Shaw's® Treflan® 500 Granules

Specialty Herbicide

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

• Container Grown Ornamentals
• Landscape Ornamentals
• Nursery Stock
• Groundcovers
• Established Flowers
• Ornamental Bulbs
• Non-Bearing Fruit and Nut Trees and Non-Bearing Vineyards
• Christmas Tree Plantations
• Non-Cropland
• Under Paved Surfaces

Active Ingredient:
trifluralin: α,α,α-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-p-toluidine..................5%
Other Ingredients ..........................................................95%
Total ..........................................................100%

Contains 2 lb active ingredient per 40 lb bag.

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION PRECAUCION
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 label booklet under “Agricultural s Requirements” in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including Directions for Use.

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

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

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

EPA Reg. No. 62719-98-8378
EPA Est. No. 8378-IN-1

Treflan is a Registered Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC
Shaw's is a Registered Trademark of Knox Fertilizer Company, Inc.

Distributed By:
Knox Fertilizer Company, Inc.
P.O. Box 248
Knox, IN 46534

Net Weight: 40 Lbs. (18.1 kg.)
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 reaction in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber ≥11 mils; or natural rubber ≥14 mils; or nitrile rubber >14 mils
- Shoes 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.

Engineering Controls
When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets with requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations
Users should:

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

If swallowed: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards
This pesticide is extremely toxic to freshwater marine, and estuarine fish and aquatic invertebrates including shrimp and oyster. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply in a manner that will directly expose canals, lakes, streams, ponds, marshes or estuaries to aerial drift. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.
**Directions for Use**

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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

**Agricultural Use Requirements**

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks

**Non-Agricultural Use Requirements**

The requirements of 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.

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until dusts have settled. If soil incorporation is required after the application, do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area (except those persons involved in the incorporation) until the incorporation is complete. If the incorporation is accomplished by watering-in, do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until the surface is dry after the watering-in.

**Storage and Disposal**

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and 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 Handling:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

**General Information**

Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules specialty herbicide is a preemergence herbicide for control of certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in container grown ornamentals, landscape ornamentals, nursery stock, groundcovers, established flowers, ornamental bulbs, non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards, Christmas tree plantations, non-cropland, and under paved surfaces. Apply Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules before or after planting, but prior to germination of target weeds, or immediately after cultivation. Length of weed control will vary with 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. Repeat applications should not be made sooner than 60 days after a previous application of Shaw’s Treflan 500...
Granules. Do not apply over 240 lb per acre total of Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules within a 12-month period.

**General Use Precautions**

Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules 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. A single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inches or more, or flood irrigation, is required to activate Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules. Optimum weed control is obtained when Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules is activated within 3 days of application. If rainfall or irrigation has not occurred within 3 days of application and tillage is possible, Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules may be activated using cultivation equipment capable of uniformly mixing the herbicide into the upper 1 to 2 inches of soil. Failure to activate Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules within 3 days of application may result in erratic weed control. Do not apply when wind conditions favor drift of Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules granules from the target area.

Optimum weed control will be obtained when followed by overhead irrigation or rainfall within a few hours after surface application.

**Do not aerially apply this product.**

**Weeds Controlled**

The following weeds are controlled when Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules is applied at 80 lb per acre (1.8 lb per 1000 sq ft):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual Grasses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barley, hare</td>
<td>Hordeum leporinum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barnyardgrass (watergrass)</td>
<td>Echinochloa crus-galli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bluegrass, annual</td>
<td>Poa annua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brome</td>
<td>Bromus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheat</td>
<td>Bromus secalinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crabgrass</td>
<td>Digitaria spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cupgrass, southwestern</td>
<td>Eriochloa gracilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fescue, rattail</td>
<td>Vulpia myuros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foxtail</td>
<td>Setaria spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goosegrass</td>
<td>Eleusine indica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>junglerice</td>
<td>Echinochloa colonum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lovegrass</td>
<td>Eragrostis spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oat, wild</td>
<td>Avena fatua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panicum, fall</td>
<td>Panicum dichotomiflorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sandbur, field</td>
<td>Cenchrus incertus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signalgrass</td>
<td>Brachiaia spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sprangletop, Mexican</td>
<td>Leptochloa univervia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stinkgrass</td>
<td>Eragrostis ciliensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>witchgrass</td>
<td>Panicum capillare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Broadleaf Weeds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chickweed, common</td>
<td>Stellaria media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goosefoot, nettleleaf</td>
<td>Chenopodium murale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knotweed, prostrate</td>
<td>Polygonum aviculare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kochia</td>
<td>Kochia scoparia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lambsquarters, common</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nettle, stinging</td>
<td>Urtica dioica</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pigweed
purslane, common
thistle, Russian

Amaranthus spp.
Portulaca oleracea
Salsola iberica

The following weeds are partially controlled or suppressed when Shaw's Treflan 500 Granules is applied at 80 lb per acre (1.8 lb per 1000 sq ft):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>carpetweed</td>
<td>Mollugo verticillata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>johnsongrass (from seed)</td>
<td>Sorghum halepense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panicum, Texas</td>
<td>Panicum texanum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pusley, Florida</td>
<td>Richardia scabra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shattercane</td>
<td>Sorghum bicolor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Application Directions
Apply Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules 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 plant 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
When using a drop-type spreader, a splash board 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 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, hard to treat areas. Carefully measure the amount of product needed to avoid over-application.

Uses

Container Grown Ornamentals, Landscape Ornamentals, Nursery Stock, Groundcovers, Established Flowers, Ornamental Bulbs, Non-Bearing Fruit and Nut Trees and Non-Bearing Vineyards, and Christmas Tree Plantations

Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules is recommended as a preemergence treatment for control of certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in container grown ornamentals, landscape ornamentals, nursery stock, groundcovers, established flowers, ornamental bulbs, non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards and Christmas tree plantations. Apply Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules before or after planting but prior to germination of target weeds, or immediately after cultivation.

Refer to the General Information section of this label for general use precautions and information on application, application rates and weeds controlled.

Special Use Precautions:
To avoid possible injury, do not apply Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules to:
• nursery forest or Christmas tree seedling beds, cutting beds, or transplant beds
• unrooted liners or cuttings that have been planted in pots for the first time
• pots less than four inches wide
• groundcovers until they are established and well rooted

Do not apply Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules to newly transplanted ornamentals, nursery stock, groundcovers, flowers and non-bearing fruit and nut crops and non-bearing vineyards until soil or potting media has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall and no cracks are present or injury may occur.

Do not make preplant applications of Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules to areas where gladioli corms less than one inch in diameter will be planted or injury may occur.

Do not apply Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules in greenhouse or other enclosed structures.

Repeat applications should not be made sooner than 60 days after a previous application of Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules. Do not apply over 240 lb per acre total of Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules within a 12-month period.

Users who wish to use Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules on plant species not recommended on this label may determine suitability for such uses by making trial application of Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules at a recommended rate to small number of plants. Prior to using Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules on a larger number of plants, the treated plants should be observed for signs 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 the use of Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules on plant species not recommended on this label.

Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules may be used on the following established plant species when container grown or field grown:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trees</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balsam fir</td>
<td>Abies balsamea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white fir</td>
<td>Abies concolor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albus-flowering maple</td>
<td>Abutilon hybridum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luteus-flowering maple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roseus-flowering maple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tangerine-flowering maple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vesuvius red-flowering maple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flame maple</td>
<td>Acer gimmala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway maple</td>
<td>Acer platanoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red maple</td>
<td>Acer rubrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red sunset maple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silver maple</td>
<td>Acer saccharinum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sugar maple</td>
<td>Acer saccharum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>queen palm</td>
<td>Areacastrum romanzoffianum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>river birch</td>
<td>Betula nigra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paper birch</td>
<td>Betula papyrifera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European white birch</td>
<td>Betula pendula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottle tree</td>
<td>Brachychiton populneus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black olive</td>
<td>Bucida buceras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese chestnut</td>
<td>Castanea mollissima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carob</td>
<td>Ceratonia siliqua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redbud</td>
<td>Cercis canadensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filicoides-fernspray cypress</td>
<td>Chamaecyparis obtusa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gracilis-slender hinoki cypress</td>
<td>Chamaecyparis pisifera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swara false cypress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Name</td>
<td>Latin Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>squarrosa-moss cypress palm</td>
<td>Chamaedorea cataractarum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palm</td>
<td>Chamaedorea costaricana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parlor palm</td>
<td>Chamaedorea elegans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud nine dogwood</td>
<td>Cornus florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flowering dogwood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dogwood, kousa</td>
<td>Cornus kousa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green hawthorn</td>
<td>Crataegus viridis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carrot wood</td>
<td>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona cypress</td>
<td>Cupressus glabra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian olive</td>
<td>Elaeagnus angustifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red gum eucalyptus</td>
<td>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mealy eucalyptus</td>
<td>Eucalyptus cinerea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silver dollar eucalyptus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coolibah tree</td>
<td>Eucalyptus microtheca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red ironbark eucalyptus</td>
<td>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ficus</td>
<td>Ficus benjamina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mini ficus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white ash</td>
<td>Fraxinus americana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shamel ash</td>
<td>Fraxinus udhei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ginko-maidenhair tree</td>
<td>Ginkgo biloba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>honey locust</td>
<td>Gleditsia triacanthos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shademaster honey locust</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toyon</td>
<td>Heteromeles arbutiflora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida anise-tree</td>
<td>Illicium floridanum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eastern red cedar</td>
<td>Juniperus virginiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese larch</td>
<td>Larix kaempferi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American sweet gum</td>
<td>Liquidambar styraciflua</td>
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<tr>
<td>tuliptree</td>
<td>Liriodendron tulipifera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magnolia</td>
<td>Magnolia spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crabapple</td>
<td>Malus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white mulberry</td>
<td>Musa aluminata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banana</td>
<td>Nyssa sylvatica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blackgum</td>
<td>Oxydendrum arboreum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sourwood</td>
<td>Picea abies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway spruce</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pendula-weeping Norway spruce</td>
<td>Picea glauca conica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repens-spreading Norway spruce</td>
<td>Picea glauca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dwarf Alberta spruce</td>
<td>Picea pungens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white spruce</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dwarf globe blue spruce</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glauca-Colorado blue spruce</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoopsii-hoop’s blue spruce</td>
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<tr>
<td>koster-koster blue spruce</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bristlecone pine</td>
<td>Pinus aristata</td>
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<tr>
<td>canary island pine</td>
<td>Pinus canariensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shore pine, beach pine</td>
<td>Pinus contorta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eldarica pine</td>
<td>Pinus eldarica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnian pine</td>
<td>Pinus leucodermis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pumilio-shrubby Swiss mountain pin</td>
<td>Pinus mugo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austrian black pine</td>
<td>Pinus nigra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monterey pine</td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red pine</td>
<td>Pinus resinosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loblolly pine</td>
<td>Pinus taeda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white pine</td>
<td>Pinus strobus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>columnar Scotch pine</td>
<td>Pinus sylvestris</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scotch pine
Japanese black pine
London plane
American sycamore
California sycamore
Podocarpus
Cottonwood
Chilean mesquite
Yoshino flowering cherry
Douglas fir
Scarlet oak
Bear oak
Pin oak
Willow oak
Red oak
Live oak
Black locust
Willow
giant sequoia
mahogany
Yellow tab
Bald cypress
Linden
eastern hemlock
Chinese elm
Mexican fan palm

**Ornamental Shrubs**
edward goucher abelia
glossy abelia
abyssinia acacia
prostrate acacia
shoestring acacia
copper leaf
Amur maple
coral bark Japanese maple
dwarf Japanese maple
century plant
false spirea
Japanese painted fern
Coyotebush
William Penn barberry
Mentor barberry
Atropurea-redleaf Japanese barberry
Aurea-golden Japanese barberry
Crimson pygmy barberry
Rose glow barberry
Barbara karst
California gold
Pink pixie
Scarlet o'hara
Temple fire
Texas dawn
Japanese boxwood
Korean boxwood
Common boxwood

Pinus thunbergiana
Platanus acerifolia
Platanus occidentalis
Platanus racemosa
Podocarpus spp.
Populus deltoides
Prosopis chilensis
Prunus yedoensis
Pseudotsuga menziesii
Quercus coccinea
Quercus ilicifolia
Quercus palustris
Quercus phellos
Quercus rubra
Quercus virginiana
Robinia pseudoacacia
Salix spp.
Sequoiadendron giganteum
Swietenia mahogani
Tabebuia caraiba
Taxodium distichum
Tilia spp.
Tsuga canadensis
Ulmus parvifolia
Washingtonia robusta
Abelia grandiflora
Acacia abyssinica
Acacia redolens
Acacia stenophylla
Acalypha wilkesiana
Acer ginnala
Acer palmatum
Agave americana
Astillbe chinensis
Athyrium nipponimcum
Baccharis pilularis
Berberis gladwynensis
Berberis mentorensis
Berberis thunbergii
Bougainvillea spp.
Buxus microphylla japonica
Buxus microphylla Koreana
Buxus sempervirens
lemon bottlebrush
weeping bottlebrush
spring torch scotch heather
sasanqua camellia
Japanese camellia
feathery cassia
wild lilac
plum yew
snow-in-summer
kosteri cypress
nana-dwarf hinoki cypress
torulosa cypress
filifera-thread cypress
areca palm
summersweet
Japanese cleyera
sibirica-siberian dogwood
baileyi red osier dogwood
flaviramea-yellowtwig dogwood
royal purple smoke tree
coral beauty smoke tree
eichholz smoke tree
praecox-early cotoneaster
cranberry cotoneaster
Pyrenees cotoneaster
bearberry cotoneaster
Himalayan cotoneaster
rock cotoneaster
zabel cotoneaster
sago palm
hollandia-warminster broom
lena-Scotch broom
fragrant daphne
deutzia
hopseed bush
fruitland silver berry
purple bell heather
Mediterranean pink heather
cornish heather
winged euonymus
canadale gold euonymus
emerald 'n gold euonymus
sunspot euonymus
wintercreeper euonymus
silver king-euonymus
variegated evergreen euonymus
spreading euonymus
pineapple guava
forsythia
august beauty gardenia
gardenia
radican gardenia
salal/lemon leaf
carolina jessamine
woadwaxen
ross estey-hibiscus

Callistemon citrinus
Callistemon viminalis
Calluna vulgaris
Camellia sasanqua
Camellia japonica
Cassia artemisioides
Ceanothus spp.
Cephalotaxus drupacea
Cerastium tomentosum
Chamaecyparis obtusa spp.
Chamaecyparis pisifera
Chrysalidocarpus lutescens
Clethra alnifolia
Cleyera japonica
Cornus alba
Cornus stolonifera
Cotinus coggygria
Cotinus dammeri
Cotoneaster adpressus
Cotoneaster apiculatus
Cotoneaster congestus
Cotoneaster dammeri
Cotoneaster himalayan
Cotoneaster horizontalis
Cycas revoluta
Cytsis praecox
Cytsis scoparius
Daphne odora
Deutzia spp.
Dodonaea viscosa
Elaeagnus pungens
Erica cinerea
Erica x darleyensa
Erica vagans
Euonymus alatus
Euonymus fortunei
Euonymus japonica
Euonymous kiautschovica
Feijoa sellowiana
Forsythia spp.
Gardenia jasminoides
Gaultheria shallon
Gelsemium sempervirens
Genista pilosa
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
rose of sharon-heart  
rose of sharon-red bird  
rose of sharon-woodbridge  
holly  
mystery gardenia  
henry garnet holly leaf sweetspire  
ixora  
juniper  
mountain laurel  
crepe myrtle  
lantana  
coast leucothoe  
drooping leucothoe  
privet  
Chinese fountain palm  
flowering woodbine  
serotina woodbine  
trumpet honeysuckle  
leather leaf mahonia  
creeeping mahonia  
wax myrtle  
compacta-dwarf heavenly bamboo  
harbour dwarf-heavenly bamboo  
heavenly bamboo  
nana compacta-heavenly bamboo  
nana purpurea-heavenly bamboo  
woods dwarf heavenly bamboo  
hardy red oleander  
oleander  
ruby lace oleander  
fortunes osmanthus  
mockorange  
pigmy date palm  
fraser’s photinia  
Japanese andromeda  
mountain fire lily-of-the-valley  
snowdrift lily-of-the-valley  
templebells lily-of-the-valley  
valley rose lily-of-the-valley  
valley valentine lily-of-the-valley  
forest flame lily-of-the-valley  
mugo-mugho pine  
green pittosporum  
Japanese pittosporum  
wheeler’s dwarf pittosporum  
blue cape plumbago  
plumbago  
yewpine  
tassel fern  
cinquefoil  
carolina laurel cherry  
dwarf pink flowering almond  
pyracantha  
charisma-monruce rhaphiolepis  
charisma-monruce rhaphiolepis  
enchantress-moness rhaphiolepis  
India hawthorn  

Hibiscus syriacus  
Ilex spp.  
Illicium annisatum  
Itea ilicifolia  
Ixora collinea  
Juniperus spp.  
Kalmia latifolia  
Lantana spp.  
Leucothoe axillaris  
Leucothoe fontainesiana  
Ligustrum spp.  
Livistona chinensis  
Lonicera periclymenum  
Lonicera sempervirens  
Mahonia bealei  
Mahonia repens  
Myrica cerifera  
Nandina domestica  
Nerium oleander  
Osmanthus fortunei  
Philadelphus spp.  
Phoenix roeloelenii  
Photinia fraseri  
Pieris japonica  
Pieris japonica x forestii  
Pinus mugo  
Pittosporum tobira  
Plumbago ariculata  
Plumbago capensis  
Podocarpus macrophyllus  
Polystichum polyblepharum  
Potentilla spp.  
Prunus caroliniana  
Prunus gladulosa  
Pyracantha spp.  
Rhaphiolepis indica
springtime-monme rhaphiolepis
roundleaf rhaphiolepis                  Rhaphiolepis ovata
azalea/rhododendron                   Rhododendron spp.
Africa sumac                           Rhus lancea
ramanas rose                          Rosa rugosa
rosemary                               Rosmarinus officinalis
Japanese skimmia                      Skimmia japonica
reeve’s skimmia                        Skimmia revesiana
anthony waterer spiraea                Spiraea bumalda
dolchia spiraea                        Spiraea japonica
Japanese alpine spiraea                Spiraea vanhouttii
shirobana spiraea                     Syringa rothomagensis
bridal wreath                         Syringa vulgaris
Chinese lilac                         Taxus cuspidata
common lilac                          Taxus media
upright Japanese yew                   Tecomaria capensis
anglojap yew                           Ternstroemia gymnanthera
cape honeysuckle                      Thuja occidentalis
American arborvitae
emerald arborvitae                    Thuja orientalis
globosa-globe arborvitae
little giant-dwarf arborvitae
nigra-dark American arborvitae
pyramidalis-pyramid arborvitae
rheingold arborvitae
thecnry arborvitae
aureus nana-dwarf golden arborvitae
minima glauca-dwarf arborvitae
Christmas palm                         Veitchia merrilli
viburnum                               Viburnum spp.
weigela                                Weigela spp.
xylposma                               Xylosma congestum
yucca                                  Yucca filamentosa

Groundcovers
woolly yarrow                          Achillea tomentosa
lily-of-the-nile                       Agapanthus spp.
carpet bugle                          Ajuga spp.
beechgrass                             Ammophila breviligulata
cape weed                               Arctotheca calendula
thrift                                 Armeria maritima
asparagus fern                         Asparagus densiflorus
bellflower                             Campanula spp.
variegated carex                       Carex spp.
largeleaf iceplant                     Carpobrotus edulis
dwarf plumbago                          Ceratostigma plumbaginoides
rockrose                                Cistus spp.
coreopsis                              Coreopsis spp.
crown vetch                            Coronilla vana
pampas grass                           Cotaderia selloana
cotoneaster                             Cotoneaster spp.
white iceplant                         Delosperma alba
descampsia                              Descampsia caespitosa
trailing rosea iceplant                Drosanthemum floribundum
iceplant                                Drosanthemum hispidum
blue fescue
strawberry, beach
gazania
golden hakonechloa
Algerian ivy
English ivy
daylily
rupturewort
albo-marginata hosta
aaronsbeard
St. Johnswort
angelwing jasmine
trailing iceplant
white lily turf
big blue lily turf
lilac beauty lily turf
majestic lily turf
silvery sunproof lily turf
variegated liriope lily turf
green/creeping lily turf
eulalia grass
creeping wirevine
myoporum
dwarf mondo grass
mondo grass
trailing African daisy
Japanese spurge
fountain grass
ribbon grass
stonecrop (sedum)
germander
Asian jasmine
verbena
speedwell
periwinkle

Established Flowers
yarrow
floss flower
alyssum
snapdragon
African daisy
silver mound
dusty miller
aster (perennial)
begonia
calendula
cornflower
velvet centaurea
sweet sultan
chrysanthemum
mornigglory
coreopsis
cosmos
dahlia
dianthus

Festuca ovina glauca
Fragaria chiloensis
Gazania spp.
Hakonechloa macroaureola
Hedera canariensis
Hedera helix
Hemerocallis spp.
Herniaria glabra
Hosta lancifolia
Hypericum spp.
Jasminum nitidum
Lampranthus spectabilis
Liriope gigantea
Liriope muscari
Liriope spicata
Miscanthus sinensis
Muehlenbeckia axillaris
Myoporum laetum
Ophiopogon japonicus
Osteosperum fruticosum
Pachysandra terminalis
Pennisetum alopecuroides
Phalaris arundinacea picta
Sedum spp.
Teucrium chamaedrys
Trachelospermum asiaticum
Verbena spp.
Veronica spp.
Vinca spp.
Achillea spp.
Ageratum houstonianum
Alyssum spp.
Antirrhinum majus
Arctotis spp.
Artemisia schmidtiana
Artemisia stellerana
Aster spp.
Begonia spp.
Calendula officianalis
Centaurea cyanus
Centaurea gymnocarpa
Centaurea moschata
Chrysanthemum spp.
Convolvulus spp.
Coreopsis spp.
Cosmos spp.
Dahlia spp.
Dianthus spp.
bleeding heart  Dicentra eximia
foxglove  Digitalis mertonensis
common foxglove  Digitalis purpurea
marigold, cape  Dimorphotheca spp.
purple coneflower  Echinacea purpurea
California poppy  Eschscholzia californica
snow-on-the-mountain  Euphorbia marginata
geranium  Geranium spp.
geum  Geum spp.
gaillardia  Gaillardia spp.
gladious  Gladiolus spp.
guara  Guara lindheiveri
baby's breath  Gypsophila paniculata
sunflower  Helianthus spp.
coral bells  Heuchera spp.
aaron's beard  Hypericum calycinum
balsam  Impatiens balsamina
impatiens  Impatiens spp.
iris  Iris spp.
ixora  Ixora spp.
sweet pea  Lathyrus odoratus
English lavender  Lavandula angustifolia
shasta daisy  Leucanthemum superbum
gayfeather  Liatris spicata
statice  Limonium spp.
lobelia  Lobelia spp.
sweet alyssum  Lobularia maritima
lupine  Lupinus spp.
stock  Matthiola spp.
four o'clock  Mirabilis jalapa
bee balm  Monarda didyma
forget-me-not  Myosotis spp.
nicotiana  Nicotiana spp.
ozark sundrop  Oenothera missouriensis
poppy, California  Papaver spp.
petunia  Petunia hybrida
beard tongue  Penstemon barbatus
Russian sage  Perovskia atriplicifolia
phlox  Phlox spp.
portulaca  Portulaca grandiflora
rose  Rosa spp.
blackeyed susan  Rudbeckia hirta
golden glow  Rudbeckia laciniata
salvia  Salvia spp.
pincushion flower  Scabiosa spp.
stonecrop  Sedum spectabile
lamb's ears  Stachys spp.
stoke's aster  Stokesia laevis
marigold  Tagetes spp.
painted daisy  Tanacetum cocineum
nasturtium  Tropaeolum spp.
speedwell  Veronica spicatum
vinca  Vinca spp.
zinnia  Zinnea spp.

Ornamental Bulbs
Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in ornamental bulbs, e.g., bulbous iris, daffodil (narcissus), hyacinth and tulip. Apply Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules to the soil surface 2 to 4 weeks after planting, but prior to the emergence of annual weeds. Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules may also be applied following bulb emergence. For fall planted bulbs, apply Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules again in late winter or early spring to weed-free soil surfaces.

Non-Bearing Fruit and Nut Trees and Non-Bearing Vineyards

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>almond</th>
<th>fig</th>
<th>orange</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apple</td>
<td>filbert</td>
<td>peach</td>
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<td>apricot</td>
<td>gooseberry</td>
<td>pear</td>
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<tr>
<td>avocado</td>
<td>grape, American</td>
<td>pecan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blackberry</td>
<td>grape, European</td>
<td>pistachio</td>
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<tr>
<td>blueberry</td>
<td>grapefruit</td>
<td>plum</td>
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<tr>
<td>boysenberry</td>
<td>kiwi</td>
<td>pomegranate</td>
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<td>cherry, sour</td>
<td>lemon</td>
<td>prune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cherry, sweet</td>
<td>loganberry</td>
<td>raspberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>currant</td>
<td>macadamia nut</td>
<td>walnut, black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dewberry</td>
<td>nectarine</td>
<td>walnut, English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elderberry</td>
<td>olive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Christmas Tree Plantations

Apply Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules to established plantings of field grown Christmas tree species listed on this label. 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. Follow all instructions provided in the General Information section of this label.

Non-Cropland Areas

Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules is recommended as a preemergence herbicide for control of certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds on industrial sites, utility substations, highway guard rails, sign posts and delineators.

Apply Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules anytime 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.

Refer to the General Information section prior to using this product on non-cropland.

Under Paved Surfaces

Site Preparation

Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules should be used only where the soil to be treated has been prepared according to good construction practices. If rhizomes, stolons, tubers or other vegetative plant parts are present in the site, they should be removed by scalping with grader blade to a depth sufficient to ensure their complete removal.

Application

Application may be made after the final road bed is established or after the base rock has been added. Do not move soil after application of Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules and do not apply Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules to soil where asphalt may be applied directly on top of the treated soil.

Paving should follow applications of Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules as soon as possible.

Apply Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules to ensure thorough coverage of the base rock layer. Apply with any granular applicator that will apply uniformly.
Apply the following amount of Shaw's Treflan 500 Granules:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Shaw’s Treflan 500 Granules</th>
<th>Per Acre (lb)</th>
<th>Per 1000 sq ft (lb)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>240 - 320</td>
<td>5.5 - 7.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

**Warranty Disclaimer**

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. SELLER MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

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1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

Seller shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Seller is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Seller be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

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