

ORNAMEC[®]

OVER-THE-TOP*

GRASS HERBICIDE

Controls Listed Grasses in Ornamentals, Nurseries, & Landscaping

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Fluazifop-P-butyl: Butyl(R)-2-[4-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]oxy]phenoxy]propanoate 6.75%

OTHER INGREDIENTS 93.25%

TOTAL 100.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

0.5 lb. (+) isomer (fluazifop-P-butyl) per gallon.

Contains petroleum distillates, xylene or xylene range aromatic solvent.

See attached booklet for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use, including Storage and Disposal, and back panel for First Aid.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

**See label directions for species not to be sprayed over-the-top.*

778/12-2025

NET CONTENTS: ONE QUART (32 FL. OZ.)

**pbi / Gordon
CORPORATION**
Employee-Owned

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Learn More in English or Spanish



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See inside pages for complete
Precautionary Statements
and Directions for Use,
including Storage and Disposal,
and back panel for First Aid.

Obtener más información en inglés o español



778/12-2025 AP112525
EPA REG. NO. 2217-728
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2217-KS-2 (02)
Circled digit is first digit
of lot number.

(ONE QUART)

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ORNAMEC[®] is a registered trademark of
PBI-Gordon Corporation.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH
OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**



**READ THE ENTIRE LABEL FIRST.
OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS AND
FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards To Humans And Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, and
- chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or viton.

User Safety Requirements

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.
- Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Users should 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.• Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.

First Aid (cont.)

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 treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-800-5556 for emergency medical treatment advice.

Note to Physician: Contains Petroleum distillate - vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

Groundwater Advisory: This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory: This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff.

A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of fluazifop-P-butyl from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Non-Target Organism Advisory: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application. 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 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.

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, wear:

- coveralls,
- chemical resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or viton and,
- shoes plus socks.

1. Product Description

Ornamec Over-The-Top Grass Herbicide is a selective postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds. This product does not control broadleaf weeds or sedges (nutgrass).

Control Symptoms - Ornamec Over-The-Top Grass Herbicide is a systemic herbicide which moves from the treated foliage into the shoots, roots, rhizomes, stolons, and growing points (meristematic regions) of treated grass weeds. Excellent control of a wide range of annual and perennial grass weeds will be obtained with this product when applied as directed on this label.

Growth of treated grass weeds stops soon after application. Symptoms include loss of vigor, yellowing and/or reddening, and eventual death to the treated grass plant. Symptoms are generally observed within one to three weeks, depending on grass weed species and environmental conditions.

This product can be used to control grass weeds in many newly transplanted and established ornamentals, trees, shrubs and groundcovers in noncrop areas. See the following Tables 6 through 9 for specific uses.

Application of this product may be made over-the-top to ornamentals listed in Table 6. Over-the-top applications are defined as spray patterns delivered to the upper portions of the established ornamentals and target weeds. Use

sufficient spray volumes to ensure a uniform distribution and complete spray coverage of the target weeds. Plants listed in Tables 7 through 9 should have a directed spray applied to prevent contact of spray with foliage. Directed spray applications are defined as spray patterns aimed or directed toward the lower portion of the established ornamentals, and this method of application will minimize the phytotoxicity of the desired species. If the growth habit of the plant or other factors do not allow a directed spray, an over-the-top application can be made to plants in Table 7 through 9; however, there is the possibility of damage in the range listed for each table when applied at label rates. Do not apply to ornamentals that may be harvested for food within one year after application. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply more than 1.125 pounds of fluzifop-P-butyl per acre per year.

NOTICE TO BUYER AND USER: It is impossible to test every species and variety or cultivar of ornamental or nursery plants under all conditions. Plant tolerance of pesticides vary as conditions vary. Plant tolerance of this product at label rates has been found to be acceptable within the ranges specified for the indicated genera and species. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not this product can safely be used on plants not specified on this label. The professional user should determine if this product can be used safely prior to use.

2. Weed Resistance Management

For resistance management, this product contains a Group 1A herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 1A herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same area. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 1A herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or pest control advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use, and that considers mechanical control methods, cultural (e.g., timing to favor the turf and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout area prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.

- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: 1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; 2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; 3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other areas by cleaning equipment.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or pest control advisor for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific types of turf and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, call 877-800-5556.

3. Mandatory Spray Drift Management

Ground Boom Applications

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) .
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions

Spray Drift Advisories

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

Importance of Droplet Size

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

Volume: Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.

Pressure: Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.

Spray Nozzle: Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Boom Height - Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Shielded Sprayers: Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversions: Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

Wind: Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications: Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

4. Annual and Perennial Grass Control in Ornamentals, Nurseries, and Landscaping

Not for use in vegetable gardens or on fruit-bearing trees and shrubs intended for consumption.

Spray to obtain thorough coverage of grass foliage, but not to the point of runoff. Do not apply this product if rainfall is expected within 1 hour. Repeat treatments may be necessary to provide full season control. Apply this product to actively growing grasses before they exceed the growth stages specified in Tables 3 and 4. Apply this product when the first grass species in a mixed grass weed population reaches the specified growth stage for treatment.

Do not apply the herbicide to grasses which are stressed due to moisture, temperature, low soil fertility, mechanical or chemical injury. Do not apply to grasses which have exceeded the specified growth stages (See Tables 3 and 4).

BROADCAST TREATMENTS: Use 1.5 to 2.2 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. For applications made by mechanically-pressurized handgun, a minimum volume of 55 gallons spray solution must be used per acre (1.25 gallons spray solution per 1000 sq. ft.). To control perennial grasses, use 96 fl. oz. of this product per acre per application and multiple applications will be needed. Always add a nonionic

surfactant containing at least 75% surface wetting agent (such as AquaZorb CA) at 0.25% vol./vol. (8 fl. oz. per 25 gallons) of finished spray volume.

SPOT TREATMENTS: Mix this product and only a nonionic surfactant (such as AquaZorb CA) with 1 gallon of water per 1,000 sq. ft. according to the amounts shown below. Spray to obtain thorough coverage, but do not spray to the point of runoff. Retreat if necessary.

To Make This Spray Volume	Add These Amounts	
	Ornamec Over-The-Top Grass Herbicide	Nonionic Surfactant
1 gallon	2.5 fl.oz. (5 Tbs)	0.3 fl. oz.
10 gallon	26 fl. oz.	3 fl. oz.

Equal measures: 1 fluid ounce (fl. oz.) = 2 tablespoons (Tbs) = 6 teaspoons (tsp) and 8 fl. oz. = 1 cup

For applications made by mechanically-pressurized handgun do not exceed a maximum concentration of 0.01 pounds active ingredient per gallon of application solution, as described in Table 1.

5. Bermudagrass Control In Zoysiagrass and Tall Fescue Turf*

Ornamec Over-The-Top Grass Herbicide may be used to suppress and eventually control some undesirable grasses in turf areas. To control common bermudagrass and hybrid bermudagrass, follow the directions below:

Note: The application of this product may show slight discoloration to the desirable turfgrass. Symptoms are temporary and discoloration will subside. Do not apply to tall fescue turf unless injury can be tolerated. Weather and cultural treatments can also affect applications.

*Not applicable in California

5.1 Bermudagrass Control in Zoysiagrass*

Late Spring: For broadcast applications, use 0.3 to 0.4 fl.oz/1000 sq. ft. with a nonionic surfactant (such as AquaZorb CA). This application should be made once bermudagrass is fully green and retreated if necessary. Retreat in 14 to 21 days if regrowth occurs. For spot treatments, use 0.3 fluid ounce (2 teaspoons) of this product and 0.3 fluid ounce (2 teaspoons) of nonionic surfactant (such as AquaZorb CA) in one gallon of water to treat 1,000 sq. ft.

Mid Summer: During hot summer weather, apply 0.4 to 0.5 fl.oz/1000 sq. ft. with a nonionic surfactant (such as AquaZorb CA). For spot treatments, use 0.4 fluid ounces (2.5 teaspoons) of this product and 0.3 fluid ounce (2 teaspoons) of nonionic surfactant (such as AquaZorb CA) in one gallon of water to treat 1,000 sq. ft. **Note:** The 20 fluid ounce rate may cause temporary turf discoloration.

Late Summer: When bermudagrass is preparing for dormancy, apply 0.2 fl.oz to 0.3 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. with a nonionic surfactant (such as AquaZorb CA). For spot treatments, use 0.25 fluid ounces (1.5 teaspoons) of this product with 0.3 fluid ounce (2 teaspoons) of nonionic surfactant (such as AquaZorb CA) in one gallon of water to treat 1,000 sq. ft.

*Not applicable in California

5.2 Bermudagrass Control in Tall Fescue*

For spot treatments of tall fescue with hand-operated sprayers: Make applications in the spring and fall. Start applications after bermudagrass is fully green. Repeat in 14 to 21 day intervals if regrowth occurs. Complete control may take 1 to 2 growing seasons. Use hand-operated sprayers (backpack sprayers, compression or pump-up sprayers, or tank type sprayers). Add 0.5 fl. oz. of product with 0.3 fl. oz. of nonionic surfactant (such as AquaZorb CA) per 1 gallon of water to treat 1,000 sq. ft. of turf.

For broadcast treatment of tall fescue: For broadcast applications, use 0.4-0.5 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. with a nonionic surfactant (such as AquaZorb CA). This application should be made once bermudagrass is fully green and retreated if necessary. Retreat in 14 to 21 days if regrowth occurs. Complete control may take 1 to 2 growing seasons.

Take care with applications to tall fescue during the summer months (July and August). Avoid applications to tall fescue under stress due to drought, temperature extremes, or chemical injury.

Allow time (up to 24 hours) for this product to be absorbed and translocated before mowing the treated area. Wait 14 days before re-seeding treated areas of tall fescue.

Note: The application of this product may show slight discoloration to the desirable turfgrass. Symptoms are temporary and discoloration will subside. Do not apply to tall fescue turf unless injury can be tolerated. Weather and cultural treatments can also affect applications.

*Not applicable in California

6. Dallisgrass Control in Tall Fescue*

Make a single application of this product at 0.6 fl. oz/1000 sq. ft. to control dallisgrass in tall fescue turf in the spring. Add a non-ionic surfactant (such as AquaZorb CA) at 0.25% v/v (0.3 fl. oz. or 2 teaspoons per gallon of spray mix) to improve efficacy.

For spot treatment applications, mix 0.6 fl. oz. of this product plus 1/3 fl. oz. of a non-ionic surfactant (such as AquaZorb CA) per one gallon of water to treat 1,000 sq. ft.

Note: The application of this product to tall fescue turf may show slight discoloration. Symptoms are temporary and discoloration will subside. Do not apply to tall fescue turf unless injury can be tolerated. Weather and cultural treatments can also affect applications. Use a minimum spray volume of 30 gallons of water per acre.

Application timing is critical and is determined by Growing Degree Days (GDD). GDD units are determined by the following calculation:

$$\frac{\text{Max daily temp (in } ^\circ\text{F)} + \text{Minimum daily temp (in } ^\circ\text{F)} - 50^\circ\text{F}}{2} = \text{GDD}$$

If the calculation is zero or a negative number, it is ignored. Add each day's GDD units beginning on January 1st. When your total reaches 270 to 360 GDD, apply Ornamec Over-The-Top Grass Herbicide. Effective dallisgrass control will only be obtained in this GDD range.

Date	Max Temp	Min Temp	Average	Subtract 50	Daily GDD	Total GDD
Day 1	75	45	60	10	10	10
Day 2	65	45	55	5	5	15
Day 3	55	45	50	0	0	15
Day 4	65	45	55	5	5	20
Day 5	50	45	47.5	-2.5	-2.5	20

*Not applicable in California

7. Grass Species Controlled

Grass Species	Growth Stage
Barnyardgrass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Broadleaf signalgrass (<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Crabgrass, large (<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Crabgrass, smooth (<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Crabgrass, southern (<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Crabgrass, tropical (<i>Digitaria bicornis</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Downy brome (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Fall panicum (<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Field sandbur (<i>Cenchrus pauciflorus</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Foxtail, giant (<i>Setaria faberi</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.

(cont. on next page)

Table 3: Annual Grasses (cont.)

Grass Species	Growth Stage
Foxtail, green (<i>Setaria viridis</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Foxtail, yellow (<i>Setaria lutescens</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Goosegrass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Italian Ryegrass (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Itchgrass (<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Johnsongrass, seedling (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Junglerice (<i>Echinochloa contracta</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Kikuyugrass* (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>)	4 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Prairie cupgrass (<i>Eriochloa contracta</i>)	4 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Rabbitfootgrass (<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Red rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Shattercane/Wildcane/Volunteer milo (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Sorghum alnum (<i>Sorghum alnum</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Southern sandbur (<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Southwestern cupgrass (<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Texas panicum (<i>Panicum texanum</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Volunteer barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Volunteer corn (<i>Zea mays</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Volunteer oats (<i>Avena fatua</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Volunteer rye (<i>Secale cereale</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Volunteer wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Wild oats (<i>Avena fatua</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.

Table 3: Annual Grasses (cont.)	
Grass Species	Growth Stage
Wild proso millet (<i>Panicum milliaceum</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Witchgrass (<i>Panicum capillare</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Woolly cupgrass (<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.

*Not for use in California

Table 4: Perennial Grasses	
Grass Species	Growth Stage
Bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)	4 to 8 inch runners
Dallisgrass (<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>)	270 to 360 GDD*
Guineagrass (<i>Panicum maximum</i>)	6 to 12 inches tall before seedhead initiation
Quackgrass (<i>Agropyron repens</i>)	6 to 10 inches
Rhizome johnsongrass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)	8 to 18 inches tall and before boot stage
Wirestem muhly (<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>)	4 to 12 inches tall before seedhead initiation
* See Dallisgrass section.	

8. Ornamentals Which May Be Treated

Table 5. Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant).	
Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Abelia, Glossy	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>
Acacia, Jim wheat	<i>Acacia schafnerii</i>
Acacia, Ongerops	<i>Acacia redolens</i>
Acacia, Shoe-string	<i>Acacia stenophylla</i>
Acacia, Willow	<i>Acacia saligna</i>
Acacia, Willow-leafed	<i>Acacia salacina</i>
Ageratum, sp.	<i>Ageratum sp.</i>
Almond, Flowering	<i>Prunus trialoba</i>

(cont. on next page)

Table 5 (cont). Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant).

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Aloe vera	<i>Aloe vera</i>
Aloe zanzibarica	<i>Aloe zanzibarica</i>
Aloe, Barbados	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i>
Alyssum sp.	<i>Alyssum sp.</i>
Ash, American Mountain*	<i>Sorbus americana*</i>
Ash, Arizona	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>
Ash, Green*	<i>Fraxinus pensylvanica*</i>
Ash, White*	<i>Fraxinus Americana*</i>
Asparagus, Myres; Asparagus, Sprenger, Sprenger	<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>
Aucuba	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Aucuba japonica variegata	<i>Aucuba japonica variegata</i>
Aurea	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>
Australian bush cherry	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>
Australian tea tree	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>
Banana, Ethiopia	<i>Musa maurelli</i>
Banksia	<i>Rosa banksiae</i>
Barberry, Mentor	<i>Berberis mentorensis</i>
Barberry, Redleaf Japanese; Pygmy, Crimson*	<i>Berberis thunbergii*</i>
Bearberry, Red	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
Begonia, Scarletta*	<i>Begonia Semperflorens cultoreum*</i>
Bellflower	<i>Campanula carpatica</i>
Berkman's	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>
Birch, Eastern white*	<i>Betula pendula*</i>
Bird of Paradise	<i>Caesalpinia gilliesii</i>
Bird of Paradise	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>
Bird of Paradise, Giant	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>
Bittle bush	<i>Encelia farinose</i>

(cont. on next page)

Table 5 (cont). Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant).

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Blaauw's pink, Boule de neige, Delaware Valley white, Delaware Valley white, Fashio, Gerard's Rose, Gibraltar, Gloria, Greeting, Gumpo pink, Gumpo white, H.H. Hume, Hahm red, Herbert, Hino red, Kaempo, Kluis sensation, Masasoit, Mother's day, Pericat, Pink pearl, President Lincoln, Prize, Purple gem, Red ruffle, Red wing, Road runner, Rosebud, Royalty, Rutherfordiana Constances, Salmon spray, Snow, Stewartstonian, Sweetheart, Tabor, Tradition, White cascade	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>
Blue point, Blue vase juniper, Gold coast juniper, Gold tip, Hetzi, Hollywood, Juniper, Keteleeri, Nicks compact juniper, Parsoni, Sargent juniper, Torulosa	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Blue Star Creeper	<i>Isotoma sp.</i>
Bottle-brush	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>
Bougainvillea sp.	<i>Bougainvillea sp.</i>
Boxwood, Common; Welleri	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla var. japonica</i>
Boxwood, Korean	<i>Buxus microphylla var. koreana</i>
Brown bean	<i>Sedum guatemalense</i>
Brush cherry	<i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i>
Buckthorn, Tallhedge	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>
Burningbush, Compact	<i>Kochia scoparia f. trychophylla</i>
Cactus, Barrel	<i>Ferocactus sp.</i>
Cactus, Cholla	<i>Opuntia Cholla</i>
Cactus, Hedgehog	<i>Echinocactus sp.</i>
Cactus, Saguaro	<i>Carnegiea gigantea</i>
California pepper tree	<i>Schinus molle</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>

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Table 5 (cont). Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant).

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Camellia, Sasanqua	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>
Candelabra plant	<i>Euphorbia lacteal</i>
Cape weed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
Caricature plant	<i>Graptophyllum pictum</i>
Carissa tuttlei	<i>Carissa tuttlei</i>
Carolina cherry	<i>Prunus caroliniana compacta</i>
Cascalote	<i>Caesalpinia cacalaco</i>
Cassia, African	<i>Cassia didymobotrya</i>
Cassia, Feathery	<i>Cassia artemisiodes</i>
Centaurea, Dusty miller	<i>Centaurea cineraria</i>
Century plant	<i>Agave americana</i>
Cerastium, Snow in Summer	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>
Ceratonia, Carob tree	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>
Cercis, Red bud	<i>Cercis canadiensis</i>
Chionoides, Elizabeth Gable, Less dark purple, Purple elegans, Purple spendor, Rose Greeley, Roseum elegans, Roseum superbum, White catawba	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>
Chives	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>
Cleyera	<i>Cleyera spp.</i>
Clover, Pink	<i>Polygonum capitatum</i>
Coffee	<i>Coffea Arabica</i>
Coleus, Jade wizard*	<i>Coleus x hybridus*</i>
Coolibah, Gum-barked	<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i>
Coreopsis, Threadleaf	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster repens</i>
Cotoneaster apiculata	<i>Cotoneaster apiculata</i>
Cotoneaster, Coral beauty; Royal beauty	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>
Cotoneaster, Spreading	<i>Cotoneaster divaricatus</i>

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Table 5 (cont). Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant).

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Cotoneaster, Willowleaf	<i>Cotoneaster salicifolius franch</i>
Crabapple, Showy	<i>Malus floribunda</i>
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>
Creeping Charlie	<i>Pilea nummularifolia</i>
Crossandra	<i>Crossandra nilotica</i>
Croton	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>
Crown Vetch	<i>Vicia sp.</i>
Cypress, Allum lawson	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
Cypress, Cripps hinoki false	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>
Cypress, Italian	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
Daisy, Shasta	<i>Chrysanthemum x superbum</i>
Daisy, White africans	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum alba</i>
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis hybrids</i>
Deutzia, Slender	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>
Dianthus, Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Dogwood, Cornelia cherry	<i>Cornus mas</i>
Dogwood, Flaviramea; Red twig	<i>Cornus sericea</i>
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Dumbcane, Giant	<i>Dieffenbachia amoena</i>
Emerald green, Globosa, Pyramidalis, Techny, Techny American arborvitae, white cedar, Woodwardii	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Emerald mound	<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>
Eranthemum, Purple false	<i>Pseuderanthemum atropurpureum</i>
Erythrina, Fastadiata; Swamp immortella	<i>Erythrina fusca</i>
Escallonia fradessii	<i>Escallonia fradessii</i>
Escallonia rubra	<i>Escallonia rubra</i>
Euonymus fortunei	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Euonymus, Siebold	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
Euonymus, Silver King	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>

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Table 5 (cont). Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant).

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Euonymus, Spreading	<i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i>
Euryops	<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>
Evergreen, Fransher; Silver queen; Treubii ribbon	<i>Aglaonema commutatum</i>
Evergreen, Painted	<i>Aglaonema crispum</i>
Fatshedera	<i>Fatshedera lizei</i>
Fern, Desert tree	<i>Lysiloma thornberii</i>
Fern, Leatherleaf	<i>Runohra adiantiformis</i>
Fern, Shield	<i>Polystichum capense</i>
Fern, Sword	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>
Fig, Creeping	<i>Ficus repens</i>
Fig, Exotica weeping	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>
Fig, Trailing hottentot*	<i>Carpobrotus chilensis*</i>
Fir, Balsam*	<i>Abies balsamea*</i>
Fir, Concolor	<i>Abies concolor</i>
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Fir, Noble	<i>Abies procera</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha graberi</i>
Firethorn, Mojave	<i>Pyracantha koidzumii x coccinea</i>
Firethorn, Scarlet; Lalandei	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Firethorn, Variegated	<i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i>
Firewheel tree	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>
Forsythia intermedia	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>
Forsythia sp.	<i>Forsythia sp.</i>
Forsythia, Weeping	<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>
Gable Hybrid	<i>Rhododendron "Gable Hybrid"</i>
Gardenia, Dwarf	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Gardenia, Tahitian	<i>Gardenia taitensis</i>
Gay feather	<i>Liatris spicata</i>
Gazania gold rush	<i>Gazania splendens</i>
Gazania uniflora leucoleana	<i>Gazania uniflora leucolaena</i>

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Table 5 (cont). Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant).

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium domesticum</i>
Geranium, Ivy	<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>
Geranium, Smash hit red*	<i>Pelargonium x hortorum*</i>
Gimlet, Narrow-leaf	<i>Eucalyptus spathulata</i>
Gladiolus, Debbie; Jennie; Mahogany; Stargazer	<i>Gladiolus x hortulanus</i>
Gold drop, Primrose beauty	<i>Potentilla fructose</i>
Golden-rain tree; Varnish tree*	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata*</i>
Grapefruit	<i>Citrus paradise</i>
Green stone crop	<i>Sedum brevifolium</i>
Gum, Desert	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>
Gum, Red	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i>
Gum, Red box	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>
Hackberry*	<i>Celtis occidentalis*</i>
Hahnii/Mother-in-law's tongue	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>
Hawthorn, Yedda/Indian	<i>Raphiolepis umbellate</i>
Heather, Scotch	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Hemlock, Eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Hen and chickens	<i>Sempervivum tectorum</i>
Hesperaloe parviflora	<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>
Hibiscus, Althea	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>
Hibiscus, Chinese	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
Holly, American	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Holly, Dwarf buford	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
Holly, Fosteri	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i>
Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
Holly, Meserve	<i>Ilex x meserveae</i>
Hollyhock	<i>Alcea rosea</i>
Honey locust/Shade master	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>
Honeysuckle, Bush	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>
Honeysuckle, Cape	<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>

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Table 5 (cont). Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant).

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Honeysuckle, Marrow	<i>Lonicera x morrowii</i>
Hosta, Variegated	<i>Hosta lancifolia</i>
Hydrangea, Oakleaf	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>
Hydrangea, Panicle	<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>
Iberis, Candytuff	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>
Ice plant, Purple trailing	<i>Mesembryanthemum drosanhemum productus</i>
Ice plant, Red spike	<i>Mesembryanthemum lampranthus spectabilis</i>
Ice plant, Rose	<i>Mesembryanthemum drosanhemum hispidum</i>
Indigo, Firecracker, Mexican	<i>Justicia spicigera</i>
Inkberry, Compact	<i>Ilex glabra</i>
Iris	<i>Iris sp.</i>
Ironwood	<i>Olneya tesota</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>
Ivy, Ellen Danica, grape	<i>Cissus rhombifolia</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy, Hahn's	<i>Hedera helix hahnii</i>
Ixora	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>
Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda acutifolia</i>
Jasmine, Asiatic	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>
Jasmine, Star	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>
Jessamine, Carolina	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
Jojoba	<i>Simmondsia chinensisii</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>
Juniper, Admiral*	<i>Juniperus horizontalis*</i>
Juniper, Cologreen	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Juniper, Red cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Korean azalea/Poukhanense	<i>Rhododendron yedoense</i>
Lantana, Bush	<i>Lantana camara</i>
Lantana, Purple (trailing)	<i>Lantana sellowiana</i>

Table 5 (cont). Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant).

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Lantana, Twistwood; Wayfaring tree*	<i>Viburnum lantana*</i>
Laurel, Indian	<i>Ficus macrocarpa nitiida</i>
Laurel, Indian	<i>Ficus nitida</i>
Lavender cotton	<i>Santolina chamaecy parissus</i>
Legume, O'Connors	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>
Lentago, Nannyberry*	<i>Viburnum lentago*</i>
Ligustrum, Amur River	<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>
Ligustrum, Privel/California	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
Ligustrum, Texas privet	<i>Ligustrum texanum</i>
Ligustrum, Vicari	<i>Ligustrum x Vicari</i>
Ligustrum, Wax	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Lilac, James McFarlane	<i>Syringa villosa</i>
Lilac, Korean	<i>Syringa patula</i>
Lily of the Nile, Peter Pan	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
Lily, Kaffir	<i>Clivia miniata</i>
Lily-of-the-Valley Bush	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Linden, Little-leaf*	<i>Tilia cordata*</i>
Liriope	<i>Liriope spicata</i>
Liriope, Green/Variogated	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Magnolia, Star	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>
Mahonia	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Mahonia, King's Ransom*	<i>Mahonia wagoneri*</i>
Manila ripple	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>
Maple, Flame amur*	<i>Acer ginnala*</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Maple, Silver*	<i>Acer saccharinum*</i>
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Marigold	<i>Calendula sp.</i>

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Table 5 (cont). Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant).

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Marigold	<i>Tagetes sp.</i>
Mesquite, Chilean	<i>Prosopis chilensis</i>
Mirror plant	<i>Coprosma baueri</i>
Mirror plant, Variegated	<i>Coprosma repens</i>
Moon glow	<i>Sansevieria sp.</i>
Morningglory, Bush	<i>Convolvulus oneorum</i>
Myoporum, Prostrate	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>
Myrtle, Crepe	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Myrtle, Wax	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
New Zealand Christmas tree	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>
Oak, Line	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
Oak, Pin*	<i>Quercus palustris*</i>
Oak, Silk	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>
Ocotillo	<i>Fouquieria splendens</i>
Odocanthus sp.	<i>Odocanthus sp.</i>
Oleander, Pink/ Variegated/ Petite	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Olive tree	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olive, Russian	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Orange, Sour	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>
Osmanthus, tea olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Pachysandra, Japanese	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Pagoda flower	<i>Clerodendrum speciosum</i>
Pagoda tree*	<i>Sophora japonica*</i>
Palibin	<i>Syringa meyeri</i>
Palm, Canary Island date	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>
Palm, Chinese fan	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>
Palm, Golden fruited (small)	<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>
Palm, Mediterranean fan	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>
Palm, Mexican fan	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>
Palm, Pygmy date	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>
Palm, Queen	<i>Acrocastrum romanzoffianum</i>

Table 5 (cont). Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant).

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Palm, Queen	<i>Cocos plumose</i>
Palm, Sago	<i>Cycus revolute</i>
Palm, Windmill	<i>Chamaerops excelsa</i>
Palo Verde, green	<i>Parkinsonia aculeate</i>
Panax, Parsley	<i>Polyscias fruticosa</i>
Passion vine	<i>Passiflora pfordtii</i>
Pear, Bradford	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>
Pepin, Skandia, Buffalo, Juniper	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>
Pepper, Brazilian	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>
Periwinkle, Myrtle/ dwarf	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Petunia	<i>Petunia sp.</i>
Philodendron selloum	<i>Philodendron selloum</i>
Philodendron, "Micans" velvetleaf	<i>Philodendron oxycardium</i>
Photinia	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>
Phyllostachys, Golden bamboo	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>
Physocarpus, Abbotswood/ Gold drop/ Jackmanni	<i>Physocarpus fruticosa</i>
Physocarpus, Dwarf ninebark/ Nanus	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>
Pine, African Fern	<i>Podocarpus gracilior</i>
Pine, Australian/ Black	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Canary Island	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>
Pine, Dwarf Swiss mountain	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
Pine, Eastern white	<i>Pinus strobes</i>
Pine, Loblolly*	<i>Pinus taeda*</i>
Pine, Longleaf*	<i>Pinus palustris*</i>
Pine, Mexican border	<i>Pinus strobiformus</i>
Pine, Norfolk Island	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>
Pine, Pitch*	<i>Pinus rigids*</i>
Pine, Pond*	<i>Pinus serotina*</i>

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Table 5 (cont). Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant).

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Pine, Ponderosa/ Western	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
Pine, Red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Pine, Sand*	<i>Pinus clause*</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pine, Shortleaf*	<i>Pinus echinata*</i>
Pine, Slash*	<i>Pinus elliotii*</i>
Pine, Spruce*	<i>Pinus glabra*</i>
Pine, Table-Mountain*	<i>Pinus pungens*</i>
Pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
Pine, Yew	<i>Podocarpus macrophylla</i>
Pink lady	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
Plum, Natal	<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>
Plumbago, Cane	<i>Plumbago capensis</i>
Plumosa	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Portulaca, Sunglo*	<i>Portulaca grandiflora*</i>
Potentilla verna*	<i>Potentilla verna*</i>
Protea*	<i>Protea compacta*</i>
Protea*	<i>Protea eximia*</i>
Protea*	<i>Protea repens*</i>
Protea, Giant/ King	<i>Protea cynaroides</i>
Protea, Oleander-leaved*	<i>Protea nerifolia*</i>
Purple Hopseed Bush	<i>Dodonea viscosa purplurea</i>
Pyracantha, Lodense	<i>Pyracanta koidzumii</i>
Quince, Flowering*	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa*</i>
Radiator plant	<i>Peperomia scandens</i>
Red fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron formosa</i>
Rhododendron, Amoenum/ Coral Bells	<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>
Ruellia californica	<i>Ruellia californica</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>

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Table 5 (cont). Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant).

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Rose, Hybrid tea	<i>Rosa hybrida</i>
Rose, Rock	<i>Cistus hybridus</i>
Rosemary dwarf	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis prostrates</i>
Rubber tree	<i>Ficus elastica decora</i>
Sage, Autumn's	<i>Salvia greggi</i>
Sage, Texas	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>
Sally, Moneywort/ Wandering	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>
Saltbush	<i>Atriplex sp.</i>
Sandwort	<i>Arenaria verna</i>
Sedum	<i>Sedum spectabile</i>
Sedum	<i>Sedum x rubrotinctum</i>
Senna	<i>Cassia sturtii</i>
Shore juniper	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>
Snapdragon, Yellow floral carpet*	<i>Antirrhinium majus*</i>
Spider flower	<i>Grevillea rosmarinifolia</i>
Spirea, Anthony Waterer/ Crispa/ Froebelii/ Gold Flame	<i>Spiraea x bumalda</i>
Spirea, Billard	<i>Spiraea x billiardii</i>
Spirea, Coccinea*	<i>Spiraea japonica*</i>
Spirea, False	<i>Astilbe x arendsii</i>
Spirea, Snowmound	<i>Spiraea nipponica</i>
Spirea, Thunberg	<i>Spiraea thenbergii</i>
Spruce Dwarf Alberta / Black Hills/ Densata	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Spruce, Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, Serbian	<i>Picea omorika</i>
Statice, Annual	<i>Statice sinuate</i>
Strawberry, Ornamental	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>
Sumac, African standard	<i>Rhus lancea</i>
Sumac, Fragrant	<i>Rhus aromatic</i>

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Table 5 (cont). Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant).

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Sweetgum, American	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Sycamore*	<i>Platanus sp.*</i>
Ti plant	<i>Cordyline terminalis</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissium</i>
Viburnum, Arrowwood	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>
Viburnum, Compact cranberrybush	<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>
Viburnum, Doublefile / tomentosum	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>
Viburnum, Japanese snowball	<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>
Viburnum, Judd	<i>Viburnum x juddii</i>
Viburnum, Nanum	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Viburnum, Spandankwa	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>
Viburnum, Willowwood	<i>Viburnum x rhytidophylloides</i>
Waffle plant/Metallic plant	<i>Hemigraphis sp.</i>
Water willow	<i>Jacobinia ghiesbreghtiana</i>
Weigelia, Newport red / Pink	<i>Weigela florida</i>
Willow, Australia	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>
Willow, Basket / Purple*	<i>Salix purpurea*</i>
Willow, Desert	<i>Pittosporum phillyraeoides</i>
Willow, Tortuosa corkscrew	<i>Salix matsudana</i>
Willow, weeping*	<i>Salix babylonica*</i>
Willow, Wheelers dwarf, variegated	<i>Pittosporum Tobira</i>
Willow, white	<i>Salix alba</i>
Xylosma	<i>Xylosma senticosa</i>
Yarrow, Common	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Yarrow, Coronation Gold/ Fernleaf	<i>Achillea filipendulina</i>
Yaupon, Dwarf yaupon / Tall	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Yellow bells	<i>Tecoma stans angustate</i>
Yellow oleander tree	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>
Yes, Japanese	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>
Yew, Dense / Hicks / Thayeri	<i>Taxus x media</i>
Yucca	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>

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Table 5 (cont). Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant).

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Yucca, Spanish dagger	<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>
Yucca, Weeping dagger	<i>Yucca pendula</i>
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia sp.</i>

*Not applicable in California

Table 6. Directed applications minimize the foliar injury of the ornamentals shown in the list below. When possible and plant growth habit allows, applications should be made as a directed spray to the plants listed below. Limited testing of the same plants has shown phytotoxicity of up to 20% when this product is applied over-the-top at label rates.

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Bamboo, Heavenly	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Bottle-brush, Weeping	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>
Bugle weed	<i>Ajuga variegata</i>
Cactus, Prickly pear	<i>Opuntia sp.</i>
Carmel Ceanothus, Carmel creeper, Yankee Point	<i>Ceanothus griseus</i>
Cats claw, Yellow trumpet	<i>Begonia tweediana</i>
Cinquefoil, Spring*	<i>Potentilla verna*</i>
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia hybrid</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Daisy, African bush	<i>Gamolepsis chrysanthemoides</i>
Daisy, African; Treasure flowers	<i>Gazania ringens</i>
Dracaena, Massangeana	<i>Dracaena fragans</i>
Dracaena, Tricolor	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>
Eureka; Kurume; Sunglow	<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>
Fetterbush	<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Gallery	<i>Gladiolus x hortulanus</i>
Grass, Fountain	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Grass, Mondo	<i>Ophiopogon japonicum</i>
Green carpet	<i>Herniaria glabra</i>
Guava, Pineapple	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>

(cont. on next page)

Table 6 (cont). Directed applications minimize the foliar injury of the ornamentals shown in the list below. When possible and plant growth habit allows, applications should be made as a directed spray to the plants listed below. Limited testing of the same plants has shown phytotoxicity of up to 20% when this product is applied over-the-top at label rates.

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Gum, Lemon-scented	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>
Honeysuckle, Japanese	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Indica	<i>Rhododendron indicum</i>
Juniper, Arcadia; Broadmoor; Scandia; Tamariseifolia	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>
Juniper, Blue Pacific	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>
Juniper, Blue Rug; Hughes; Variegata; Webberi; Wiltonii; Youngtown Compacta	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Juniper, Grey Owl; Skyrocket	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Juniper, Maney; Nana; Old Gold; Pfitzeriana; Prostrata; Robdsta; Spearmint	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Juniper, Pathfinder; Welchii	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Juniper, San Jose	<i>Juniperus japonica</i>
Lantana, White	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>
Lilac	<i>Syringa chinensis</i>
Maki	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander standard</i>
Oyster plant	<i>Rhoeo spathacea</i>
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron sp.</i>
PJM	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>
Plumeria, Temple tree	<i>Plumeria acuminata</i>
Privet, Japanese	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Protea*	<i>Banksia prinotes*</i>
Protea*	<i>Banksia victoria*</i>
Protea*	<i>Banksia speciosa*</i>
Protea, Pincushion*	<i>Leucospermum cordifolium*</i>
Ruellia	<i>Ruellia ciliosa</i>

(cont. on next page)

Table 6 (cont). Directed applications minimize the foliar injury of the ornamentals shown in the list below. When possible and plant growth habit allows, applications should be made as a directed spray to the plants listed below. Limited testing of the same plants has shown phytotoxicity of up to 20% when this product is applied over-the-top at label rates.

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Snowball, Chinese	<i>Viburnum macrocephalum</i>
Spirea, Vanhoutte	<i>Spiraea x vanhoutteii</i>
Star plant, Lavender	<i>Grewia caffra</i>
Strawberry tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Variegated ajuga	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Willow	<i>Salix caroliniana</i>

*Not applicable in California

Table 7. Directed applications minimize the foliar injury of the ornamentals shown in the list below. When possible and plant growth habit allows, applications should be made as a directed spray to the plants listed below. Limited testing of the same plants has shown phytotoxicity of up to 50% when this product is applied over-the-top at label rates.

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Acacia	<i>Acacia latifolia</i>
Acacia, sweet	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>
Bleeding heart	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
Blueberry, Tifblue	<i>Vaccinium achei</i>
Bottle tree	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>
Cardinal guard; Firespike; Scarlet flame	<i>Odontonema strictum</i>
Carrot wood	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>
Cassia	<i>Cassia condolioma</i>
Cherry mazzard*	<i>Avium prunum*</i>
Cordyline	<i>Cordyline stricta</i>
Coromandel	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>
Croton, Chinese crenate	<i>Exococaria cochichinensis</i>
Desert broom	<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i>
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>
Fiddlewood	<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>
Formosa	<i>Rhododendron indicum</i>

Table 7 (cont). Directed applications minimize the foliar injury of the ornamentals shown in the list below. When possible and plant growth habit allows, applications should be made as a directed spray to the plants listed below. Limited testing of the same plants has shown phytotoxicity of up to 50% when this product is applied over-the-top at label rates.

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Fragrant sumac	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>
Hearts and flowers	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>
Hersey red, Hino pink, Hinodegeri	<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus lepenk</i>
Ice Plant, White (trailing)	<i>Mesembryanthemum delosperma alba</i>
Ivy, Swedish	<i>Plectranthus australis</i>
Jade plant	<i>Crassula argentea</i>
Janet Craig/Warneckii	<i>Dracaena deremensis</i>
Juniper, Armstrongii	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Juniper, Burkii	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Juniper, Excelsa Strieta; Spiny Greek	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Karen	<i>Rhododendron poukhanense</i>
Kings crown	<i>Justicia carnea</i>
Knotweed, pinkhead	<i>Polygonum capitatum</i>
Magnolia, southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Pothos; Marble Queen	<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>
Primrose, Mexican evening	<i>Oenothera berlandieri</i>
Rubber plant, baby	<i>Peperomia obtusifolia</i>
Shrimp plant	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>
Shrimp plant, white	<i>Justicia betonia</i>
Shrimp plant, yellow	<i>Pachystachys lutea</i>
Slipper flower	<i>Pedilanthus tithymaloides</i>
Sonoran palo verde	<i>Cercidium praecox</i>
Thunbergia, laurel-leaved	<i>Thunbergia laurifolia</i>
Umbrella plant	<i>Cyperus alternifolius</i>

*Not applicable in California

Table 8. Directed applications minimize the foliar injury of the ornamentals shown in the list below. When possible and plant growth habit allows, applications should be made as a directed spray to the plants listed below. Limited testing of the same plants has shown phytotoxicity greater than 50% when this product is applied over-the-top at label rates.

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Birch, river	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Chandelier plant	<i>Kalanchoe tubiflora</i>
Compacta	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
Falsecypress, boulevard	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Fern, Australia tree	<i>Cyathea australis</i>
Grass, Pampas	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Hinocrimson	<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>
Juniper, bar harbor; Prince of Wales	<i>Juniperus spp.</i>
Juniper, blue chip	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Juniper, blue heaven	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Juniper, Sea green	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Katherine Dykes	<i>Physocarpus fruticosus</i>
Lavender-scallops	<i>Kalanchoe fedtschenkoi</i>
Periwinkle, Madagascar	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Purple heart	<i>Setcreasea purpurea</i>
Spider plant	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>
Wandering Jew	<i>Zebrina pendula</i>

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

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

For Plastic Containers – Nonrefillable with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons:

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

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IMPORTANT: Read this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER before buying or using this product. By opening and using this product, buyer and all users agree to accept the terms of this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER in their entirety and without exception. If the terms are not acceptable, return this product unopened immediately to the point of purchase, and the purchase price will be refunded in full.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Damage to the treated article, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences can result from use of the product under abnormal conditions

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EPA REG. NO. 2217-728

EPA EST. NO. 2217-KS-1(01), 2217-KS-2(02)

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GRASS HERBICIDE

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

PEEL HERE TO OPEN ▲

First Aid	
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.• Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.• 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. You may also contact 1-877-800-5556 for emergency medical treatment advice.	
Note to Physician: Contains Petroleum distillate - vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

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