

2G Oxadiazon Not for use on home lawns.

For sale to, use and storage by commercial nursery, turf and landscape personnel only. Selective, preemergent herbicide for the control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in turf and woody ornamental shrubs, vines, and trees.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	BY WEIGHT
Oxadiazon 3-[2,4-dichloro-5-(1-methylethoxy) phenyl]-	
5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2(3 <i>H</i>)-one	
INERT INGREDIENTS:	
TOTAL:	

Net Weight 40 lbs (18.14 kg)

Distributed for: Howard Johnson's Enterprises, Inc. 9675 S 60th Street, Franklin, WI 53132

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

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

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING - AVISO

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

FIRST AID

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

· Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. IF IN EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rins ing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

· Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for IF ON SKIN: 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. IF INHALED:

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

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicator and other handlers must wear:

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

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

User should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide

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 emer gency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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

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

Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants.

- Waterproof gloves.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE AND SPILL PROCEDURES: Store product in its original bag, in a cool, dry locked place out of reach of children. In case of spill, sweep up, and use according to direc tions or dispose of as follows.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: If empty: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Do not rinse unless required for recycling. If recycling is not available: then dispose of container in a sanitary landfill or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never pour unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

USE RESTRICTIONS:

Do not apply 2G Oxadiazon through any type of irrigation system.
Avoid contamination of water intended for irrigation and domestic use.

•Do not allow domestic animals to graze treated areas.

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

· 2G Oxadiazon should not be used on putting greens or tees because of the varying cultural practices used. · Avoid contact with flowers and shrubs except as recommended elsewhere on this label.

Do not apply 2G Oxadiazon to newly seeded areas. Seeding into treated areas should be delayed until 4 months after treatment.

Do not apply to Dichondra or Centipedegrass.

 For St. Augustinegrass and Bentgrass turf, do not exceed the rate of 150 pounds per acre (3 lb. a.i./A) of 2G Oxadiazon.

Do not apply to Bentgrass turf mowed at less than 3/8 inch.

2G Oxadiazon may cause discoloration of Bentgrass, Bermudagrass and St. Augustinegrass. This discoloration is temporary and outgrown within 2 to 3 weeks. APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

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

Indicase encouveriess.								
PREEMERGENT WEED CONTROL								
WEEDS CONTROLLED Crabgrass (Digitaria spp.) Goosegrass (Eleusine indica) Annual Sedge (Cyperus compressus)	AMOUNT OF 2G C /ACRE 100-200 lbs.	0XADIAZON /1000SQ. FT. 2 1⁄4-4 1⁄2 lbs.	Apply in late winter or early spring prior to seedgermination. Use higher rate under severe weed pressure conditions					
Annual Bluegrass (Poa Annua) See Note below	100-200 lbs.	2 1/4-4 1/2 lbs.	Apply in late summer to early fall prior to seed germination. Use higher rate under severe weed pressure conditions.					
Virginia Buttonweed (Diodia virginiana) Pigweed (Amaranthus spp.) Florida Pusley (Richardia scabra) Oxalis (Oxalis spp.) Stinging Nettle (Urtica dioica) Carpetgrass (Axonapus offinis)	200 lbs.	4 ½ lbs.	Apply in early spring prior to seed germination.					

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

FALL APPLICATION FOR SPRING WEED CONTROL IN COOL SEASON TURF

AMOUNT OF 2G OXADIAZON WEEDS CONTROLLED DIRECTIONS PER ACRE PER 1000SQ. FT.

Crabgrass, Goosegrass 150-200 lbs. 3 3/8-4 ½ lbs. and other annual weeds

Perennial Ryegrass and Ryegrass and Tall Fescue turf. Make applica tion in the fall after turf has become dormant. For late, fall seeding into treated be delayed until 4 greenup. Use higher severe weed pressure

For use in Bluegrass, Bentgrass,

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

WEEDS CONTROLLED Annual Bluegrass Poa annua) See Note bélow

applications.

areas should

months after

rate under

AMOUNT OF 2G OXADIAZON DIRECTIONS PER ACREPER 1000SQ. FT. 100 lbs.

Apply in late summer to early fall prior to Poa annua seed germination. 2G Oxadiazon will only control the Poa annua. that is established from seed every year. Any Poa annua established when this product is applied will not be controlled **RESTRICTION:** Do not apply 2G Oxadiazon within 60 days prior to over seeding. Do not use where Poa trivialis is present in overseed mix.

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

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

Crabgrass, Goosegrass, Annual Sedge, and other

annual weeds

WEEDS CONTROLLED AMOUNT OF 2G OXADIAZON PER ACRE PER 1000SQ. FT. 100-150 lbs. 2 1/4-3 3/8 lbs.

DIRECTIONS
For Bermudagrass, make application immediately prior to or immediately after annual weeds sprigging. For Seashore Paspalum, make application 10-14 days after sprigging. Applications made close to the time of sprigging may cause objectionable Seashore Paspalum injury. Disturbance of the soil surface injury. Disturbance of the soil surface after 2G Oxadiazon application may dis-rupt the herbicide barrier and reduce effectiveness. Irrigate immediately after application for best results. Use higher rate under severe weed pressure condi-

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

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

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

USE RESTRICTIONS:

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

Not for use on plants that will bear edible fruit within one year of 2G Oxadiazon application.

CROP TOLERANCE

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

"DIRECTIONS FOR USE " Continued on back side of label

FOTABLICUES OBNAMENTAL CAND OBOLING COVERS								
ESTABLISHED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS								
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC					
Abutilon	Abutilon pictum	Ivy, Algerian	Hedera cana					
Acacia	Acacia spp	Ivy, English	Hedera helix					
Agapanthus	Agapanthus africanus	Jasmine, Orange	Murraya pani					
Allamanda, Common	Allamanda cathartica	Jasmine, Primrose	Jasminurn me					
Alpine Willow	Epllobium fieisheri	Jasmine, Star	Trachelosper					
Andromeda	Pieris spp	·	jasminoides					
Anthuriums	l	Jasmine, Showy	Jasminum flo					
(Ozaki Red)		Juniper	Juniperus sp					
Àpache Plume	Fallugia paradoxa	Justica	Justice brand					
Aralia	Aralia spinosa	Kwanzan Cherry	Prunus serrul					
Arborvitae	Thuja spp	Lamb's Ear	Stachys byza					
Ash, Green	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Lantana, Trailing	Lantana rnon					
Azalea	Rhododendron spp	Lapalapa	Cheirodendro					
Baby's Breath	Gypsophila paniculata	Laurel, English	Larix decidua					
Bald Cypress	Takodium distichum	Larch, European	Prunus lauro					
Bamboo, Feathery	Bambusa vulgaris	Leopards - Bane	Doronicum co					
Banyan, Weeping	Ficus benghalensia	Leucothoe, Coast	Leucothoe ax					
Barberry	Berberis spp	Leucothoe, Drooping	Leucothoe for					
Beafsteak plant	Acalypha wilkesiana		(catesbaei)					
Bearbery	Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Lily of the Nile	Agapanthus ι					
Beech, European	Fagus sylvatica	Lilac	Syringa spp					
Birch, Paper	Betula papyrifera	Littleleaf Linden	Tilia cordata					
Blanket Flower	Gaillardia aristata	Little Pickles	Othonna cap					
Blazing Star	Liatris spicata	Loquat*	Eriobotrya jap					
Boxwood, Japanese	Buxus microphylla	Magnolia	Magnolia spp					
Boxwood, Common	Buxus sempervirens	Mahonia, Grape Holly	Mahonia aqui					

Bouganvillea Brassaia, Dwarf Buddleia Bugleflower Callistemon Camellia, Common, Japanese Camellia, Sasanqua Candytuft Carnation Ceanothus Cedar, Red Cedar, Atlas Cistus Citrus, Ornamental: Grapefruit

Lemon

Lime

Cypress

Mandarin Tangelo Tangerine Temple Cuban Shaddock Valencia Washington Navel Cleyera Coreopsis Coromandel Cotoneaster Crabapple* Crapemyrtle Creeping Phlox Chrysanthemum

Cypress, Leyland Dahlia Daphne, Fragrant Deutzia, Slender Dieffenbachia Dogwood, Common Dogwood, Redosier Dogwood, Kousa Douglas fir Elm Escallonia Eucalyptus Euryops, Gray Leaved Euonymus, Spreading Euonymus, Wintercreeper Falsecypress, Hinoki Falsecypress,

Gardenia Gazania, Trailing

Fountain Grass

Flowering Quince

Japanése

Forsythia

Ginko Gladiolas Golden Raintree Heath, Spring Heather Scotch Heliotropium

Hemlock, Canada Hibiscus Honeysuckle Holly Ice Plant Ilima

Fallugia paradoxa Aralia spinosa Thuja spp Fraxinus pennsylvanica Rhododendron spp Gypsophila paniculata Takodium distichum Bambusa vulgaris Ficus benghalensia Berberis spp Acalypha wilkesiana Arctostaphylos uva-ursi Fagus sylvatica Betula papyrifera Gaillardia aristata Liatris spicata Buxus microphylla Buxus sempervirens Bounganvillea spectabilis Brassaia actinophylla

Camellia sasanqua Iberis sempirvirens Carissa macrocarpa Dianthus caryophyllus Ceanothus americanus Juniperus virginia Cedrus atlantica Cistus purpureus

Cellistemon lanceolatus

Buddleia davidii

Ajuga reptans

Camellia jeponica

Citrus paradisi Citrus İimon Citrus aurentifolia **Bearss** Citrus reticulata Citrus XTangelo Minneola Citrus reticulate var. tangerina Citrus Xnobilis Temple Citrus maxima Citrus sinensis Citrus sinensis Cleyera laponica Coreopsis lanceolata Asystasia gangentica Cotoneaster spp Malus spp Lagerstroemia indica Pholx subulata Chrysanthemum spp Cupressus spp Cupressocyparis ley-Dahlia spp. Daphne odora Deutzia gracilis Dieffenbachia spp

Cornus kousa Pseudotsuga menziesii Ulmus spp Escallonia spp Eucalyptus spp Euryops pectinatus Euonymus kiautshovicus Euonymus fortunei

Cornus florida

Cornus stolonifera

Chanmaecyparis obtusa Chanmaecyparis pisifera

Chaenomeles speciosa Forsythia intermedia Pennlsetum alopecuioides Gardenia asminoides Gazania uniflora leucoleana Ginko biloba

Koe!reuteria paniculata Erica carnea Calluna vulgaris Heliotropium arborescens Tsuga canadensis Hisbiscus spp Lonicera spp llex spp Carpobrotus edule

Sida fallax

COMMON NAME Ivy, Algerian Ivy, English

Loquat* Maġnolia Maĥonia, Grape Holly Maple Metallic Plant Mexican Orange Mock Orange Money Tree Murraea Murraea Myoporum Myrtle Nandina Ochana Ohai Oleander Orthosiphon Osmanthus Pachysandra Palm, Bamboo Palm. Fishtail Palm. Licuala Palm, Macarthur Palm, Manac Palm, Manila Palm, Parlor Palm, Rattan Palm. Sugar Paperbark Tree Peony Periwinkle, Common Periwinkle, Large Photinia, Frasier's Poinciana Pine

Privet Protea species Pyracantha Raphiolepis Redwood, Dawn Rhododendron

Pittosporum, Japanese

Plum, Natal

Pomegranite

*Poplar

Potentilla

Potentilla

Podocarpus, Yew

Rose Russian Olive Sargent Cherry Scotch Broom Sedum Serviceberry, Saskatoon Silver Butterfly Bush Smith Buckthom Spruce Statice St. Johnswort, Golden St. Johnswort, Gokdencup Strawberry Tree Sumac, Staghorn Sweet William Syzygium Trailing African Daisy Viburnum Wisteria, Chinese Witchhazel, Common Woadwaxen, Common Wooly Thyme

SCIENTIFIC NAME Hedera canariensis Hedera helix

Murraya paniculata Jasminurn mesnyi Trachelospermum jasminoides Jasminum floridum Juniperus spp Justice brandegeana Prunus serrulata Stachys byzantina Lantana rnontevidensis Cheirodendron spp Larix decidua Prunus laurocerasus Doronicum cordatum Leucothoe axillaris Leucothoe fontanesia (catesbaei)

Agapanthus umbellatus Syringa spp Tilia cordata Othonna capensis Eriobotrya japonica Magnolia spp Maĥonia aquifolium Acer spp Hemigraphis colorata Choisya ternate Philadelphus virginalis P!eomele marginata Murraea exotica Murraea paniculata

Myoporum laetum Myrtus communis Nandina domestica Quercus spp Ochana serrulata Samanea saman Nerium oleander Orthiosiphon stamineus Osmanthus heterophyllus Pachysandra terminalis Rhapi excelsa Caryota spp Licuala Thunb, spp

Ptychosperma marcarthurii Euterpe spp Veitchia merillii Collinia elegans Daemonorops spp Arenga saccharifera Melaleuca leucadendra Poeonia spp Vinca minor Vinca major Photinia frasieri Delonix regea Pinus spp

Pittosporum tobira Carissa macrocarpa Podocarpus macrophylla Punica granatum Populus spp Potentilla fruticosa Potentilla fragiformis Ligustrum spp Banksia menzesii Leucadendron discolor Leucospermum cordifolium Protea exinia Pyracantha coccinea

Raphiolepis umbellata Metasequoia glyptostroboides Rhododendron spp Rosa spp Eleagnus angustifolia Prunus sargentii Cytisus scoparius Amelancheir alnifolia

Sedum album Buddleia altemifolia Rehmnus smithii Veronica spicata Picea sppl Limonium spp. Hypericum frondosum Hypericum patulum Arbutus unedo Rhus typhina

Dianthus barbatus Syzygium paniculatum Osteospermum fruticosum Viburnum spp Wedelia trilobata Wlsteria synensis Hamamelis virginiana Genista tinctoria Thymus pseudolanugirosis Xylosma congestum Yéllow Foxglove Digitalis x mertonensis Taxus spp

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

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

AMOUNT TO USE

Shepherdspurse

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

ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS SCIENTIFIC NAME

COMMON NAME Cardamine spp. Picris echioides **Bristly Oxtongue** Mollugo verticillata Malva parviflora Carpetweed Cheeseweed Common Groundsel Senecio vulgaaris Common Purslane Portulaca olreacea *Evening Primrose Oenothera spp. Fiddleneck Amsinckia intermedia Fireweed Epilobium angustifolium 'Galinsoga Galinsoga spp. Garden Špurge Euphorhia hirta Golden Ragwort Senecio aureus Lambsquarters **Liverwort Chenopod album Marchantia spp. Niruri Phyllanthus niruri Pennsylvania Polygonum pensylvanicum Petty Spurge Euphorbia peplus *Prostrate Spurge Euphorbia supina Redroot Pigweed

Sow Thistle Speedwell Spiny Amaranth Spotted Catsear Świnecress Annual Sedge Barnyardgrass Bristly Foxtail Crabgrass Fall Panicum Green Foxtail Goosegrass Amaraanthus retroflexus Wild Oats Capsella bursa-pastoris

Sensitive Plan Mimosa predica Sonchus oleraceus Veronica spp. Amaranthus spinosus Hypochaeris radicata Coronopus didymus Yellow Woodsorrel COMMON NAME Oxalis stricta
SCIENTIFIC NAME Poa annua Annual Bluegrass Cyperus compressus Echinochloa crus-galli Setaria verticillata Digitaria spp. Panicum dichotomiflorum Seetaria viridis Eleusine indica *Jungle Ricegrass Echinochloa colonum *Panama Paspalum Paspalum fimbriaatum Ripgut Bromegrass Bromus catharticus) Avena fatua

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

How to Calibrate Spreaders For Applications of 2G Oxadiazon

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

Spreader settings to apply at listed rate (lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.)						
2 lbs	2.5 lbs	3 ĺbs ĺ	3.5 lbs	4 lbs		
3.75	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.5		
10(E)	11(E-F)	11(E-F)	13(F-G)	14(G)		
4.0`´	4.2 ´	4.3 ´	4.6`´	4.75´		
14	15	16	18	19		
3.4	3.5	3.6	4.25	4.5		
G	G	Н	J	J		
2.4	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.4		
F-G	G	G-H	H-I			
	2 lbs 3.75 10(E) 4.0 14 3.4 G 2.4	2 lbs 2.5 lbs 3.75 3.9 10(E) 11(E-F) 4.0 4.2 14 15 3.4 3.5 G G 2.4 2.5	2 lbs 2.5 lbs 3 lbs 3.75 3.9 4.0 10(E) 11(E-F) 11(E-F) 4.0 4.2 4.3 14 15 16 3.4 3.5 3.6 G G H 2.4 2.5 2.6	2 lbs 2.5 lbs 3 lbs 3.5 lbs 3.75 3.9 4.0 4.3 10(E) 11(E-F) 11(E-F) 13(F-G) 4.0 4.2 4.3 4.6 14 15 16 18 3.4 3.5 G G G H J 2.4 2.5 2.6 3.2		

FOREST NURSERY APPLICATION

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

COMMON NAME SCIENTIFIC NAME Pine, Loblolly Pinus teada Pine, Eastern White Pinus strobes Pinus caribaea

SENSITIVE VARIETIES OF ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS

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

> Azalea Cotoneaster Crapemyrtle(Lagerstroemia indica)

PLANT SPECIES

Andromeda (Pieris japonica)

Heath, Spring(Erica carnea) Hemlock, Canada(Tsuga canadensis) Hibiscus (Hibiscus syriacus) Rhododendron

Spruce, Norway(Picea abies) Spruce, White(Picea glauca) Viburnum(Viburnum spp)

VARIETIES Snowdrift, Temple Bell Pink Champagne, Hershey, (Rhododendron spp), Leuchtenfuer, Memoire John Hearrens, Hino-Crimson, White

Grandeur, Everest, Girard Roberta Eichholz, Himalayan, Shangri-la (Cotoneaster spp)

Petite Red Imp, Seminole Bush Mediterranean Pink

Pendula Red Heart

Daphnoides, Nova Zembla, (Rhododendron spp), Catawba Album

Pumila Densata Davidii

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Howard Johnson's Ent, Inc. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer. DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: HOWARD JOHNSON'S ÉNT., INC. MAKÉS NO OTHER WAR-RANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR

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OX G 2.0% 53883-182 CSI 8-26-2009(hie 10-02-12)

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

Xylosma

NEWLY TRANSPLANTED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS

COMMON NAME Blanket Flower Brassaia, Dwarf Camellia Carnation Cedar, Red Coromandel Dogwood, Flowering Forsythia Gazania, Trailing Hackberry Ivy, Algerian Ivy, English Hemlock, Canada Holly Ice Plant

Juniper Leopards - Bane

SCIENTIFIC NAME Gaillardia aristata Brassia actinophylla Camellia japonica Dilanthus caryophyllus Juniperus atlantica Asystasia gangentica Cornus florida Ulmus spp Forsythia intermedia Gazánia uniflora leucoleana

Celtis occidentalis Hedera canariensis Hedera helix Tsuga canadensis llex spp Carpobrotus edule Juniperus spp

Doronicum cordatum

COMMON NAME Metallic Plant Oak Periwinkle, Common Periwinkle, Large

Pine Poplar Privet Protea Species

Rhododendron Russian Olive SpruceTrailing African Wedelia Wisteria, Chinese

Hemigraphis colorata Quercus spp Vinca minor Vinca major Pinus spp Populus spp Ligustrum spp Banksia menzesii Leucadendron discolor Leucospermum cordifolium Protea exinia Rhododendrun spp Eleagnas angustifolia Picea sop Osteospermum fruticosum Wedelia trilobata Wisteria synensis Taxus spp

SCIENTIFIC NAME