



GROUP

Contains oryzalin, the active ingredient in Surflan® herbicides.

A selective preemergence herbicide for control of certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in:

- Landscape ornamentals

  - Ornamental bulbs
- Nurserv stock Ground covers
- Non-bearing berries
- Non-cropland • Non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards

• Established tall fescue and warm season turf (including bahiagrass, bermudagrass, • Christmas tree plantations buffalograss, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, and zoysiagrass)

#### **ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

benefin: N-butyl-N-ethyl-a,a,a-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-p-toluidine	
oryzalin: 3,5-dinitro- <i>N</i> <sup>4</sup> , <i>N</i> <sup>4</sup> -dipropylsulfanilamide.	
OTHER INGREDIENTS.	98.0%
TOTAL	00.0%

Contains 1 pound active ingredient per 50 pound bag.

# **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

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.)

#### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the "Directions for Use" section for information about this standard.

Refer to back panel of bag for additional precautionary information including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Refer to label booklet in pocket of bag for Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before using this product, read the Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.

For chemical emergency: spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

AD 022610 **Specialty Herbicide** 

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

**NET WEIGHT: 50 Lbs. (22.68 kg)** 

EPA Reg. No. 70506-45-38167

EPA Est. No. 5905-IA-001

**MANUFACTURED FOR** 

## **SETRE CHEMICAL COMPANY**

225 SCHILLING BOULEVARD, SUITE 300 • COLLIERVILLE, TENNESSEE 38017

OPM #110352

PF-21995-5





# **2G**

GROUP 3 HERBICIDE

Contains oryzalin, the active ingredient in Surflan® herbicides.

. Non-bearing berries

• Christmas tree plantations

A selective preemergence herbicide for control of certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in:

- Container grown ornamentals Established flowers
  - Ornamental bulbs
- Landscape ornamentals Nursery stock
- Ground covers

- Non-cropland
  - . Non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards
  - · Established tall fescue and warm season turf (including bahiagrass, bermudagrass, buffalograss, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, and zoysiagrass)

#### **ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

benefin: N-butyl-N-ethyl-a,a,a-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-p-toluidine	1.0%
oryzalin: 3,5-dinitro-N <sup>4</sup> ,N <sup>4</sup> -dipropylsulfanilamide.	1.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS.	98.0%
TOTAL 1	00.0%

Contains 1 pound active ingredient per 50 pound bag.

## **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN** CAUTION – PRECAUCIÓN

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#### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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Job #59005



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# PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

#### Applicators, loaders and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- · Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

#### **USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE 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.

#### **FIRST AID**

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

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency medical assistance, call the Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center at 1-866-673-6671.

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. 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 or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

#### **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 or pets, 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 24 hours. **Exception:** If the product is soil-injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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 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.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Do not enter or allow other people or pets to enter the treated area until dusts have settled. If watering-in is required after the application, except for those people involved in the watering-in, do not enter or allow other people or pets to enter the treated areas until the watering-in is complete and the surface is dry.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container only. In case of leak or spill, contain material and dispose as waste.

**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:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose of empty bag in sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

#### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

XL 2G herbicide is a preemergence herbicide for control of certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in container and landscape ornamentals, nursery stock, ground covers, established tall fescue and warm season turf, established flowers, ornamental bulbs, non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards, non-bearing berries, Christmas tree plantations, non-cropland and established tall fescue and warm season turf (including bahiagrass, bermudagrass, buffalograss, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, and zoysiagrass). Apply XL 2G prior to germination of target weeds or immediately after cultivation. Length of weed control will vary with rate of XL 2G applied, weed population, potting media or soil conditions, temperature, watering regime, and other factors. Following application, user should monitor and observe level of weed control over time to determine when additional applications may be needed.





#### GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

#### Do not aerially apply this product.

Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas to livestock.

Landscape and field grown ornamentals: maximum number of applications per year is 2.

Ornamental bulbs: for fall application to coarse soils - maximum number of applications per year is 2.

Ornamental bulbs; applications February through March, all soils - maximum number of applications per year is 3.

Christmas tree plantations: maximum number of applications per year is 2.

Noncrop areas: maximum number of applications per year is 2.

XL 2G does not control established weeds. Existing weeds should be controlled by cultivation or with postemergence herbicides. Weed residues, prunings and trash should be removed or thoroughly mixed into soil prior to treatment. Soil should be in good condition and free of clods at the time of application. When applied to turf, this product must be watered in as soon as possible after application to dissolve the granules. A single rainfall or irrigation of 1/2 inch or more is required after product application.

For other applications, a single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inches or more, or flood irrigation is required to activate **XL 2G**. If rainfall or irrigation has not occurred within 21 days of application and tillage is possible, **XL 2G** may be activated using cultivation equipment capable of uniformly mixing the herbicide into the upper 1-2 inches of soil. Failure to activate **XL 2G** may result in erratic weed control. Do not apply when wind conditions favor drift of **XL 2G** granules from the target area.

Users who wish to use **XL 2G** on plant species not recommended on this label may determine the suitability for such uses by treating a small number of such plants at a recommended rate. Prior to treatment of larger areas, the treated plants should be observed for any sign of herbicidal injury during 30 to 60 days of normal growing conditions to determine if the treatment is non-injurious to the target plant species. **The user assumes responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from use of XL 2G on plant species not recommended on this label.** 

#### APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Apply **XL 2G** using a drop or rotary-type spreader designed to apply granular herbicides or insecticides. Calibrate application equipment prior to use according to manufacturer's directions. Check frequently to be sure equipment is working properly and distributing granules uniformly. Do not use spreaders that apply material in narrow concentrated bands. Avoid skips or overlaps as poor weed control or crop injury may occur. More uniform application may be achieved by spreading half of the required amount of product over the area and then applying the remaining half in swaths at right angles to the first.

#### Application Techniques for Applying XL 2G

- When using a drop-type spreader, a splashboard mounted under the hopper will provide more even granule distribution.
- A chain fastened to the side of the spreader and allowed to drag on the soil surface can be used to mark the edge of the treated swath and help prevent skips or overlaps.
- For treating smaller areas or rows of nursery stock or ornamental beds, a hand held or push-type rotary applicator such as a whirlybird or cyclone unit is recommended. For hand-held units, walk and turn the crank at a constant rate of speed.
- A shaker-type applicator made from a small container with holes punched in the bottom is recommended for small, difficult-to-treat areas. Carefully measure the amount of product needed to avoid over-application.

#### Approved Uses

Established<sup>†</sup> Container Grown Ornamentals, Established Tall Fescue and Warm Season Turfgrasses, Landscape Ornamentals, Nursery Stock, Ground Covers, Flowers, Ornamental Bulbs, Non-bearing Fruit and Nut Trees and Non-bearing Vineyards, Non-bearing Berries, Christmas Tree Plantations, and Non-cropland

XL 2G is recommended as a preemergence treatment for control of certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in container grown ornamentals,





landscape ornamentals, nursery stock, ground covers, established tall fescue, warm season turfgrasses, established flowers, ornamental bulbs, non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards, non-bearing berries, Christmas tree plantations, and non-cropland. Apply XL 2G prior to germination of target weeds, or immediately after cultivation.

#### **Broadcast Application Rates:**

	XL <sub>I</sub> 2G		Minimum Time Between Applications	Total Amount Allowed Per Year
Labeled Use Site	(lb/acre)	(lb/1,000 sq ft)	(months)	(lb/acre)
Landscape Ornamentals     Field-grown and container- grown ornamentals	200 300	4.6 6.9	2 4	400 600

Note: Refer to the "General Information" section of this label for general use precautions and information on application.

#### **Special Use Precautions**

To avoid possible plant injury, do not apply XL 2G to:

- plants or areas in greenhouses or other enclosed structures.
- plants that will bear fruits, berries or nuts within 12 months of application.
- nursery seedbeds or forest or Christmas tree seedling transplant beds.
- · unrooted liners or cuttings that have been planted in pots for the first time.
- a note less than form inches wilde
- · pots less than four inches wide.
- ground covers until they are established and well rooted.
- ornamental plantings where the likelihood of runoff onto lawn areas containing dichondra or cool season turfgrass species exists.
- Do not apply **XL 2G** to the following plant species or injury may occur:

Begonia spp. (begonia)

Coleus hybridus (coleus)

Deutzia gracilis (slender deutzia)

Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas-fir)

Thuja occidentalis 'Techny' (Techny arborvitae)

Tsuga canadensis (eastern hemlock)

**Ice Plant:** When establishing unrooted ice plant (Mesembryanthemum crystallinum and Carpobrutus edulis) on coarse soils, do not exceed the 200 lb/acre rate of **XL 2G** or crop injury may occur. After the ice plant is well established, a second application may be made.

**Definition of established plantings:** Apply only to established plantings. Established plants are defined as those that have been transplanted into their final growing location for a sufficient period of time to allow the soil to be firmly settled around the roots from packing and rainfall or irrigation. Do not apply to seedlbeds or seedling transplant beds.

Unlisted plant species: Users who wish to use XL 2G on plant species not recommended on this label may determine the suitability for such uses by treating a small number of such plants at a recommended rate. Prior to treatment of larger areas, the treated plants should be observed for any sign of herbicidal injury during 30 to 60 days of normal growing conditions to determine if the treatment is non-injurious to the target plant species. The user assumes responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from use of XL 2G on plant species not recommended on this label.





#### WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED BY XL 2G

Weeds controlled when XL 2G is applied at a rate of 200 to 300 pounds per acre (4.6 to 6.9 pounds per 1,000 sq ft).

#### **ANNUAL GRASSES:**

**Common Name** barley, little barnyardgrass bluegrass, annual crabgrass crowfootgrass cupgrass, southwestern foxtail

goosegrass iohnsongrass (seedling only) junglerice

lovegrass, Mexican

Echinochloa crus-galli Poa annua Digitaria spp. Eriochloa gracilis Setaria spp. Eleusine indica

Eragrostis mexicana

**Scientific Name** 

Hordeum pusillum

Dactyloctenium aegyptium Sorahum halepense Echinochloa colonum

**Common Name** lovegrass, orcutt oat, wild panicum, browntop panicum, fall panicum, Texas ryegrass, Italian sandbur, field signalgrass sprangletop, red witchgrass

**Scientific Name** Eragrostis orcuttiana Avena fatua Panicum fasciculatum Panicum dichotomiflorum Panicum texanum Lolium multiflorum Cenchrus incertus Brachiaria spp. Leptochloa filiformis Panicum capillare

#### **BROADLEAF WEEDS:**

**Common Name** 

bittercress carpetweed chickweed, common fiddleneck, coast filaree, redstem filaree, whitestem groundsel, common henbit

knotweed, prostrate lambsquarters, common **Scientific Name** 

Cardamine oligosperma Mollugo verticillata Stellaria media Amsinckia intermedia Erodium cicutarium Erodium moschatum Senecio vulgaris Lamium amplexicaule Polygonum aviculare Chenopodium album

piaweed puncturevine purslane, common pusley, Florida rocket, London rockpurslane, desert shepherdspurse spurge, prostrate woodsorrel, vellow

Amaranthus spp. Tribulus terrestris Portulaca oleracea Richardia scabra Sisymbrium irio Calandrinia ciliata Capsella bursa-pastoris Euphorbia humistrata Oxalis stricta

In addition to the weeds controlled, the following weeds will be partially controlled or suppressed at 200 to 300 pounds per acre (4.6 to 6.9 pounds per 1,000 sq ft).

**Common Name** horseweed

ladysthumb lettuce, prickly mallow, common milkweed, climbing

morningglory mustard, black mustard, wild

**Scientific Name** 

Convza canadensis Polygonum persicaria Lactuca serriola Malva neglecta

Sarcostemma cynanchoides Ipomoea spp. Brassica nigra Brassica kaber

**Common Name** 

nightshade, black ragweed, common smartweed sowthistle, annual spurge, spotted teaweed (prickly sida) velvetleaf

wheat, volunteer

**Scientific Name** 

Solanum nigrum Ambrosia artemisiifolia Polygonum pensylvanicum Sonchus oleraceus Euphorbia maculata Sida spinosa Abutilon theophrasti

Triticum spp.





#### XL 2G May Be Used On The Following Established Plant Species: (Note limitations on recommended treatment methods.)

## **TREES**

	INLES			
	Recommended Treatment Mo			
		C = Container Grown		
Scientific Name	Common Name	F = Field Grown		
Abies balsamea	Balsam fir	F		
Abies concolor	White fir	F		
Abies fraseri	Fraser fir	F		
Abies grandis	Grand fir	F		
Abies lasiocarpa	Alpine fir	F		
Abies veitchi	Veitch fir	F		
Abutilon hybridum	Albus flowering maple	F		
	Luteus flowering maple	F		
	Roseus flowering maple	F		
	Tangerine flowering maple	F		
	Vesuvius red flowering maple	F		
Acer spp.	maple	F		
Arecastrum romanzoffianum	Queen palm	F		
Betula papyrifera	Paper birch	F		
Betula nigra	River birch	F		
Betula pendula	White birch	F		
Bucida buceras	Black olive	F		
Ceratonia siliqua	Carob	F		
Cercidium floridum	Blue palo verde	F		
Cercis canadensis	Redbud	C,F		
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson falsecypress	F		
Chamaecyparis obtusa spp.	Filicoides-fernspray cypress	F		
	Gracilis-slender Hinoki cypress	F		
Chamaecyparis pisifera	Sawara-false cypress	F		
	Squarrosa-moss cypress	F		
Chamaedorea cataractarum	Cat palm	F		
Chamaedorea costaricana	Palm	<u>F</u>		
Chamaedorea elegans	Parlor palm	F		
Cornus florida	Flowering dogwood	F		
Crupaniopsis anacardioides	Carrot wood	F .		
Cryptomeria japonica	Japanese cryptomeria	C,F		
Cupressus glabra	Arizona cypress	C,F		
Cupressus sempervirens	Italian cypress	C,F		









## TREES (cont.)

Scientific	Name
Flagagnus	anguetifolis

Elaeagnus angustifolia Eucalyptus cinerea

Eucalyptus camaldulensis Eucalyptus nicholii Eucalyptus sideroxylon Ficus benjamina

Fraxinus spp. Ginkgo biloba Gleditsia triacanthos Heteromeles arbutiflora Juniperus virginiana Kalmia latifolia

Koelreuteria paniculata Liquidambar styraciflua Magnolia grandiflora

Malus spp. Morus alba Olea euripaea Picea abies Picea engelmanni

Picea glauca Picea mariana

Picea pungens spp. Pinus spp. Platanus occidentalis

Platanus racemosa Podocarpus spp. Populus deltoides Prunus caroliniana Prunus laurocerasus Prunus mahaleb

Prunus yedoensis

#### **Common Name**

Russian olive Mealy eucalyptus Silver dollar eucalyptus Red gum eucalyptus Narrow-leaved eucalyptus Red ironbark eucalyptus

Ficus Ash

Maidenhair tree Honey locust Tovon Eastern redcedar` Mountain laurel goldenrain tree American sweet gum Southern magnolia Crabapple White mulberry

Olive Norway spruce Engelmann spruce Conica-dwarf Alberta spruce

White spruce Black spruce

Glauca-Colorado blue spruce Hoopsii-Hoop's blue spruce Koster-Koster blue spruce

American sycamore California sycamore Podocarpus Cottonwood Carolina laurelcherry

English laurelcherry Mahaleb cherry Yoshino flowering cherry

#### Recommended Treatment Method: C = Container Grown

C,F F F

F = Field Grown

F F F C,F

F F F F F C,F F

F

F F

F

F F C,F F F F

F

F







## TREES (cont.)

**Scientific Name Common Name** F = Field Grown Quercus spp. Oak C,F Salix babylonica Babylon weeping willow F Corkscrew willow California pepper tree Schinus molle Sequoiadendron giganteum Giant seguoia Sequoia sempervirens Coast redwood F F Swietenia mahogani Mahogany Tabebuia caraiba Yellow tab F Tilia cordata Littleleaf linden C,F Thuja plicata Western redcedar F Ulmus parvifolia Chinese Elm F Umbellularia californica California laurel F Washingtonia robusta Mexican fan palm

#### **ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS**

### Scientific Name Common Name

Abelia grandiflora
Acacia redolens
Agave americana
Agave macroculmis
Agave macroculmis
Artilbe chinensis
Baccharis pilularis
Glossy abelia
Prostrate acacia
Century plant
Agave
Agave
Agave
Stanford manzanita
False spirea
Coyotebush

Berberis thunbergii Atropurea-Redleaf Japanese barberry
Aurea golden Japanese barberry
Crimson pygmy barberry

Bougainvillea spp. Barbara Karst California Gold Scarlet O'Hara

Buxus microphylla Texas Dawn
Japonica-Japanese boxwood
Littleleaf boxwood

Common boxwood

Buxus sempervirens

#### Recommended Treatment Method: C = Container Grown

**Recommended Treatment Method:** 

C = Container Grown

### F = Field Grown







Euonymus japonica



## **ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS** (cont.)

Scientific Name	Common Name	
Callistemon citrinus	Lemon bottlebrush	
Ceanothus spp.	Wild lilac	
Chamaecyparis obtusa spp.	Kosteri cypress	
	Nana-dwarf Hinoki cypress	
	Torulosa cypress	
Chamaecyparis pisifera	Filifera-thread cypress	
	Squarrosa minima-dwarf moss cypress	
Chrysalidocarpus lutescens	Areca palm	
Cleyera japonica	Japanese cleyera	
Cornus alba	Sibirica-Siberian dogwood	
Cornus florida	Flowering dogwood	
Cornus kousa	Kousa dogwood	
Cornus stolonifera	Flaviramea-yellowtwig dogwood	
Cotoneaster adpressus	Praecox-early cotoneaster	
Cotoneaster apiculatus	Cranberry cotoneaster	
Cotoneaster buxifolius	Brightbead cotoneaster	
Cotoneaster congestus	Pyrenees cotoneaster	
Cotoneaster dammeri	Bearberry cotoneaster	
Cotoneaster himalayan	Himalayan cotoneaster	
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Rock cotoneaster	
Cotoneaster lacteus	Parney cotoneaster	
Cotoneaster microphyllus	Rockspray cotoneaster	
Cryptomeria japonica	Japanese cryptomeria	
Cytisus praecox	Holandia-warminster broom	
Cytisus scoparius	Lena-Scotch broom	
Dasylirion wheeleri	Desert spoon sotol	
Deutzia crenata	Nakiana dwarf deutzia	
Dodonea viscosa	Hopseed bush	
Escallonia exoniensis	Escallonia	
Euonymus alata	Winged euonymus	
Euonymus fortunei	Canadale gold euonymus	
	Emerald'n gold euonymus	
	Stringybark euonymus	

Wintercreeper

Evergreen euonymus Silver king euonymus **Recommended Treatment Method:** C = Container Grown F = Field Grown

F C,F F F C,F F F C,F F C, F F C,F C,F F C,F F C,F F C,F C,F C,F C,F C,F

F

F F

C,F C,F F





Scientific Name	Common Name	<u>F = 1</u>
Euonymus kiautschovica	Spreading euonymus	F
Fatshedera lizei	Fatshedera	C,F
Forsythia intermedia	Forsythia	F
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia	C,F
Genista pilosa	Woadwaxen	F
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Chinese hibiscus	F
	Ross Estey hibiscus	F
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon, Red Bird	F
•	Rose of Sharon, Red Heart	F
	Rose of Sharon, Woodbridge	F
Hypericum spp.	St. Johnswort	F
llex aquifolium	Balkans holly	F
	English holly	F
	Gold coast holly	F
Ilex aquipernyi	San Jose holly	C,F
Ilex cornuta	Chinese holly	C,F
	Dwarf burford holly	C,F
llex crenata	Convexa holly	C,F
	Compacta-dwarf Japanese holly	C,F
	Helleri-Heller's Japanese holly	C,F
	Japanese holly	C,F
llex glabra	Nordica-inkberry holly	F
llex meserveae	Blue girl holly	F
	Blue boy holly	F
	Ebony magic holly	F
Ilex vomitoria	Nana-dwarf yaupon holly	C,F
	Pendula-weeping yaupon holly	C,F
	Yaupon holly	C,F
Juniperus spp.	Juniper	C,F
Justicia brandegeana	Shrimp plant	C,F
Justicia spicigera	Mexican honeysuckle	F
Lagerstroemia indica	Crape myrtle	C,F
Leucothoe axillaris	Coast leucothoe	F
Leucothoe fontanesiana	Drooping leucothoe	F
Ligustrum amurense	Amur privet	C,F
Ligustrum japonicum	Japanese privet	C,F
	Yellow tip ligustrum	C,F

**Recommended Treatment Method:** C = Container Grown Field Grown





**Recommended Treatment Method:** 

Scientific Name	Common Name	C = Container Grown F = Field Grown
Ligustrum texanum	Wax leaf privet	F
	Howardi privet	F
Ligustrum lucidum	Glossy privet	C,F
Ligustrum ovalifolium	California privet	F
Ligustrum vicaryi	Vicary golden privet	C,F
	Chinese fountain palm	F
Lonicera fragrantissima	Winter honeysuckle	F
Lonicera periclymenum	Flowering woodbine	F
	Serotina woodbine	F
Lonicera sempervirens	Trumpet honeysuckle	F
Mahonia aquifolium	Oregon grape	F
Myoporum parvifolium	Prostrate myoporum	F
Myrtus communis	True myrtle	C,F
Nandina domestica	Compacta-dwarf heavenly bamboo	C,F
	Harbour-dwarf heavenly bamboo	C,F
	Heavenly bamboo	C,F
	Nana compacta- heavenly bamboo	C,F
	Nana purpurea-heavenly bamboo	C,F
	Woods-dwarf heavenly bamboo	C,F
Nerium oleander	Hardy red oleander	C,F
	Oleander	C,F
	Ruby lace oleander	C,F
Osmanthus heterophyllus	Holly-leaf osmanthus	F
Pachysandra terminalis	Japanese spurge	F
Philadelphus spp.	Mockorange	C,F
Phoenix roebelenii	Pygmy date palm	F
Photinia fraseri	Fraser's photinia	C,F
Picea abies	Repens-spreading Norway spruce	F
	Pendula-weeping Norway spruce	F
Pieris japonica	Andromeda	C,F
	Lily-of-the-valley	F
	Snowdrift	F
	Temple bells lily-of-the-valley	F
	Valley rose lily-of-the-valley	F
Pittosporum spp.	Pittosporum	C,F
Platycladus orientalis	Oriental arborvitae	C,F
Plumbago ariculata	Blue cape plumbago	F









Scientific Name	Common Name	F =
Podocarpus macrophyllus	Yewpine	C,F
Potentilla fragiformis	Cinquefoil	F.
Potentilla fruticosa	Cinquefoil	C,F
Protea neriifolia	Protea	F.
Pyracantha coccinea	Scarlet forethorn	C.F
Pyracantha fortuneana	Lalendel Monrovia pyracantha	C,F
Fyracantna fortuneana	Monon pyracantha	C,F
	Red elf hybrid pyracantha	C,F
	Rutgers hybrid pyracantha	C,F
	Santa Cruz pyracantha	C,F
	Victory pyracantha	C,F
Pyracantha skoidzumi	Formosa firethorn	C,F C,F
Rhaphiolepis indica	Enchantress-Moness rhaphiolepis	С,г F
nnapriiolepis indica	India hawthorn	C,F
	Springtime-Monme rhaphiolepis	C,F F
Rhaphiolepis ovata	Round-leaf rhaphiolepis	F
Rhipsalidopsis gaetneri	Easter cactus	C,F
Rhododendron spp.	Azalea	C,F
ппоиоиепигот врр.	Rhododendron	C,F
Rhus lancea	African sumac	C,F
Rosa rugosa	Ramanas rose	G,F F
Rosmarinus officinalis	Rosemary	F
Spiraea vanhouttei	Bridal wreath	F
Syringa vulgaris	Common lilac	F
Syzygium paniculata	Brush cherry	C,F
Taxus cuspidata	Japanese yew	F.
Taxus media	Yew	F
Thuja occidentalis	American arborvitae	F
muja occidentalis	Emerald arborvitae	F
	Globosa-globe arborvitae	F
	Little Giant-dwarf arborvitae	F
	Nigra-dark American arborvitae	F
	Pyramidalis arborvitae	F
	Rheingold arborvitae	F
	Woodwardii arborvitae	F
Thuja orientalis	Aurea nana-dwarf golden arborvitae	F
maja onomano	Minima glauca-dwarf arborvitae	F
	Williama giadoa-awan arborvitae	'

Recommended Treatment Method: C = Container Grown F = Field Grown









#### **Scientific Name**

Trachelospermum jasminoides Veitchia merilli Viburnum davidii Viburnum japonicum Viburnum opulus sterile Viburnum plicatum tomentosum Viburnum x pragense Viburnum setigerum Viburnum suspensum Viburnum tinus

Viburnum trilobum Weigela florida

Xylosma congestum Yucca elata Yucca recurvifolia

**Scientific Name** 

Ajuga spp.

Festuca ovina

Gazania spp.

Hedera helix

#### **Common Name**

Chinese star jasmine Christmas palm David viburnum Viburnum Eastern snowball viburnum Doublefile viburnum

Viburnum

Tea viburnum Sandankwa viburnum

Compactum-spring bouquet viburnum Laurastinus viburnum

Compactum-dwarf cranberry bush

Java red weigela Bristol ruby weigela Minuet weigela Xylosma Soaptree vucca Pendulous yucca

# Recommended Treatment Method:

C = Container Grown F = Field Grown

F F C.F F F F F F C.F

#### **GROUND COVERS**

#### **Common Name**

English ivy

Agapanthus africanus Lily-of-the-Nile Carpet bugle Arctotheca calendula Cape weed Campanula elatines Bellflower Carpobrotus edulis Largeleaf iceplant Clytostoma callistegioides Violet trumpet vine Cortaderia selloana Pampas grass Delosperma alba White iceplant Drosanthemum floribundum Trailing rosea iceplant Blue fescue Gazania Hedera canariensis Algerian ivy

#### **Recommended Treatment Method:**

#### C = Container Grown F = Field Grown

C,F F F C,F C.F F







## **GROUND COVERS (cont.)**

#### **Scientific Name Common Name** Hemerocallis spp. Daylily Hosta spp. Plantain lily Hypericum spp. St. Johnswort Lampranthus spectabilis Red trailing iceplant Liriope gigantea White lily turf Liriope muscari Big blue lily turf Lilac beauty lily turf Majestic lily turf Monroe white lily turf Silvery sunproof lily turf Variegated liriope lily turf Lonicera japonica Japanese honeysuckle Mesembryanthemum crystallinum Ice plant Ophiopogon japonicus Mondo grass Osteospermum fruticosum Trailing African daisy Sedum brevifolium Stonecrop Trachelospermum iasminoides Chinese star iasmine Vinca major Bigleaf periwinkle

#### **ESTABLISHED FLOWERS**

Achillea spp.
Antirrhinum majus
Caladium bicolor
Chrysanthemum coccineum
Chrysanthemum maximum
Chrysanthemum morifolium
Coreopsis lanceolata
Dianthus barbatus
Dicentra spectabilis
Dimorphotheca spp.
Echinacea purpurea
Geum quellyon

Vinca minor

**Scientific Name** 

Common Name
Yarrow
Snapdragon
Fancy-leaved caladium
Painted daisy
Shasta daisy
Chrysanthemum
Coreopsis
Sweet william
Bleeding heart
Cape marigold
Purple coneflower

Geum

Dwarf periwinkle

#### Recommended Treatment Method: C = Container Grown

C,F	
C,F	
F	
F	
F	
C,F	
F	

F

F

F

F

F = Field Grown

Recommended Treatment Method: C = Container Grown

F F F F F C,F F

F = Field Grown





Zinnia elegans



#### **ESTABLISHED FLOWERS (cont.)**

Recommended Treatment Method:

**Recommended Treatment Method:** 

C = Container Grown **Scientific Name Common Name** F = Field Grown Gladiolus hortulanus Gladiolus Gypsophila paniculata Baby's breath Impatiens wallerana Impatiens Bearded iris Iris spp. C,F Liatris spicata Blazing star Pelargonium hortorum Geranium Petunia spp. Petunia Portulaca grandiflora Rose moss Ranunculus asiaticus Persian ranunculus Rose Rosa spp. Rudbeckia hirta Gloriosa daisy/black-eyed susan Salvia spp. Sage Stokesia laevis Stokes aster Strelitzia reginae Bird of paradise Tagetes spp. Marigold Viola wittrockiana Pansy

Common zinnia

**Recommended Treatment Method:** 

#### NON-BEARING FRUIT AND NUT TREES AND NON-BEARING VINEYARDS†

C = Container Grown C = Container Grown **Common Name** F = Field Grown **Common Name** F = Field Grown Almond Macadamia nut Nectarine F Apple F Apricot Olive Avocado Orange C,F Peach F Cherry, sour F Cherry, sweet Pear Fig Pecan C,F Filbert Pistachio F F Grape, American Plum F Grape, European Pomegranate Grapefruit F F Prune F Walnut, black F Kiwi Kumquat C,F Walnut, English F Lemon



<sup>†</sup>Non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards are defined as plants that will not bear fruit for at least one year after treatment. Do not apply to plants that will bear fruits, berries or nuts within 12 months of application.



#### **NON-BEARING BERRIES**†

#### **Recommended Treatment Method:** Recommended Treatment Method: C = Container Grown C = Container Grown **Common Name** F = Field Grown **Common Name** F = Field Grown Blackberry Elderberry F Blueberry Gooseberry Loganberry F Boysenberry F Currant Raspberry Dewberry

#### **ORNAMENTAL BULBS**

#### **Special Use Precautions**

Do not apply to tulip plants that have emerged to a height greater than 3/4 inch. Deep till prior to planting any crop after this use.

Do not apply to gladioli prior to emergence or to plants less than one inch in diameter.

#### Application Rates, Frequency, and Timing of Applications

XL 2G may be applied for annual weed control in ornamental bulbs such as bulbous iris, daffodil (narcissus), hyacinth, and tulip. Apply XL 2G to the soil surface two (2) to four (4) weeks after planting and final hilling but prior to the emergence of annual weeds. XL 2G may also be applied following bulb emergence. For fall-planted bulbs, apply XL 2G again in late winter or early spring to weed-free soil surfaces.

#### **Broadcast Application Rates**

Time of		XL 2G		Minimum Time Between Applications	Total Amount Allowed Per Year
Application	Soil Texture	(lb/acre)	(lb/1,000 sq ft)	(months)	(lb/acre)
Fall	Coarse	75	1.7	3	150
Fall	Medium and Fine	150	3.4	3	225
Feb March	All Soil Textures	75	1.7	3	225

#### **CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS**

Apply **XL 2G** to established plantings of labeled field grown Christmas tree species prior to germination of target weeds. Do not apply to Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) or Eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). Do not apply to seedbeds or seedling transplant beds. Apply only to established plantings. Established plants are defined as those that have been transplanted into their final growing location for a sufficient period of time to allow the soil to be firmly settled around the roots from packing and rainfall or irrigation.





<sup>†</sup>Non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards are defined as plants that will not bear fruit for at least one year after treatment. Do not apply to plants that will bear fruits, berries or nuts within 12 months of application.



#### **Broadcast Application Rates**

Length of	XL 2G		Minimum Time Between Applications	Total Amount Allowed Per Year
Control	(lb/acre)	(lb/1,000 sq ft)	(months)	(lb/acre)
2-4 months	200	4.6	2	400

**Note:** Refer to the "General Information" section of this label for general use precautions and information on application. Refer to "Approved Uses" section of this label for special use precautions and information weeds controlled.

## NON-CROPLAND AREAS: INDUSTRIAL SITES, UTILITY SUBSTATIONS, HIGHWAY GUARDRAILS, SIGN POSTS, AND DELINEATORS

XL 2G is recommended as a preemergence treatment for control of certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds on industrial sites, utility substations, highway guardrails, sign posts, and delineators. Apply XL 2G prior to germination of target weeds. Areas to be treated should be free of established weeds or existing weeds should be controlled with postemergence herbicides.

#### **Broadcast Application Rates**

Length of	XL 2G		Minimum Time Between Applications	Total Amount Allowed Per Year
Control	(lb/acre)	(lb/1,000 sq ft)	(months)	(lb/acre)
2-4 months	200	4.6	2	400

**Note:** Refer to the "General Information" section of this label for general use precautions and information on application. Refer to "Approved Uses" section of this label for special use precautions and information weeds controlled.

#### WARM SEASON TURFGRASSES

XL 2G may be applied as a preemergence treatment for control of annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in established warm season turf including bahiagnass, bermudagrass, buffalograss, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass and zoysiagnass or established tall fescue growing in warm season areas. Established turf is defined as a dense turf having a well-anchored root system and healthy, vigorous top growth.

Successful preemergence control of weeds listed on this label requires that **XL 2G** be applied prior to weed germination and be activated by at least one-half (1/2) inch of rainfall or irrigation as soon as possible after application.

#### **Special Use Precautions:**

To avoid possible injury, do not apply XL 2G to:

- · Cool season turfgrass species other than tall fescue.
- · Lawns containing dichondra or cool season turfgrass species.
- · Golf course putting greens or tees.
- . Turfgrass in the spring that was planted the previous fall.
- Newly sprigged or sodded areas of bermudagrass, St. Augustinegrass, centipedegrass, zoysiagrass or tall fescue until these turfs are well established and have well anchored root systems.





- · Newly hydromulched areas of bermudagrass until such areas are well established.
- This product must be watered in as soon as possible after application to dissolve the granules. A single rainfall or irrigation of 1/2 inch or more
  is required after product application. Watering-in must be performed by the commercial applicator or the commercial applicator must provide
  the following information to the resident or owner in writing:
  - "This product must be watered in as soon as possible."
  - "Do not enter or allow others (including children or pets) to enter the treated areas (except those involved in the watering) until the watering-in is complete and the surface is dry."
- XL 2G will not control emerged weeds.

carpetweed

**Common Name** 

chickweed, common

XL 2G may injure turf that is not well established or is stressed or weakened due to unfavorable winter climatic conditions, drought, nematodes, or other factors which damage or weaken turf root systems. Apply XL 2G only to healthy, well-established turf that has a well-anchored root system.

Do not apply **XL 2G** in the spring or early summer to tall fescue turfgrass reseeded the previous fall. In such cases, apply Balan\* 2.5G granular herbicide at 60 pounds per acre in early summer (Round 1) and **XL 2G** at 100 pounds per acre approximately eight weeks later (Round 2).

XL 2G may thin established annual bluegrass (Poa annua) at rates above 100 pounds per acre.

In bermudagrass areas that have been overseeded with winter grasses, a spring application of XL 2G will thin the overseeded grasses.

#### WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED BY XL 2G

Weeds controlled by XL 2G when applied at 100 to 150 lb/acre (2.3 to 3.4 lb/1,000 sq ft)

#### **ANNUAL GRASSES**

#### Summer Annuals:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
barnyardgrass	Echinochloa crus-galli	goosegrass	Eleusine indica
crabgrass	Digitaria spp.	johnsongrass (seedling only)	Sorghum halepense
crowfootgrass	Dactyloctenium aegyptium	ryegrass, Italian	Lolium multiflorum
foxtail	Setaria spp.	sandbur, field	Cenchrus incertus
	Winter	Annuals:	
Common Name	Scientific Name		
bluegrass, annual	Poa annua		
	BROADLE	AF WEEDS	
	Summer	Annuals:	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name

knotweed, prostrate Polygonum aviculare

Winter Annuals:

Mollugo verticillata

 Scientific Name
 Common Name
 Scientific Name

 Stellaria media
 henbit
 Lamium amplexicaule

purslane, common

Portulaca oleracea







In addition to the weeds controlled, the following weeds will be partially controlled or suppressed at 100 to 150 lb/acre (2.3 to 3.4 lb/1,000 sq ft).

Common Name
carrot, wild
fleabane, dwarf
groundsel, common

Scientific Name
Daucus carota
Conyza ramosissima
Senecio vulgaris

Common Name mustard, Indian spurge, prostrate woodsorrel, yellow Scientific Name
Brassica juncea
Euphorbia humistrata
Oxalis stricta

#### Application Rates, Frequency, and Timing of Applications

XL 2G can be applied in the spring for summer annual grass and broadleaf weed control, and in the fall for annual bluegrass (Poa annua) and winter annual broadleaf weed control.

#### **Broadcast Application Rates (Warm Season Turfgrasses)**

	XL 2G		Minimum Time Between Applications	Total Amount Allowed Per Year
Use Area	(lb/acre)	(lb/1,000 sq ft)	(months)	(lb/acre)
All regions	100 150	2.3 3.4	2 3	200 300

#### 1. Summer Annual Grasses and Broadleaf Weeds

Single Application Program: Apply 150 pounds per acre of XL 2G in late winter or early spring, prior to the onset of conditions favorable for summer annual weed germination.

Split Application Program: As an alternative to a single application program, XL 2G may be applied in a split application. This program is desirable when the initial application is made well in advance of weed germination and where weed control is desired for a longer period of time. Apply 100 pounds per acre of XL 2G in an initial application, followed by a second application of 100 pounds per acre 8 to 10 weeks later.

The second treatment of the split application may follow application of a different preemergence grass herbicide in place of the initial XL 2G application.

#### 2. Annual Bluegrass and Winter Annual Broadleaf Weeds

Apply XL 2G as a preemergence treatment in late summer or early fall, prior to the expected germination period for annual bluegrass and winter annual broadleaf weeds. Do not apply XL 2G to areas where fall overseeding will occur. If annual bluegrass infestation is severe and its elimination will result in thinning of turfgrass cover, apply XL 2G at 100 pounds per acre. If thinning of turfgrass cover is not a potential problem, XL 2G may be applied at 150 pounds per acre.

In areas of heavy annual bluegrass infestation, its elimination will result in temporary thinning of turfgrass cover. Proper fertilization, irrigation and soil incorporated reseeding should be employed to speed the restoration of desirable turfgrass cover in areas previously occupied by annual bluegrass (see section on reseeding).

#### **Application Directions**

Apply **XL 2G** evenly over the turfgrass area. Avoid spray pattern skips and overlaps that may result in incomplete coverage or over-application. For best results use application equipment designed to uniformly broadcast granular herbicides. More uniform application may be achieved by spreading half the required amount of product over the area and then applying the remaining half in swaths at right angles to the first application. Calibrate application equipment prior to use, according to manufacturer's directions. Check equipment frequently to make sure it is working properly and distributing granules uniformly.





#### Reseeding

Herbicides that control annual weeds may also affect establishment of desirable turfgrass seedlings. Reseeding should be delayed for at least 6 weeks following application of **XL 2G** at the 100 pound per acre rate. When using **XL 2G** at the 150 pound per acre rate, reseeding should be delayed 12 to 16 weeks after application. When reseeding, it is essential that proper cultural practices such as soil cultivation and seedbed preparation, irrigation and fertilization be followed. For satisfactory reseeding results following **XL 2G** use, the seeding rate should be increased and equipment designed to place seed in full contact with soil (such as the Rogers Aero Seeder) should be employed.

#### Spreader Settings

(A guide for calibrating spreaders to apply XL 2G in one pass over turf.)

**Note:** These settings are provided as *suggested* starting points in calibrating each individual spreader. Since no two spreaders are alike, these settings are intended only as a guide in beginning the calibration process.

	Estimated Spreader Setting Necessary to Apply the Specified Rate of XL 2G Per Acre In One Pass	
Spreader Type	100 lb/acre	150 lb/acre
Cyclone: Models B1, 33, 96, BSSB at 200 ft/min. Model 100 at 200 ft/min. Model 93 (based on tractor speed of 4 mph) Model 99 (based on tractor speed of 4 mph) Model BPI (based on tractor speed of 4 mph)	3-1/4 3-1/4 5 4-3/4 4-1/2	3-1/2 3-1/2 6-1/4 5/3 - 4-6 5-1/4 - 5-1/2
<b>Gandy:</b> Model 10A series, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 20 and 30 ft (based on tractor speed of 5 mph) Model 10T series, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 20 and 30 ft (based on tractor speed of 5 mph) Turf Tender, 24, 30, 42 inch (based on tractor speed of 3 mph) 600 Series, 2, 4 and 5 ft (based on tractor speed of 3 mph)	31 33 25 18	37 40 28 22
Lety: Model W and H (based on tractor speed of 4.5 mph)	3	4
Lesco: Lesco Spreader (Note: set 3rd adjustable hole 1 notch from "open")	D 1/2	F
Scott: Rotary Model R-8 Drop Spreader	H 1/2 3-7/8	I 1/4 4-5/8
Spyker: Spyker	3.2	3.6
Vicon: Model 402 (with seed ring) swath width 20 ft, 5 mph speed	24	28
Warren: Model T-7II (based on ground speed of 3.0 mph)	3-1/4	4









## IMPORTANT INFORMATION READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT

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