

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.

# **Dynamo™ 40 WSP** **HERBICIDE**

FOR CONTROL OF ANNUAL GRASSES AND BROADLEAF WEEDS IN ESTABLISHED LAWNS, ORNAMENTAL TURF (INCLUDING GOLF COURSE FAIRWAYS, ROUGHS, TEE BOXES), AND ESTABLISHED LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS.

IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, THIS PRODUCT MAY ONLY BE USED BY COMMERCIAL APPLICATORS AT NO MORE THAN 0.625 POUNDS PER ACRE (10 OUNCES) OR 2 WATER-SOLUBLE POUCHES PER ACRE PER YEAR (0.25 POUNDS ACTIVE INGREDIENT).

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

Dithiopyr: S,S-dimethyl 2-(difluoromethyl)-4-(2-methylpropyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-3,5-pyridinedicarbothioate .....	<b>40.0%</b>
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b> .....	<b>60.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>100.0%</b>

Each 5-ounce water-soluble pouch contains 0.125 lb. of active ingredient.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
CAUTION**

**SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND  
ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300.  
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call 877-325-1840.

EPA Reg. No. 228-540

EPA Est. No.

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>IF IN EYES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF SWALLOWED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>IF INHALED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b>	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.</p>	

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS  
CAUTION**

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Wear protective eyewear. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Harmful if inhaled. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and gloves. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):**

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

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 meet 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.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product is toxic to fish and highly toxic to other aquatic organisms including oysters and shrimp. Use with care when applying to turf areas adjacent to any body of water. Drift and runoff from treated turf may adversely affect aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. 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 apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Users should:**

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- 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.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

**AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

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

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

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- 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 Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR part 170). The WSP applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

- Keep unprotected persons out of treated area until sprays have dried.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is **NOT** recommended for application by homeowners. In the state of New York, this product may be applied by commercial applicators ONLY.

This product controls crabgrass, other annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in established lawns, ornamental turf (including golf course fairways, roughs and tee boxes), and landscape ornamentals.

This product will not control emerged weeds, except for control of crabgrass up to initiation of tillering because the tillering stage of crabgrass growth generally corresponds to the time when seedlings are first visible in established turfgrasses. Applying to crabgrass after tillering starts will not provide satisfactory control, and all other applications of this product should be made prior to germination of target weeds.

To be effective, this product must be activated by at least 1/2 inch of rainfall or irrigation. Applications should be timed to ensure that activation occurs prior to the tillering stage of crabgrass development or prior to germination of all other weeds.

## USE PRECAUTIONS

- Do NOT allow the pouches to become wet prior to adding them to the spray tank.
- Do NOT remove the water-soluble pouches from the protective over-wrap except to add them directly to the spray tank.
- Do NOT handle the pouches with wet hands or wet gloves.
- Always reseal over-wrap bag to protect remaining unused pouches.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

### This Product Alone with Water as the Carrier:

1. Prior to use, be sure the sprayer is clean and not contaminated with other materials.
2. Fill mixing tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water and begin agitation, being certain that the agitation system is working properly and creates a rippling or rolling on the surface of the liquid.
3. While maintaining agitation, add the required number of water-soluble pouches to the tank and be sure that this product is completely mixed prior to adding any additional materials to the tank. The disintegration and complete mixing of the water-soluble pouches should occur within ten minutes after addition to the water depending on the water temperature and amount of agitation.
4. Add the remainder of the water to the spray tank. Be sure to remove the hose from the mixing tank immediately after filling to avoid siphoning back into the water source.
5. To ensure uniformity of spray mixture and prevent settling, be sure to maintain agitation of the spray mixture during mixing and application.

### This Product Alone with Fluid Fertilizer as the Carrier:

Follow the mixing procedure listed below for tank mixtures.

### Tank Mixtures

**Note:** This product is compatible with boron and spray oils; however, the water soluble pouches must be completely dissolved before adding spray oils or products containing boron to spray mixtures.

1. Determine the compatibility of this product and the desired tank mixture partner product(s) in the appropriate carrier (water or fluid fertilizer) by following the "Physical Compatibility Test" section of this label.
2. Clean out the sprayer and place a 20 to 35 mesh screen or wetting basket over the filling port.
3. Fill the sprayer half full with the appropriate carrier. Begin agitation and maintain agitation through all mixing and spraying operations.
4. If needed, add a compatibility agent. Be sure to check for adequate agitation and to read and follow all of the information found on the compatibility agent label.
5. Add this product to the tank. Before adding other materials, allow sufficient time for all the water-soluble pouches to dissolve and contents to mix completely. NOTE: When mixing this product with fluid fertilizer, be sure to pre-mix with water to form a slurry and then slowly add the slurry to the mixing tank.
6. Add any other wettable powder or dry flowable formulation products. NOTE: When mixing wettable powder or dry flowable products with fluid fertilizer, be sure to pre-mix with water to form a slurry and then slowly add the slurry to the mixing tank.
7. If a flowable pesticide formulation is to be incorporated in the spray mix, pre-mix with one part water and add to the tank slowly.
8. Add any emulsifiable concentrate pesticide formulations to the tank.
9. Add any water-soluble liquid pesticide formulations followed by surfactants, marker dyes or foams, and/or drift control additives while continuing the filling process.

To avoid siphoning back into the carrier source, remove the hose from the mixing tank immediately after filling. Be sure to maintain good agitation at all times until the contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, agitate thoroughly to re-suspend the mixture before resuming spraying.

### Physical Compatibility Test

Prior to mixing this product with fluid fertilizers and/or other pesticides, the user should test the compatibility of the desired tank mixture by mixing proportionate amounts of each component in a small glass jar as follows:

NOTE: This compatibility test is designed for a product application rate of 25 gallons of spray solution per acre.

1. Determine the amount of pesticide to tank-mix by referring to the pesticide label(s) and then calculate the amount of pesticide to add to the jar based on the following use rate ratios:
  - For a use rate of 1 pound per acre of dry pesticide add 1-1/2 teaspoons.
  - For a use rate of 1 quart per acre of liquid pesticide, add 1 teaspoon.
2. Add product based on use rate ratios for liquid pesticides listed above. For changes in spray volume or herbicide rate, make appropriate changes in the amount of the ingredients used for the test.
3. Shake the jar vigorously to mix and allow to sit for five minutes.
4. If the pesticide(s) do not form crystals, flakes, sludge, gels, oily films or layers, then the tested components are considered to be compatible. If the desired tank-mix components are found to be incompatible, using a compatibility agent is recommended. Test the effectiveness of the compatibility agent by repeating the compatibility test with a suitable compatibility agent (one-half teaspoon per pint jar is equivalent to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution).

## WEED CONTROL IN TURFGRASS

**NOTE: Do NOT use on golf course putting greens.**

Apply this product to well-established seeded, sodded, or sprigged lawn and ornamental turf. Before applying this product for the first time following seeding, sodding or sprigging, the grass must have developed a good root system and uniform stand and have received at least two mowings. Turf injury may result if applied to turf that is not well-established, or has been weakened by weather-, pest-, disease-, chemical-, mechanical or other related stress.

When applied as directed under the conditions described, the following turfgrass species have been determined to be tolerant to applications of this product:

### Cool Season Grasses

Creeping Bentgrass<sup>1</sup> (*Agrostis palustris*)  
Fine Fescue<sup>2</sup> (*Festuca rubra*)  
Kentucky Bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*)

Perennial Ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*)  
Tall Fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*)

### Warm Season Grasses

Bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*)  
Bermudagrass<sup>3</sup> (*Cynodon dactylon*)  
Buffalograss<sup>4</sup> (*Buchloe dactyloides*)  
Carpetgrass (*Axonopus affinis*)  
Centipedegrass (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*)

Kikuyugrass (*Pennisetum clandestinum*)  
Seashore Paspalum (*Paspalum vaginatum*)  
St. Augustinegrass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*)  
Zoysiagrass (*Zoysia japonica*)

- 1) Do NOT apply this product to Colonial bentgrass (*Agrostis tenuis*) varieties. Because undesirable turfgrass injury may result, using this product is not recommended on certain varieties of creeping bentgrass such as 'Cohansey', 'Carmen', 'Seaside', and 'Washington'. Not all varieties of creeping bentgrass have been tested.
- 2) Because undesirable turfgrass injury may result, application is not recommended on the following fine fescue varieties that have been found to be sensitive to this product: 'Atlanta', 'Banner', 'Beauty', 'Bilgart', 'CF-2', 'Enjoy', 'HF-93', 'Highlight', 'Ivalo', 'Jamestown', 'Koket', 'Majenta', 'Mary', 'Pennlawn', 'Tamara', 'Tatjana', 'Waldorf', and 'Waldina'. Not all varieties of fine fescue have been tested.
- 3) Because undesirable turfgrass injury may result, applying this product on 'Tifgreen' (328) hybrid bermudagrass greens is not recommended.
- 4) Do NOT use this product on seedling buffalograss in the spring of the first year of establishment until the turfgrass is fully green and has established new roots.

### Use Precautions

- Early postemergence applications will control crabgrass only if applied prior to the fifth leaf (first tiller) stage of growth of crabgrass.
- For best results, cultural practices that disturb the soil (such as core-, spike-, or hydro-aerification, and verti-cutting) should be done prior to application of this product. Do NOT apply this product until the grass has recovered from these cultural practices.
- Do NOT use clippings from treated turf for mulch around vegetables or fruit trees.
- Do NOT graze livestock or feed foliage cut from areas treated with this product.
- Do NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

## Reseeding, Overseeding, or Sprigging

Establishment of desirable turfgrasses may be inhibited if a single application of this product is applied within 10 weeks prior to reseeding, overseeding, or sprigging of treated areas or 4 months after a split application program totaling more than 0.46 oz./1000 sq. ft. (1.25 lbs./acre). If slight injury to perennial ryegrass can be tolerated, perennial ryegrass may be overseeded on bermudagrass within 6 to 8 weeks after an application.

When reseeding or overseeding, proper cultural practices such as soil cultivation, irrigation and fertilization should be followed. For best results, use mechanical or power seeding equipment (slit seeders) designed to give good seed to soil contact.

## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Apply this product using conventional liquid application equipment (including hand-held spray guns) and a sufficient volume of carrier solution to provide a uniform spray distribution. Due to variability in application use rates and spray patterns, do not apply this product using liquid application equipment that uses cluster spray nozzles or other boomless spray equipment. Prior to use, be sure to calibrate the application equipment. To avoid streaking, skips, or excess overlaps, use marker dyes or foams to assist in making accurate applications.

### Crabgrass Control

#### Preemergence and Early Postemergence Control

When applied prior to the emergence of crabgrass from the ground, this product provides preemergence control of crabgrass (including the large, smooth and southern species) in established lawns and ornamental turf. During the early stages of crabgrass growth (after the crabgrass has emerged from the ground), this product also provides early postemergence control of crabgrass.

Early postemergence crabgrass control occurs only when this product is applied prior to crabgrass tillering, or approximately when you can first easily see the crabgrass plants in the lawn or turf. This provides the practical benefit of extending the application period by 2 to 8 weeks (depending on crabgrass growth rates and climatic conditions) when compared to strictly preemergence crabgrass control products.

#### Application Frequency and Timing.

For crabgrass control in the spring, summer, or fall, apply this product as a single application, a split application, or as a sequential application.

#### Spring / Early Summer Applications

Applied at the rate recommended by the appropriate control programs for your area and conditions. The total rate applied directly impacts the duration of residual weed control, but will also vary somewhat depending upon the weather, severity of weed pressure, turfgrass competitiveness, and the user's location.

**Use Program 1:** This program provides 3 to 5 months of preemergence control and early postemergence control of crabgrass up to the 3-leaf stage in sites when turfgrass is cut relatively high (such as homeowner lawns).

**Use Program 2:** This program provides 4 to 6 months of preemergence crabgrass control in sites where the turfgrass is cut relatively low (such as golf fairways) and turfgrass maintenance or weed control was conducted during the previous year. This program may also be used for early postemergence control up to crabgrass tillering in sites where turfgrass is cut relatively high (such as residential lawns).

**Use Program 3:** This program provides 4 to 6 months of preemergence crabgrass control in sites where turfgrass is cut relatively low (such as golf fairways) and turf maintenance or weed control was NOT conducted during the previous year. This program may also be used for early postemergence control up to crabgrass tillering at sites where turfgrass is cut relatively low (such as golf fairways). If longer periods of control are desired, follow the initial application with sequential pre- and/or postemergence applications. In some cases, improved weed control may result if the rates recommended in the table below are split across two applications 5 to 10 weeks apart.

Region	Program	# of sq. ft. per Pouch per Treatment	# of Pouches per Acre	Pounds of Product per Acre	Pounds of AI per Acre
All states and parts of states not listed below under Transition, South, Coastal South, or West	1	29,040	1.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.470	0.188
	2	21,780	2	0.625	0.250
	3	14,520	3 <sup>a</sup>	0.950	0.380
Transition - DE, KS, KY, MD, MO, NJ, VA southeastern PA, southern areas of IL, IN, OH and coastal areas of CT, and RI	1	21,780	2	0.625	0.250
	2	14,520	3	0.950	0.380
	3	10,900	4	1.250	0.500

continued

Region	Program	# of sq. ft. per Pouch per Treatment	# of Pouches per Acre	Pounds of Product per Acre	Pounds of AI per Acre
South - AL, AR, GA, LA, MS, NC, NM, OK, SC, TN, and TX	1	14,520	3	0.950	0.380
	2	21,780	2+2 <sup>c</sup>	0.625+0.625	0.25+0.25
	3	17,424	2.5+2.5 <sup>b,c</sup>	0.78+0.78	0.31+0.31
Coastal South - HI, FL and southern coastal areas of AL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, and TX	1	21,780	2+2 <sup>c</sup>	0.625+0.625	0.25+0.25
	2	17,424	22.5+2.5 <sup>b,c</sup>	0.78+0.78	0.31+0.31
	3	14,520	3+3 <sup>c</sup>	0.95+0.95	0.38+0.38
West - AZ, CA, NV <sup>d</sup>	1	29,040-21,780	1.5-2 <sup>b</sup>	0.47-0.625	0.18-0.25
	2	21,780-14,520	2-3	0.625-0.95	0.25-0.36
	3	21,780	2+2 <sup>c</sup>	0.625+0.625	0.25+0.25

- In New York State, do not apply more than 2 water-soluble pouches per acre or 0.23 oz./1000 sq. ft. (0.625 lb./acre) per year.
- The water-soluble bag is NOT designed to be re-measured or subdivided and should not be opened. Treat an appropriate number of acres to use a whole number of bags.
- Preemergence applications totaling more than 0.5 lb. ai/acre (greater than 1.25 lbs./acre of product) must be applied as a split application. The recommended interval for split applications is 5 to 10 weeks apart. Early postemergence applications are limited to 0.5 lb. ai/acre (1.25 lbs. of product) per application.
- For this climatically diverse region, use the higher rates in local areas with longer crabgrass seasons.

#### Maximum Use Rates

- Do NOT apply more than 0.5 lb. ai per acre per application or more than 1.5 lb. ai per acre per year using split or sequential applications. This is equivalent to 4 water-soluble pouches per acre or 0.46 oz./1000 sq. ft. (1.25 lb./acre of product) per application and 12 water-soluble pouches per acre or 1.38 oz./1000 sq. ft. (3.75 lbs./acre of product) per year.
- In New York State, do not apply more than 0.25 lb. ai per year. This is equivalent to 2 water-soluble pouches (0.625 lb./acre) per acre or 0.23 oz./1000 sq. ft. of this product.

#### Fall Applications

To control crabgrass through the early part of the following spring, apply this product in late summer or early fall (late August through November) at the "Program 3" use rates listed in the table above. For season-long weed control, follow the fall application with an appropriately timed spring application being sure to not exceed maximum use rates listed above.

Note: Because this product will not control emerged broadleaf weeds or grasses (with the exception of crabgrass up to tillering stage of development), the area to be treated should be free of weeds prior to application.

#### Tank Mixtures for Postemergence Control of Crabgrass

When used alone, this product provides early postemergence control of crabgrass when applied prior to the tillering stage of growth. For postemergence control of tillered crabgrass (up to 3 tillers), tank mix this product with either MSMA or Acclaim<sup>®</sup>.

If preemergence herbicides were applied prior to a postemergence application, use the appropriate Program 1 or Program 2 use rate of this product for your area; other wise, apply the Program 3 use rate.

Using a nonionic surfactant may improve control. Be sure to read and follow the surfactant manufacturer's label recommendations.

Before tank mixing this product with fluid fertilizers and / or either MSMA or Acclaim<sup>®</sup> herbicides, a compatibility test is recommended. Refer to the "Physical Compatibility Test" in the "Mixing Instructions" section for more information.

For information on the tolerance of specific turfgrass species when tank mixing with MSMA or Acclaim<sup>®</sup>, refer to the respective labels and be sure to observe all limitations, precautionary statements, and use restrictions in the labels.

## Control of Other Grass and Broadleaf Weeds

### Weeds Controlled

When applied prior to emergence, this product will control or suppress the following annual grass and broadleaf weeds:

#### Grasses

Barley ( <i>Hordeum spp.</i> )	Crowfootgrass ( <i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> )
Barnyardgrass ( <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> )	Dallisgrass (seedling) ( <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> )
Bluegrass, annual <sup>1</sup> ( <i>Poa annua</i> )	Goosegrass ( <i>Eleusine indica</i> )
Brome ( <i>Bromus spp.</i> )	Foxtail, giant ( <i>Setaria faberi</i> )
Crabgrass, large ( <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> )	Foxtail, green ( <i>Setaria Verdi</i> )
Crabgrass, smooth ( <i>Digitaria Ischaemum</i> )	Foxtail, yellow ( <i>Setaria faberi</i> )
Crabgrass, Southern ( <i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> )	

continued

Kikuyugrass (*Pennisetum clandestinum*)  
 Mary's grass (*Microstegium vimineum*)  
 Oats, wild (*Avena fatua*)

Ryegrass (*Lolium spp.*)  
 Sandbur (*Cenchrus spp.*)  
 Smutgrass (*Sporobolus indicus*)

† For extended control of Annual Poa (*Poa annua*) in south and coastal south regions: An initial application at 1.25 lbs./acre (0.5 lb. ai) is recommended 6 weeks before overseeding followed by a second application of 0.625 to 1.25 lbs./acre (0.25 to 0.5 lb./ai) 120 days after overseeding. Some injury to overseeded perennial ryegrass may occur (see "Reseeding, Overseeding, or Sprigging" precautions under "Use Precautions for Turf Use").

### Broadleaf Weeds

Bittercress (*Cardamine spp.*)  
 Carpetweed (*Mollugo verticillata*)  
 Chickweed (*Stellaria spp.*)  
 Coneflower, purple (*Rudbeckia purpurea*)  
 Geranium, Carolina (*Geranium carolinianum*)  
 Henbit (*Lamium spp.*)  
 Knotweed, prostrate (*Polygonum aviculare*)  
 Lespedeza, common (*Lespedeza striata*)  
 Marestail (*Conyza Canadensis*)  
 Medic, black (*Medicago lupulina*)  
 Mustard (*Brassica spp.*)  
 Oxalis, buttercup (*Oxalis pes-caprae*)

Pineappleweed (*Matricaria matrioides*)  
 Pigweed, redroot (*Amaranthus retroflexus*)  
 Parsley-piert (*Alchemilla arvensis*)  
 Purslane, common (*Portulaca oleracea*)  
 Rocket, London (*Sisymbrium irio*)  
 Shepherdspurse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*)  
 Speedwell, corn (*Veronica arvensis*)  
 Spurge, garden (*Euphorbia hirta*)  
 Spurge, prostrate (*Euphorbia humistrata*)  
 Spurge, spotted (*Euphorbia muculata*)  
 Woodsorrel, creeping (*Oxalis corniculata*)  
 Woodsorrel, yellow (*Oxalis stricta*)

### Use Directions for Ornamentals

This product provides preemergence control of listed annual grass and broadleaf weeds in areas planted with tolerant ornamental plants being grown for aesthetic purposes in landscaped areas listed in the table below.

#### Note Regarding Application to Turf or Ornamental Species Not Listed on this Label

This label lists a large number of ornamental species that have been found to be compatible with this product, however, it is not possible to test all of the ornamental plants that may be encountered in nursery or landscape settings. Prior to using this product on a plant species not listed in the label may determine the suitability for such use by treating a small area or small number of plants at a recommended rate prior to treatment of larger areas. The treated area/plants should be observed for any sign of herbicidal injury during the 30 to 60 days of typical growing conditions. **The user assumes the responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from use of this product on species not recommended in this label.**

#### Use Precautions

- Apply this product only to established ornamentals (after transplanting when soil around roots has been thoroughly settled by rainfall or irrigation).
- Do NOT apply this product on grasses grown for seed.
- Do NOT graze livestock or feed forage cut from areas treated with this product.
- Do NOT apply this product in enclosed structures and greenhouses.
- Do NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do NOT apply this product to the bare roots of ornamental plants.
- Do NOT incorporate this product into soil or dilution of the active ingredient and possible injury to plant roots may occur.
- Do NOT apply around ornamental plants that have been weakened or are under stress due to flooding, drought, wind injury, hail, frost damage, winter injury, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, injury due to insects, nematodes or diseases or injury from previously applied pesticides.
- Because drift or direct sprays of this product can injure the foliage of non-target plants, do NOT make applications when weather conditions favor drift to non-target areas.

#### Application Instructions

Apply this product with a calibrated sprayer as a single or split application post-directed spray in the spring, summer or fall prior to germination of target weed species. Direct the spray to the soil at the base of the ornamentals in order to avoid spray contact or drift to foliage. To maintain weed control, sequential applications may be made at 3 to 4 month intervals as long as maximum annual use rates are not exceeded.

Mix this product with clean water at a rate of 4 water-soluble pouches per acre (0.46 oz. of product per 1000 square feet or 1.25 lbs. per acre) per application and apply at 20 to 40 psi in a minimum of one gallon of water per 1000 sq. ft. NOTE: One 5-ounce water-soluble pouch treats 10,890 square feet.

Application Rates for Ornamentals		
Rate per acre	Rate per 1000 sq. ft.	Sq. ft. per pouch
20 oz.	0.46 oz.	10,890

### Maximum Use Rates

- Do NOT apply more than 0.5 lb. of product AI per acre (i.e., 4 water-soluble pouches per acre or 0.46 oz. per 1000 sq. ft.) per application, or more than 1.5 lbs. AI per acre per year (i.e., 12 water-soluble pouches per acre or 1.375 oz. per 1000 sq. ft.).
- In New York State, do NOT apply more than 0.25 lb. product AI per year (i.e., 2 water soluble pouches per acre or 0.23 oz. per 1000 sq. ft.).

### Application Timing and Recommendations

Because the best weed control is obtained when applications are made to soil that is free of clods, weeds and debris such as leaves, prior to applying existing vegetation should be controlled by cultivation, hand weeding or with a post-emergence herbicide.

Once this product is applied, do not disturb the soil surface as the herbicide barrier will be broken.

Care must be taken that soil or planting mixes have settled firmly following tran planting and that there are not cracks in the soil that would allow direct transmission of this product and plant roots.

### Tolerant Ornamentals

When applied as directed under the conditions described on this label, ornamentals listed below have shown tolerance in field trials. However, this product has not been tested on all cultivars of each species or under all possible growing conditions. Under your growing conditions, it is strongly recommended that a limited number of plants be treated for tolerance evaluation, prior to initiating large-scale applications. Follow directions given above to determine plant tolerance under your growing conditions prior to large scale use.

Common Name	Botanical Name	Tolerant Cultivars
Abelia, Dwarf	<i>Abelia X grandiflora</i>	Nana
Abyssinian red banana	<i>Ensete ventricosum</i>	Maurelii
Ajuga	<i>Ajuga reptans</i> <i>Ajuga genevensis</i>	Bronze Bronze Beauty
Almond, Flowering	<i>Prunus gladiosa</i>	
Apple†	<i>Malus pumila</i>	
Arbovitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Nigra Pyramidalis Smaragh Techny Woodwardii
Arbovitae, Golden	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Aurea nana
Aster, Chinese	<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>	Dwarf Queen
Ash, Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	
Ash, Mountain	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	
Ash, Purple	<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>	
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	Brilliant Buccaneer Carror Chimes (Belgian) Elsie Lee Exbury Fashion Hardjizer Beauty Hershey Red Higasa Hinocrimson Holland (Hybrid) Marion Lee Northern Lights Orange Cup Orchid Lights Snow Southern Charm
Azalea, Flame	<i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i>	
Azalea, Kirishima		
Bamboo, Heavenly		
Barberry	<i>Barberis thunbergii</i>	Aurea Dwarf Pigmy Green Kobold Pygmy Red Rose Glow

continued

Common Name	Botanical Name	Tolerant Cultivars
Barberry, Purple		Atropurpurea
Basket flower	<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i>	
Beach grass	<i>Ammophila breviligulata</i>	
Bearberry (common)	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Massachusetts
Bee Balm	<i>Monarda didyma</i>	
Begonia	<i>Begonia spp.</i>	
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>	
Blackeyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Goldstrum
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia spp.</i>	
Blueberry†	<i>Vaccinium spp.</i>	Bluecrop Blue Jay Jersey North Blue Northland
Blue Fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	
Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	
Boxwood, Japanese		Japonica
Boxwood, Weller	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Winter gem
Broom	<i>Cytisus spp.</i> <i>Genista pilosa</i>	Moonlight Vancouver Gold
Bugle Carpet		
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>  <i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Debutante Mathotiana Supreme Chansonette setsukgekka
Candy Tuft	<i>Iberis spp.</i>	Snow White
Carex, Variegated	<i>Carex</i>	
Cedar, red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	
Celosia	<i>Celosia spp.</i>	
Centaura	<i>Centaurea Montana</i>	
Cockscomb, Plumosa	<i>Celosia cristata</i>	Scarlet plumose
Coleus	<i>Coleus blumei</i>	Red kewpie
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia spp.</i>	
Coneflower, purple	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	
Copper leaf	<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>	
Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis spp.</i>	Moonbeam
Corn Flower	<i>Centaurea spp.</i>	
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	
Coyotebrush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	
Cycads	<i>Cycas Revoluta</i>	
Cypress, Bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	
Cypress, Italian	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Glauca
Cypress, Japanese False	<i>Chamaecyparis obtuse</i>	Gracilis
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus spp.</i>	King Alfred
Daylilly	<i>Heemerocallis spp.</i>	Spring glory Aztec gold Bright yellow (hybrid) Single gold (evergreen) Wilson's yellow
Dianthus (Sweet William)	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	
Delphinium	<i>Delphinium elatum</i>	Magic fountain
Dogwood	<i>Cornus Florida</i>	

continued

Common Name	Botanical Name	Tolerant Cultivars
Dogwood, American	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Flavimarimae
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	
Dusty Miller	<i>Senecio Cineraria</i>	
Elm, Drake	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	
Euroyops	<i>Europs pectinatus</i>	Viridis
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Argenteo-variegata Auereo-marginata Colorata Emerald Gaiety Emerald 'N Gold Gold Edge Gold Princess Silver King Tricolor Vegetus
Fan Palm, European	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	
Fan Palm, Mexican	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	
Fern (various)	<i>Asparagus spp.</i>	
Fescue	<i>Festuca glauca</i>	
Fetterbush	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	Rainbow
Ficus	<i>Ficus retusa</i>	Nitidia
Fir Fraser	<i>Abies Fraseri</i>	
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia X intermedia</i>	Arnold Dwarf Bronxensis Dwarf Lynwood Gold Meadowlark Weeping
Fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Rubrum
Fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia spp.</i>	
Galium	<i>Galium odoratum</i>	
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	White gem Mystery Radicans
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium X hortorum</i>	
Gum	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus spp.</i>	Cockspur White Crimson Cloud Enchantress Jack Evans Washington White
Heather, Twisted	<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Mediterranean Pink
Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>	
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus spp.</i>	Blue bird Brilliant Hula girl
Holly	<i>Ilex spp.</i>  <i>Ilex X meserveae</i>         <i>Ilex X attenuate</i>	Blue bird Blue Girl Burfordil China Girl Compacta Forsteri Hellerie Japanese northern beauty Needlepoint Nellie R. Stevens Savanah
Holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex comuta</i>	
Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	
Holly, Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Clavey's dwarf Halliana Tatarian Canadian White Zebelli Red Hosta

continued

Common Name	Botanical Name	Tolerant Cultivars
Hosta	<i>Hosta spp.</i> <i>Hosta lancifolia</i>	Albo Marginata
Ice Plant Ice plant, white trailing	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> <i>Delosperma alba CT</i>	
Impatiens	<i>Impatiens spp.</i>	
Iris	<i>Iris spp.</i>	Dwarf blue Wedgewood
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Bulgaria Thorndale
Jasmine, Asian	<i>Trachelopermum</i> <i>Asiaticum</i>	
Juniper	<i>Juniperus spp.</i>	Arcadia Armstrong Bar Harbor
	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Blue Chip Blue Pacific Blue Rug
	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Blue Star Broadmoor Buffalo Calgary Carpet Emerald Sea Emerald Spreader Endora Compacta Fruitlandi Green Gold Tip Hetzi Hughes Manhattan blue Parsoni Pfitzeriana Plumosa Prince of Wales Procumbens Dwarf San Jose Sargent Blue Sargent Green Scandia Scopulorum Moonglow Scopulorum Skyrocket Spartan
	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Tamariscifolia
	<i>Juniperus Sabina</i>	Weberi Youngstown Yukon belle
King Palm	<i>Archontophoenix</i> <i>Cunninghamiana</i>	
Laurel, Australian	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	
Laurel, Mountain	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	
Leucothoe	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	
Ligustrum, Japanese	<i>Ligustrum Japonicum</i>	
Lily, African	<i>Agapanthus Africanus</i>	Albus Peter Pan Streamline
Lily, African Blue		
Lily of the valley	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Mt. Fire
Lilyturf	<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Evergreen Giant Lilac Beauty Majestic Monroe White Variegata
Liriope, Green	<i>Liriope spicata</i>	
Maple, amur	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Emerald elf
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer Japonicum</i>	

continued

Common Name	Botanical Name	Tolerant Cultivars
Maple, Norway	<i>Acer Platanoides</i>	
Maple, Red†	<i>Acer Rubrum</i>	Red sunset
Maple, Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	
Maple Sugar†	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	
Marigold	<i>Tagetes patula</i>	Honeycomb Variegata Wheeler's Dwarf
Mock Orange†	<i>Philadelphus spp.</i>	Golden Snowflake Double White
Mondo Grass	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	
Moss Rose	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>	Sunnyside
Myrtle, Crape	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Faurei Langer Muskogee Standard Pink
Myrtle, Wax	<i>Myrica cerifer</i>	
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Compacta Nana
Narcissus	<i>Narcissus spp.</i>	
Oak, Laurel	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	
Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	
Oak, Red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	
Oak, Southern L	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	
Oak, Willow	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Hardy red Petite pink Sister Agnes
Osteospermum	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Wirligig
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	
Palm, Bangalow		
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	
Pansy	<i>Viola x wittrockiana</i>	
Paper Flower	<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Barbara Karst James Walker
Peach <sup>1</sup>	<i>Prunus Persica</i>	
Periwinkle, Dwarf	<i>Vinca minor</i>	
Petunia	<i>Petunia x hybrida</i>	Picoti
Photinia, Red Tip	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>	
Pieris	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	
Pine, Afghan	<i>Pinus eldarica</i>	
Pine, Australian	<i>Pinus nigra</i> <i>Pieris taiwanensis</i>	
Pine, Japanese Black	<i>Pinus Thunbergiana</i>	
Pine, Loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	
Pine, Longleaf	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	
Pine, Mugo	<i>Pinus mugho</i>	
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	
Pine, Slash	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	
Pine, Swiss Mt.	<i>Pinus mugo</i>	
Pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	
Pine, White	<i>Pinus strobes</i>	
Pineapple, Guava†	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>	
Plumbago, cape	<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	Royal cape

continued

Common Name	Botanical Name	Tolerant Cultivars
Pittosporum, Japan		
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla nepalensis</i> <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Abbotswood
Privet	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Golden Vicary Regal Texanum Wax Yellow Tipped
Privet, Glossy	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	Gnome Lalandei Victory
Queen Palm	<i>Arecastrum</i> <i>Rammanzoffianum</i>	
Quince, Japanese†		
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	Album Cunningham White Fashion Hardy PJM Purple Gem Silvery Pink
Rhododendron, Carolina	<i>Rhododendron Carolinianum</i>	
Rhododendron, Catawba	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	
Ribbon grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Rockcress	<i>Arabis spp.</i>	Snowcap
Rhodie Max (Rosebay)	<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	
Rose†	<i>Rosa banksiae</i>	Luta
Rose, knockout	<i>Rosa spp. hybrid</i>	Knockout
Rosemary†	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	
Rosemary, Bog	<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>	Nana
Salvia	<i>Salvia farinacea</i>	Rhea
Smoketree, royal purple	<i>Cotinus coggyria</i>	Royal purple
Sedum	<i>Sedum sepurium</i>	Dragon Blood Red Red Carpet Yellow
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum spp.</i>	
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboretum</i>	
Spiraea	<i>Astilbe x arendsii</i>	Fanall
Spiraea	<i>Spiraea spp.</i>	Anthony waterer red Dolchica Froebeli Pink Goldenflame Red Snowmound White Van Houtte White
Spiraea, Garland	<i>Spiraea spp.</i>	
Spruce, Black Hills	<i>Picea glauca</i>	
Spruce, Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Glauca
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>	
Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>	Conica
Sweetflag, Grassyy-Le		
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	
Tree Fern (Tiki Fern)	<i>Asparagus virgatus</i>	
Trumpet Flower, Evening	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	
Tulip	<i>Tulip, spp.</i>	Apeldoorn

continued

Common Name	Botanical Name	Tolerant Cultivars
Tufted hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	
Verbena, Shrub	<i>Lantana sellowiana</i>	
Vervain	<i>Verbena spp.</i>	St. Paul
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum spp.</i>	opulus 'sterile' American cranberry bush Arrowwood Common Snowball European cranberry bush Linden Mohican Wright
Vinca (Periwinkle)	<i>Vinca Minor</i>	
Windmill Palm	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	
Yarrow	<i>Achillea spp.</i>	
Xylosma	<i>Xylosma congestum</i>	
Yaupon	<i>Ilex Vomitoria</i>	Dwarf
Yew	<i>Taxus cuspidate</i> <i>Taxus X media</i>	capitata denisiformis

† Ornamental species only. DO NOT USE ON FOOD-PRODUCING TREES AND PLANTS.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store this product only in its original container in a dry, cool, secured storage area. Store this product above 32°F.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or an approved waste disposal facility.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL: If Empty:** Completely empty bags into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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