lavender	<i>Clytostoma callistegioides</i>
Trumpet Vine, Pink	<i>Pandorea rosea</i>
Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.
Verbena	<i>Verbena</i> sp.
Wandering Jew	<i>Tradescantia</i> sp.
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>
Yarrow	(var. Cerise Queen) <i>Achillea Millefolium</i>
Yarrow, Debutante	<i>Achillea taygetea</i> v.
Yellow Trumpet	<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia elegans</i>

(continued on next page)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ground Covers Tolerant to Sethoxydim E-Pro Herbicide	
Aaron's Beard	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Aptenia	(var. Red Apple) <i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>
Bergenia, Winter-blooming	<i>Bergenia crassifolia</i>
Bugleweed	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
Carpathian, Harebell	<i>Campanula carpatica</i>
Cinquefoil, Spring	<i>Potentilla tabernaemontani</i>
Coyote brush	(var. Twin Peaks) <i>Baccharis pilularis</i>
Crownvetch	<i>Coronilla varia</i>
Cushion Bush	<i>Calocephalus brownii</i>
Daisy, Trailing African, Freeway	<i>Osteospermum</i>
Daisy, White African	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum alba</i>
Gazania, Trailing	<i>Gazania regens leucolaena</i>
Green Carpet	<i>Herniaria glabra</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>
Ivy, Boston	<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i> , (var. California)
Ivy, Grape	(var. Ellen Danica) <i>Cissus rhombifolia</i>
Ivy, Hahn's	(var. Hahnii) <i>Hedera helix</i>
Lantana, Lavender	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>
Lily-turf, Big Blue	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Lippla	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>
Mondo Grass	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>
Myoporum	(var. Prostratum) <i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>
Plumbago, Dwarf	<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>
Pork and Beans	<i>Sedum rubrotinctum</i>
Rosea Ice Plant	<i>Drosanthemum floribundum</i>
Rosemary, Dwarf	(var. Prostratus) <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Rupture Wort	<i>Herniaria glabra</i>
St. Johnswort, Creeping	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Stonecrop, Sedum	<i>Sedum rubrotinctum</i>
Verbena	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>
Verbena, Blue	<i>Verbena peruviana</i>
Wildflowers Tolerant to Sethoxydim E-Pro	
African daisy	<i>Dimorphotheca aurantiaca</i>
Baby blue eyes	<i>Nemophila insignis</i>
Baby snapdragon	<i>Linaria macrocanna</i>
Baby's breath	<i>Gypsophila muralis</i>
Bachelor button	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>
Bird's eyes	<i>Gilia tricolor</i>
Black eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Blanketflower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>
Blue Fescue	<i>Festuca ovina glauca</i>
Blue flax	<i>Linum lewisii</i>
Butterflyweed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
Calendula	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>
California poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>
Calliopsis	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>
Candytuft	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus</i>
Catchfly	<i>Silene ameria</i>
Chicory	<i>Chicory intybus</i>
Chinese houses	<i>Collensia heterophylla</i>
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia spp.</i>
Corn poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>
Cosmos	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>
Creeping daisy	
Dames rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
Drummond phlox	<i>Phlox drummondii</i>
Dwarf primrose	<i>Oenothera sp.</i>
Firewheel	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>
Five spot cornflower	<i>Centaurea sp.</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Godetia	<i>Clarkia amoena</i>
Grayhead coneflower	<i>Echinacea pallida</i>
Hard fescue	<i>Festuca longifolium</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Wildflowers Tolerant to Sethoxydim E-Pro (continued)	
Indian blanket	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>
Indian paintbrush	<i>Castilleja coccinea</i>
Jewels of Opar	<i>Talinum perfoliatum</i>
Johnny-jump-up	<i>Viola pedata</i>
Lance-leaved coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Lemon mint	<i>Monarda citriodora</i>
Liatris	<i>Liatris spicata</i>
Lupine	<i>Lupinus spp.</i>
Moss verbena	<i>Verbena tenuisecta</i>
New England aster	<i>Aster novi-anglae</i>
Nodding catchfly pink	<i>Silene sp.</i>
Oxeye daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
Painted daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum carinatum</i>
Perennial lupine	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>
Plains coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>
Poor man's weather glass	
Prairie aster	<i>Machaeranthera tanacetifolia</i>
Purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
Purpleknot toadflax	<i>Linaria sp.</i>
Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Red ribbons	<i>Clarkia concinna</i>
Rocket larkspur	<i>Delphinium ajacis</i>
Sainfoin	<i>Conobrychis vicifolia</i>
Sand bluebonnet	<i>Lupinus subcarinosus</i>
Scarlet flax	<i>Linum rubrum</i>
Showy primrose	<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>
Siberian wallflower	<i>Cheiranthus spp.</i>
Spurred snapdragon	<i>Linaria macrocanna</i>
Stock	<i>Matthiola maritima</i>
Sulfur cosmos	<i>Cosmos sulfureus</i>
Sweet alyssum	<i>lobularia maritima</i>
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Texas bluebonnet	<i>Lupinus texensis</i>
Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Tidy tips	<i>Layia platyglossa</i>
Virginian stock	<i>Malcolmia maritima</i>
Wallflower	<i>Cheiranthus allionii</i>
White yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
In limited testing with the following plants, some unacceptable phytotoxicity has been found, though usually occurring at application rates above those recommended on the product label.	
Trees	
Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Shrubs	
Azalea (var. Snow)	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Potentilla (var. Jackmanni, K. VanDyke)	<i>Potentilla Verna</i>
Privet, Japanese	<i>Ligustrum japonica</i>
Ornamentals	
Snow-in-summer	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>
Nonbearing Food Crops and Nursery Liners Tolerant to Sethoxydim E-Pro Herbicide	
Almonds	Macadamias
Apples	Nectarines
Apricots	Olives
Asparagus	Oranges
Avocados	Peaches
Blackberries	Peanuts, Perennial*
Blueberries	Pears
Cherries	Pecans
Crabapples	Pistachios
Cranberries	Plums
Dates	Pomegranates
Figs	Prunes
Grapes	Raspberries
Grapefruits	Tangelos
Lemons	Tangerines
Limes	Walnuts
Do not apply to nonbearing food crops within 1 year of harvest.	
*Not approved in California.	

Table 14. Weeds Listed in this Label

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bentgrass, (Highland/Colonial)	<i>Agrostis tenuis</i>
Bermudagrass (Wiregrass)	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Broadleaf Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Brome, Downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Centipede Grass	<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>
Crabgrass, Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Cupgrass, Southwestern	<i>Eriochloa gracilllis</i>
Cupgrass, Woolly	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>
Fescue, Fine	<i>Festuca sp.</i>
Fescue, Chewings	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Fescue, Creeping Red	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Fescue, Hard	<i>Festuca longifolia</i>
Fescue, Rattail	<i>Festuca myuros</i>
Fescue, Sheep	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Fescue, Tall	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
Foxtail, Giant (Pigeongrass)	<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	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>
Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>
Oats, Tame	<i>Avena saliva</i>
Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Panicum, Browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatu</i>
Panicum, Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>
Red Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Red Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
Ryegrass, Annual	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Ryegrass, Perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Sandbur, Field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
Shattercane/Wildcane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
Stinkgrass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>
Torpedograss	<i>Panicum repens</i>
Velvetgrass, German	<i>Holcus mollis</i>
Volunteer, Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Volunteer, Corn	<i>Zea mays</i>
Volunteer, Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>
Volunteer, Rye	<i>Secale Cereale</i>
Volunteer, Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>
Wild Oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Wild Proso Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Wirestem Muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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 DISPOSAL:

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

Storage and Disposal for Homeowners Use

Storage: Keep pesticide in original container. Do not put concentrate or dilute spray into food, feed or drink containers. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Store in a cool, dry place, preferably in a locked storage area. Do not store diluted spray.

Disposal:

If empty: Do not reuse this container. Place in trash or offer for recycling if available.

If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency or call 1-800-CLEANUP for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

CONDITION OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product should be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Etigra or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Etigra and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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