

Howard Johnson's 2G Oxadiazon

Not for use on home lawns.

For sale to, use and storage by commercial nursery, turf and landscape personnel only.

Selective, preemergent herbicide for the control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in turf and woody ornamental shrubs, vines, and trees.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS: BY WEIGHT
Oxadiazon 3-[2,4-dichloro-5-(1-methylethoxy) phenyl]-5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2(3H)-one2.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS:98.0%
TOTAL:100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 53883-182-32802 EPA Est. No. 32802-WI-1 (A), 32802-MO-1 (B)
First letter of bag code shows establishment where manufactured.

Net Weight 40 lbs (18.14 kg)

Distributed by:

Howard Johnson's Enterprises, Inc. 700 W. Virginia Street, Milwaukee, WI 53204

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING - AVISO

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

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED: • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.

IF IN EYES: • Hold eyes 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. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN: • 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 INHALED: • Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER Have the container or label with you when calling poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-621-5208 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Causes skin and eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled. Do not get on skin or on clothing. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicator and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, waterproof gloves, a chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment.
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

User should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash body thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. 2G Oxadiazon should not be used in areas where irrigation or rainfall results in the direct or indirect (via ditches and canals) contamination of surface waters through dissolved runoff or erosion of soil particles to which oxadiazon is absorbed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read entire label before using this product.

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 over short-sleeved shirt and short pants.
- Waterproof gloves.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Do not store in or around the home.

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

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

2G Oxadiazon is a selective, preemergent herbicide for control of many annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in turf and on a wide variety of woody ornamental shrubs, vines, and trees. 2G Oxadiazon controls weeds by killing the young weed seedlings as they come in contact with the herbicide during germination.

Apply 2G Oxadiazon with a properly calibrated granular applicator that will apply the granules uniformly (uniform application is essential for satisfactory weed control). Calibrate the applicator prior to use, according to the manufacturers directions, and check frequently during the application to be certain that the equipment is working properly.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply 2G Oxadiazon through any type of irrigation system.
- Avoid contamination of water intended for irrigation and domestic use.
- Do not allow domestic animals to graze treated areas.

TURF

For use in established perennial Bluegrass, Bentgrass, Bermudagrass, Buffalograss, Perennial Ryegrass, St. Augustinegrass, Seashore Paspalum, Tall Fescue, and Zoysia turf; such as, fairways, parks, golf courses and lawns.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- 2G Oxadiazon should not be used on putting greens or tees because of the varying cultural practices used.
- Avoid contact with flowers and shrubs except as recommended elsewhere on this label.
- Do not apply 2G Oxadiazon to newly seeded areas. Seeding into treated areas should be delayed until 4 months after treatment.
- Do not apply to Dichondra or Centipedegrass.
- For St. Augustinegrass and Bentgrass turf, do not exceed the rate of 150 pounds per acre (3 lb. a.i./A) of 2G Oxadiazon.
- Do not apply to Bentgrass turf mowed at less than 3/8 inch.
- 2G Oxadiazon may cause discoloration of Bentgrass, Bermudagrass and St. Augustinegrass. This discoloration is temporary and outgrown within 2 to 3 weeks.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Rake turf area free of leaves; mow, if necessary, to allow granules to fall on soil surface. Measure area to be treated and uniformly apply required amount, using a fertilizer spreader. Cross-treating with one-half required amount in each direction will give best results. Do not apply to wet turf. If rain is not expected shortly after application, irrigating turf thoroughly will increase effectiveness.

PREEMERGENT WEED CONTROL

WEEDS CONTROLLED	AMOUNT OF 2G OXADIAZON		DIRECTIONS
	PER ACRE	PER 1000SQ. FT.	
Crabgrass (<i>Digitaria</i> spp.) Goosegrass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>) Annual Sedge (<i>Cyperus compressus</i>) Annual Bluegrass (<i>Poa Annua</i>) See Note below	100-200 lbs.	2 ¼-4 ½ lbs.	Apply in late winter or early spring prior to seed germination. Use higher rate under severe weed pressure conditions
Virginia Buttonweed (<i>Diodia virginiana</i>) Pigweed (<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.) Florida Pusley (<i>Richardia scabra</i>) Oxalis (<i>Oxalis</i> spp.) Stinging Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>) Carpetgrass (<i>Axonopus officinis</i>)	200 lbs.	4 ½ lbs.	Apply in late summer to early fall prior to seed germination. Use higher rate under severe weed pressure conditions. Apply in early spring prior to seed germination.

NOTE: In many areas, annual bluegrass exists as at least two biotypes or subspecies of *Poa annua*. The annual biotype is *Poa annua annua* which germinates every year from seed, while the biotype that behaves like a perennial is *Poa annua roptans*. This perennial biotype can survive through the summer and established plants will not be controlled by this product. Consult the extension service or University weed specialists in your area for more information.

FALL APPLICATION FOR SPRING WEED CONTROL IN COOL SEASON TURF

WEEDS CONTROLLED	AMOUNT OF 2G OXADIAZON		DIRECTIONS
	PER ACRE	PER 1000SQ. FT.	
Crabgrass, Goosegrass and other annual weeds	150-200 lbs.	3 3/8-4 ½ lbs.	For use in Bluegrass, Bentgrass, Perennial Ryegrass and Ryegrass and Tall Fescue turf. Make application in the fall after turf has become dormant. For late, fall applications, seeding into treated areas should be delayed until 4 months after greenup. Use higher rate under severe weed pressure conditions.

ANNUAL BLUEGRASS CONTROL IN BERMUDAGRASS FAIRWAYS OVER-SEEDED WITH PERENNIAL RYEGRASS ONLY

WEEDS CONTROLLED	AMOUNT OF 2G OXADIAZON		DIRECTIONS
	PER ACRE	PER 1000SQ. FT.	
Annual Bluegrass (<i>Poa annua</i>) See Note below	100 lbs.	2 ¼ lbs	Apply in late summer to early fall prior to <i>Poa annua</i> seed germination. 2G Oxadiazon will only control the <i>Poa annua</i> , that is established from seed every year. Any <i>Poa annua</i> established when this product is applied will not be controlled. RESTRICTION: Do not apply 2G Oxadiazon within 60 days prior to overseeding. Do not use where <i>Poa trivialis</i> is present in overseed mix

Note: In many areas, annual bluegrass exists as at least two biotypes or subspecies of *Poa annua*. The annual biotype is *Poa annua annua* which germinates every year from seed, while the biotype that behaves like a perennial is *Poa annua roptans*. This perennial biotype can survive through the summer and established plants will not be controlled by this product. Consult the extension service or University weed specialists in your area for more information.

ANNUAL WEED CONTROL DURING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BERMUDAGRASS, ZOYSIAGRASS, SEASHORE PASPALUM, AND TROPIC LALO (*Paspalum Hieronymii*) FROM SPRIGS

WEEDS CONTROLLED	AMOUNT OF 2G OXADIAZON		DIRECTIONS
	PER ACRE	PER 1000SQ. FT.	
Crabgrass, Goosegrass, Annual Sedge, and other annual weeds	100-150 lbs.	2 1/4-3 3/8 lbs.	For Bermudagrass, make application immediately prior to or immediately after annual weeds sprigging. For Seashore Paspalum, make application 10-14 days after sprigging. Applications made close to the time of sprigging may cause objectionable Seashore Paspalum injury. Disturbance of the soil surface after 2G Oxadiazon application may disrupt the herbicide barrier and reduce effectiveness. Irrigate immediately after application for best results. Use higher rate under severe weed pressure conditions.

NOTE: When making applications to Tropic Lalo, applications must be made 0 -12 days after sprigging. Do not use in areas where endangered Hawaiian Goose or nene (*Branta sandvicensis*), Hawaiian duck (*Anas wyvilliana*), Hawaiian Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus knudseni*), and Hawaiian Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis*) may feed.

WOODY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, VINES, TREES, AND CONIFER NURSERY APPLICATION

Apply 2G Oxadiazon anytime during the year, prior to weed seed germination, for weed control. 2G Oxadiazon can be applied to both newly transplanted and established ornamentals listed in the tables below. Application can be made to actively growing or dormant ornamentals.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- For use only on plants that will not bear edible fruit within one year of 2G Oxadiazon application.
- Do not apply to wet foliage or under conditions in which granules will collect on leaves.
- Do not apply in greenhouses as plant injury may result.
- Not for use on plants that will bear edible fruit within one year of 2G Oxadiazon application.

CROP TOLERANCE

2G Oxadiazon is recommended for use on a wide variety of ornamental species and ground covers in container, field grown, and landscape planting situations. Please refer to Sensitive Varieties table before application. 2G Oxadiazon may be used at the recommended rates on the following species:

"DIRECTIONS FOR USE" Continued on back side of label

"DIRECTIONS FOR USE " Continued from front side of label

ESTABLISHED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS			
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Abutilon	Abutilon pictum	Ilima	Sida fallax
Acacia	Acacia spp	Ivy, Algerian	Hedera canariensis
Agapanthus	Agapanthus africanus	Ivy, English	Hedera helix
Allamanda, Common	Allamanda cathartica	Jasmine, Orange	Murraya paniculata
Alpine Willow	Epilobium fieischeri	Jasmine, Primrose	Jasminum mesnyi
Andromeda	Pieris spp	Jasmine, Star	Trachelospermum jasminoides
Anthuriums (Ozaki Red)		Jasmine, Showy	Jasminum floridum
Apache Plume	Fallugia paradoxa	Juniper	Juniperus spp
Aralia	Aralia spinosa	Justica	Justice brandegeana
Arborvitae	Thuja spp	Kwanzan Cherry	Prunus serrulata
Ash, Green	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Lamb's Ear	Stachys byzantina
Azalea	Rhododendron spp	Lantana, Trailing	Lantana montevidensis
Baby's Breath	Gypsophila paniculata	Lapalapa	Cheirodendron spp
Bald Cypress	Takodium distichum	Laurel, English	Larix decidua
Bamboo, Feathery	Bambusa vulgaris	Larch, European	Prunus laurocerasus
Banyan, Weeping	Ficus benghalensis	Leopards - Bane	Doronicum cordatum
Barberry	Berberis spp	Leucothoe, Coast	Leucothoe axillaris
Beafsteak plant	Acalypha wilkesiana	Leucothoe, Drooping	Leucothoe fontanesia (catesbaei)
Bearberry	Arctostaphylos uva-ursi		
Beech, European	Fagus sylvatica	Lily of the Nile	Agapanthus umbellatus
Birch, Paper	Betula papyrifera	Lilac	Syringa spp
Blanket Flower	Gaillardia aristata	Littleleaf Linden	Tilia cordata
Blazing Star	Liatris spicata	Little Pickles	Othonna capensis
Boxwood, Japanese	Buxus microphylla	Loquat*	Eriobotrya japonica
Boxwood, Common	Buxus sempervirens	Magnolia	Magnolia spp
Bouganvillea	Bouganvillea spectabilis	Mahonia, Grape Holly	Mahonia aquifolium
		Maple	Acer spp
Brassaia, Dwarf	Brassaia actinophylla	Metallic Plant	Hemigraphis colorata
Buddleia	Buddleia davidii	Mexican Orange	Choisya ternate
Bugleflower	Ajuga reptans	Mock Orange	Philadelphus virginialis
Callistemon	Callistemon lanceolatus	Money Tree	Pleomele marginata
Camellia, Common, Japanese	Camellia japonica	Murraea	Murraea exotica
Camellia, Sasanqua	Camellia sasanqua	Murraea	Murraea paniculata
Candytuft	Iberis sempervirens	Myoporum	Myoporum laetum
Carissa	Carissa macrocarpa	Myrtle	Myrtus communis
Carnation	Dianthus caryophyllus	Nandina	Nandina domestica
Ceanothus	Ceanothus americanus	Oak	Quercus spp
Cedar, Red	Juniperus virginiana	Ochana	Ochana serrulata
Cedar, Atlas	Cedrus atlantica	Ohai	Samanea saman
Cistus	Cistus purpureus	Oleander	Nerium oleander
Citrus, Ornamental:		Orthosiphon	Orthosiphon stamineus
Grapefruit	Citrus paradisi	Osmanthus	Osmanthus heterophyllus
Lemon	Citrus limon	Pachysandra	Pachysandra terminalis
Lime	Citrus aurentifolia	Palm, Bamboo	Rhapi excelsa
	Bearss	Palm, Fishtail	Caryota spp
Mandarin	Citrus reticulata	Palm, Licuala	Licuala Thunb, spp
Tangelo	Citrus XTangelo	Palm, Macarthur	Ptychosperma marcarthurii
	Minneola	Palm, Manac	Euterpe spp
Tangerine	Citrus reticulata var. tangerina	Palm, Manila	Veitchia merillii
		Palm, Parlor	Collinia elegans
Temple	Citrus Xnobilis Temple	Palm, Rattan	Daemonorops spp
Cuban Shaddock	Citrus maxima	Palm, Sugar	Arenga saccharifera
Valencia	Citrus sinensis	Paperbark Tree	Melaleuca leucadendra
Washington Navel	Citrus sinensis	Peony	Poemia spp
Cleyera	Cleyera japonica	Periwinkle, Common	Vinca minor
Coreopsis	Coreopsis lanceolata	Periwinkle, Large	Vinca major
Coromandel	Asystasia gangentica	Photinia, Frasier's	Photinia fraseri
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster spp	Poinciana	Delonix regea
Crabapple*	Malus spp	Pine	Pinus spp
Crapemyrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	Pittosporum, Japanese	Pittosporum tobira
Creeping Phlox	Phlox subulata	Plum, Natal	Carissa macrocarpa
Chrysanthemum	Chrysanthemum spp	Podocarpus, Yew	Podocarpus macrophylla
Cypress	Cupressus spp	Pomegranite	Punica granatum
Cypress, Leyland	Cupressocyparis leylandii	*Poplar	Populus spp
		Potentilla	Populus spp
		Potentilla	Potentilla fruticosa
		Privet	Potentilla fragiformis
		Protea species	Ligustrum spp
			Banksia menziesii
			Leucadendron discolor
			Leucospermum cordifolium
			Protea exinia
			Pyracantha coccinea
			Raphiolepis umbellata
			Metasequoia
			glyptostroboides
			Rhododendron spp
			Rosa spp
			Eleagnus angustifolia
			Prunus sargentii
			Cytisus scoparius
			Sedum album
			Amelanchier alnifolia
			Buddleia alternifolia
			Rehmnus smithii
			Veronica spicata
			Picea spp
			Limonium spp.
			Hypericum frondosum
			Hypericum patulum
			Arbutus unedo
			Rhus typhina
			Dianthus barbatus
			Syzygium paniculatum
			Osteospermum fruticosum
			Viburnum spp
			Wedelia trilobata
			Wisteria synensis
			Hamamelis virginiana
			Genista tinctoria
			Thymus pseudolanugiosis
			Xylosma congestum
			Digitalis x mertonensis
			Taxus spp

* For use only on plants that will not bear edible fruit within one year of 2G Oxadiazon application.

NEWLY TRANSPLANTED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS			
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Blanket Flower	Gaillardia aristata	Metallic Plant	Hemigraphis colorata
Brassaia, Dwarf	Brassaia actinophylla	Oak	Quercus spp
Camellia	Camellia japonica	Periwinkle, Common	Vinca minor
Carnation	Dianthus caryophyllus	Periwinkle, Large	Vinca major
Cedar, Red	Juniperus atlantica	Pine	Pinus spp
Coromandel	Asystasia gangentica	Poplar	Populus spp
Dogwood, Flowering	Cornus florida	Privet	Ligustrum spp
Elm	Ulmus spp	Protea Species	Banksia menziesii
Forsythia	Forsythia intermedia		Leucadendron discolor
Gazania, Trailing	Gazania uniflora		Leucospermum cordifolium
	leucoleana		Protea exinia
Hackberry	Celtis occidentalis	Rhododendron	Rhododendron spp
Ivy, Algerian	Hedera canariensis	Russian Olive	Eleagnus angustifolia
Ivy, English	Hedera helix	Spruce/Trailing African	Picea spp
Hemlock, Canada	Tsuga canadensis	Daisy	Osteospermum fruticosum
Holly	Ilex spp	Wedelia	Wedelia trilobata
Ice Plant	Carpobrotus edule	Wisteria, Chinese	Wisteria synensis
Juniper	Juniperus spp	Yew	Taxus spp
Leopards - Bane	Doronicum cordatum		

* For use only on plants that will not bear edible fruit within one year of 2G Oxadiazon application.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Remove existing weed growth before application. Rainfall or overhead irrigation after application of 2G Oxadiazon will improve weed control. 2G Oxadiazon should not be mixed into the soil. Cultivating or disturbing the soil may reduce weed control.

AMOUNT TO USE

Apply 2G Oxadiazon broadcast to ornamentals at 100 to 200 pounds of product per acre (or 2 1/4 to 4 1/2 pounds per 1,000 sq. ft.) depending on weed pressure and species. Use the lower rate of 100 pounds per acre (2 lb. a.i./A) unless noted in the table below.

ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS			
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	Sensitive Plant	Mimosa predica
Bittercress	Cardamine spp.	Sow Thistle	Sonchus oleraceus
Bristly Oxtongue	Picris echinoides	Speedwell	Veronica spp.
Carpetweed	Molluga verticillata	Spiny Amaranth	Amaranthus spinosus
Cheeseweed	Malva parviflora	Spotted Catsear	Hypochaeris radicata
Common Groundsel	Senecio vulgaris	*Swinecress	Coronopus didymus
Common Purslane	Portulaca oleracea	Yellow Woodsorrel	Oxalis stricta
*Evening Primrose	Oenothera spp.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Fiddleneck	Amsinckia intermedia	Annual Bluegrass	Poa annua
Fireweed	Epilobium angustifolium	Annual Sedge	Cyperus compressus
*Galinsoga	Galinsoga spp.	Barnyardgrass	Echinochloa crus-galli
Garden Spurge	Euphorbia hirta	Bristly Foxtail	Setaria verticillata
Golden Ragwort	Senecio aureus	Crabgrass	Digitaria spp.
Lambsquarters	Chenopod album	Fall Panicum	Panicum
**Liverwort	Marchantia spp.		dichotomiflorum
Niruri	Phyllanthus niruri	Green Foxtail	Setaria viridis
Pennsylvania	Phygonum pensylvanicum	Goosegrass	Eleusine indica
Petty Spurge	Euphorbia peplis	**Jungle Ricegrass	Echinochloa colonum
**Prostrate Spurge	Euphorbia supina	**Panama Paspalum	Paspalum fimbriaatum
Redroot Pigweed	Amaranthus retroflexus	Ripgut Bromegrass	Bromus catharticus)
Shepherdspurse	Capsella bursa-pastoris	Wild Oats	Avena fatua

*Use 150 to 200 pounds per acre (3 - 4 lb. a.i./A).

**Use 200 pounds per acre (4 lb. a.i./A).

How to Calibrate Spreaders For Applications of 2G Oxadiazon

These settings are for initial calibration only. Calibrate spreader following manufacturer's instructions prior to each application using these settings as a starting point.

Spreader settings to apply at listed rate (lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.)	2 lbs				
	2.5 lbs	3 lbs	3.5 lbs	4 lbs	4.5
Spyker 24-22 Rotary	3.75	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.5
Lesco Rotary	10(E)	11(E-F)	11(E-F)	13(F-G)	14(G)
Prizelawn CB Rotary	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.75
EarthWay 2400 Rotary	14	15	16	18	19
Cyclone Pro	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.25	4.5
Scotts R8A	G	G	H	J	J
Lely Broadcast	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.4
Bigfoot	F-G	G	G-H	H-I	I

FOREST NURSERY APPLICATION

Seedlings of the following species can be treated with OX G Herbicide when at least 4 weeks old:

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Pine, Loblolly	Pinus strobus
Pine, Eastern White	Pinus taeda
Pine, Slash	Pinus caribaea

SENSITIVE VARIETIES OF ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS

Under certain growing conditions, the plant varieties listed below may be injured by OX G Herbicide. Growers should evaluate usage on a small scale prior to large scale applications.

PLANT SPECIES	VARIETIES
Andromeda (Pieris japonica)	Snowdrift, Temple Bell
Azalea	Pink Champagne, Hershey, (Rhododendron spp), Leuchtenfuer, Memoire John Hearrens, Hino-Crimson, White Grandeur, Everest, Girard Roberta
Cotoneaster	Eichholz, Himalayan, Shangri-la (Cotoneaster spp)
Crapemyrtle (Lagerstroemia indica)	Petite Red Imp, Seminole Bush
Heath, Spring (Erica carnea)	Mediterranean Pink
Hemlock, Canada (Tsuga canadensis)	Pendula
Hibiscus (Hibiscus syriacus)	Red Heart
Rhododendron	Daphnoides, Nova Zembla, (Rhododendron spp), Catawba Album
Spruce, Norway (Picea abies)	Pumila
Spruce, White (Picea glauca)	Densata
Viburnum (Viburnum spp)	Davidii

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Control Solutions, Inc. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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