For the control of undesirable vegetation in forestry sites, aquatic sites, grass pasture, rangeland, fence rows, maintenance of wildlife openings, and industrial noncropland areas including railroad, utility, pipeline rights-of-way, utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, storage areas, building perimeters, irrigation and non-irrigation ditchbanks, roads, transmission lines, and industrial bare ground areas.

In the State of New York, aquatic uses are not allowed.

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**
Isopropylamine salt of Imazapyr (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1-
imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid)*  
*Equivalent to 42.4% 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1-
imidazol-2-yl]-3-
pyridinecarboxylic acid or 4 pounds acid per gallon.

**OTHER INGREDIENTS**
- 52.6%
- 47.4%

**TOTAL**  
100.0%

**PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS**
Spray solutions of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL must be mixed, stored and applied only in stain-
less steel, fiberglass, plastic, and plastic-lined steel containers.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**
It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its label.

**APPLICATION**
DO NOT mix, store or apply Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL or spray solutions of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL in unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.

**ENVIROMENTAL HAZARDS**
This product is toxic to plants. Drift and run-off may be hazardous to plants in water adja-
cent to treated areas. Do not apply to water except as specified on this label. Treatment of
aqua &ct is may result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants.
Do not within more than one-half the surface area of the water in a single operation and wait
at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatments along the shore and proceed
outward in bands to allow aquatic organisms to move into untreated areas. Do not conta-
minate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinseate. See Directions for Use
for additional precautions and requirements.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**
It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its label.

**APPLICATION**
DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either direct-
ly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

**APPLICATION**
For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pes-
ticide regulation.

**APPLICATION**
Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL must be used only in accordance with directions on the booklet
label. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

**APPLICATION**
Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL may be applied using helicopters, ground operated sprayers, low-
volume hand-operated spray equipment including back-pack and pump-up sprayers, and
tree injection equipment.

Observe all cautions and limitations in the labels of products used in combination with
Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL.

**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 agricul-
tural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agri-
cultural 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 cov-
ered by the Worker Protection Standard. The requirements in this box apply to use on
trees being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or
for production of timber or woody products, or for research purposes.

**APPLICATION**
DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval
(REI) of 48 hours.

**APPLICATION**
PPE required for 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**
- **Shoes plus socks**
- **Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material**
- **Protective eyewear**

**APPLICATION**
The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope
of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) 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.

**APPLICATION**
Do not enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

**IMPORTANT**
DO NOT use on food or feed crops. DO NOT use on Christmas trees. DO NOT apply this
product within one-half mile of an active potable water intake in flowing water (i.e.,
river, stream, etc.) or within one-half mile of an active potable water intake in a standing
body of water, including a lake, pond or reservoir. DO NOT apply to water used for irrigation except
as described in APPLICATION TO WATER USED FOR IRRIGATION section of this label.
Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds to prevent unintentional
exposure of desirable vegetation to this product. DO NOT apply or drain or flush equipment
on or near sensitive desirable plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations
where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. DO NOT apply to
lawns. DO NOT use on desirable vegetation with this product unless severe injury and plant
death can be tolerated. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants. Clean application equipment
after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.
When herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same application site, naturally occurring resistant weed biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate and become dominant in that site. Stressed biotypes may be more tolerant and therefore less susceptible. Using herbicides with different modes of action within these sites can aid in delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes. It is advisable that each user of this product check with the local extension service for a current list of resistant weed biotypes.

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

**Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL** is an aqueous solution intended to be mixed in water and surfactant(s) and applied as a post-emergent spray for control of most annual and perennial grasses, broadleaf weeds, vines, brambles, hardwood trees, fruits for forestry site preparation and release of conifers from woody and herbaceous competition. This product may be used for selective, non-selective control of weeds in commercial and institutional settings, and forests. Imazapyr 4 SL will provide residual control of labeled weeds which germinate in the treated area and absorb the product before they grow soon after spray treatment. Chlorosis (yellowing of plant tissue) first appears in the newest leaves and necrosis spreads from this point. In perennial, Imazapyr 4 SL is translocated into and kills the roots and underground storage tissues to prevent most regrowth. Chlorosis and tissue necrosis may not be apparent in some plant species for several weeks after application and may take months for various woody plants, brush and trees.

**PRECAUTIONS FOR AVOIDING INJURY TO NON-TARGET PLANTS**

Untreated desirable plants may be affected by root uptake of this product from treated soil. Injury or loss of desirable plants may result if this product is applied on or near desirable plants, on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. When making applications along shorelines where desireable plants exist, caution should be exercised to avoid contact with their foliage or spray application to the soil in which they are rooted. Shoreline plants that have roots that extend into the water in an area where this product has been applied generally will not be adversely affected by uptake of the herbicide from the water.

If treated vegetation is to be removed from the application site, DO NOT use the vegetative matter as mulch or compost on or around desirable species.

Untreated trees can occasionally be affected by root uptake of this product through movement into the top soil. Injury or loss of desirable plants may result if this product is applied on or near desirable plants, on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. When making applications along shorelines where desireable plants exist, caution should be exercised to avoid contact with their foliage or spray application to the soil in which they are rooted. Shoreline plants that have roots that extend into the water in an area where this product has been applied generally will not be adversely affected by uptake of the herbicide from the water.

**SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Spray drift from applying this product may damage sensitive plants adjacent to the treatment area. Only apply this product when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or non-target crops) is minimal. DO NOT apply when the following conditions exist that increase the likelihood of spray drift from intended targets: high or gusty winds, high temperatures, low humidity, temperature inversions.

The best drift management strategy and most effective way to reduce drift potential are to apply large droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential. Droplet size can be made improperly, under controlling unfavorable environmental conditions (see WIND, TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY AND TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS).

**Controlling Droplet Size:**

- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flow produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – DO NOT exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** – use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will increase droplet size. **Nozzle Type** – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift. DO NOT use nozzles producing a mist droplet spray.

Application Height: Making applications at the lowest possible height (aircraft, ground driven spray boom) that is safe and practical reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the application equipment (e.g. aircraft, ground) upward. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud, which can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions usually occur near the surface in the early morning hours and are characterized by relatively warmer temperatures at the surface and and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; if a surface fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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.

Wind Erosion: Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment: Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

Aerial Applications:

- 1. Applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) or, if specifically using a spinning atomizer nozzle, applicators are required to use a volume mean diameter (VMD) of 385 microns or greater for release heights below 10 feet; Applicators are required to use a very coarse or coarser droplet size or, if specifically using a spinning atomizer nozzle, applicators are required to use a VMD of 475 microns or greater for release heights above 10 feet; Applicators must consider the effects of droplet size on drift.
- 2. Applicators are required to use windup swath displacement.
- 3. The boom length must not exceed 60% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter to reduce spray drift.
- 4. Applications with wind speeds less than 3 mph and with wind speeds greater than 10 mph are prohibited.
- 5. Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.

Ground Application (Broadcast): Use 5 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

Ground Boom Applications:

- 1. Applicators are required to use a nozzle height below 4 feet above the ground or plant canopy and coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) or, if specifically using a spinning atomizer nozzle, all rows are required to use a volume mean diameter (VMD) of 385 microns or greater.
- 2. Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 mph are prohibited.
- 3. Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.

The use of treated waters on irrigated crops within 120 days is prohibited.

**ADJUVANTS**

Postemergence applications of this product may require the addition of a spray adjuvant for optimum herbicide performance. Only use spray adjuvants that are labeled for the specific use sites. When using for conifer release treatments, please refer to the conifer release section of this label. Addition of a Chemical Processors and Distributors Associations (CPDA) certified adjuvant may increase smoke control. A CPDA certified drift control agent may also be used.

Nonionic Surfactants: Use a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 0.25% v/v or higher (see manufacturer’s label) of the spray solution (0.25% v/v is equivalent to 1 quart in 100 gallons). For best results, select a nonionic surfactant with a HLB (hydrophilic to lipophilic balance) ratio of 12 or 17 and with at least 90% surfactants made up of fatty alcohols, oils, ethylene glycol or diethylene glycol should not be considered as surfactants to meet the above requirements.

Imazapyr 4 SL
**IMAZAPYR 4 SL**

**Specimen Label**

**Methylated Seed Soils or Vegetable Oil Concentrates:** Instead of a surfactant, a methylated seed oil or vegetable based seed oil concentrate may be used at the rate of 1.5 to 2 pints per acre. When using spray volumes greater than 30 gallons per acre, methylated seed oil or vegetable based seed oil concentrate should be mixed at a rate of 1% of the total spray volume, or alternatively use a nonionic surfactant as described above. Research indicates that these oils may aid in product deposition and uptake by plants under moisture or temperature stress.

**Silicone Based Surfactants:** See manufacturer’s label for specific rates instructions. Silicone-based surfactants may reduce the surface tension of the spray droplet, allowing greater spreading on the leaf surface as compared to conventional nonionic surfactants. However, some silicone-based surfactants may dry too quickly, limiting herbicide uptake.

**Invert emulsions:** This product can be applied as an invert emulsion. Consult the invert chemical label for proper mixing directions.

**Fertilizer/Surfactant Blends:** Nitrogen based liquid fertilizers such as 28%N, 32%N, 10-34-0 or ammonium sulfate, may be added at the rate of 2 to 3 pints per acre in combination with the specified rate of nonionic surfactant, methylated seed oil or vegetable/seed oil concentrate.

**Other:** An antifoaming agent, spray pattern indicator or drift reducing agent may be applied following:

**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL provides postemergent control and some residual control of the following: The species of annual and perennial grasses controlled by Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL include the following:

- Annual bluegrass (Poa annua)
- Bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum)
- Barnyardgrass (Echinochloa crus-galli)
- Beardgrass (Andropogon gerardii)
- Bermudagrass (Pani
gum dichotomiflorum)
- Big bluestem (Andropogon gerardii)
- Broadleaf signalgrass (Brachia
ciptphylla)
- Canada bluegrass (Poa compressa)
- Caltail (Typha spp.)
- Cheat (Bromus secalinus)
- Cogongrass (Imperata cylindrica)
- Crabgrass (Digitaria spp.)
- Crowfootgrasm (Dactylol
tenum aegyptium)
- Dallisgrass (Paspalum dilatatum)
- Downy brome (Bromus tectorum)
- Fall panicum (Panicum dichotomiflorum)
- Feather sorrel (Penset
um villosum)
- Fescue (Festuca spp.)
- Foxtail (Setaria spp.)
- Giant reed (Arundo donax)
- Goosegrass (Elesine indica)
- Guineagrass (Panicum maximum)
- Italian ryegrass (Lolium multiflorum)
- Ichthrygrass (Rottboellia exaltata)
- Johnsonsorghum (Sorghum halepense)
- Jungleeria (Echinochloa colo
num)
- Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis)
- Lovegrass (Eragrostis spp.)
- Orchardgrass (Dactylis glomerata)
- Panicum spp.
- Paragras (Brachiaria mutica)
- Phragmites (Phragmites australis)
- Prairie cordgrass (Spartina pectinata)
- Prairie threeawn (Aristida longana)
- Quickgrass (Agropyron repens)
- Reed canarygrass (Phalaris arundinacea)
- Saltgrass (Distichlis strigis)
- Sand dropseed (Sporobolus cryptandrus)
- Sandbur (Cenchrus spp.)
- Smooth brome (Bromus inermis)
- Spranglegrow (Leptochloa spp.)
- Timothy (Phleum pratense)
- Tordensgrass (Panicum repens)
- Vaseysgrass (Paspalum undulatum)
- Wild barley (Hordeum spp.)
- Wild oats (Avena fatua)
- Wreath muhly (Muhlenbergia frondosa)
- Wringgrass (Panicum capillare)
- Woolly cupgrass (Eriochloa villosa)

1 Use higher labeled rates.
2 Use minimum of 24 oz. per acre.

**BROADLEAF WEEDS:**

The species of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds controlled by Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL include the following:

- Arrowwood (Flu
chelea sericea)
- Brook snakeweed (Gut
errezia sarothrae)
- Bull thistle (Cirsium vulgare)
- Burclover (Medicago spp.)
- Burdock (Arctium spp.)
- Camphorweed (Heterotheca subaxillaris)
- Canada thistle (Cirsium arvense)
- Carolina geranium (Geraniu
m carolinianum)
- Carpetweed (Mal
gugo verticillata)
- Chickweed, mouseear (Cera
stium vulgatum)
- Clover (Trifolium spp.)
- Cocklebur (Xanthium strumarium)
- Common chickweed (Stellaria media)
- Common ragweed (Ambrosia artemisiifolia)
- Cudweed (Gnaphalium spp.)
- Dandelion (Taraxacum offici
nale)
- Desert camelthorn (Alhagi pseudalhagi)
- Diffuse knapweed (Centaurea diffusa)
- Dock (Rumex spp.)
- Dogfennel (Eupatorium capill
illum)
- Fiddleneck (Amsinckia intermedia)
- Filaree (Erodium spp.)
- Giant ragweed (Ambrosia tritida)
- Goldenrod (Solidago spp.)
- Gray rabbitbrush (Chrysothamnus nauseosus)
- Henbit (Lamium amplexicaule)
- Hoary vervain (Verbena stricta)
- Horseweed, prostrate (Pol
ygonum aviculare)
- Kochia (Kochia scoparia)
- Lambsquarters (Chenopodium album)
- Little mallow (Malva parviflora)
- Milkweed (Asclepias spp.)
- Miners lettuce (Montia fontana)
- Mullein (Verbascum spp.)
- Nettleleaf goosefoot (Chenopodi
um album)
- Oxeye daisy (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)
- Pepperweed (Lepidium spp.)
- Pigweed (Amaranthus spp.)
- Plantain (Plantago spp.)
- Pokeweed (Phytolacca americana)
- Primrose (Oenothera kentiana)
- Purslane (Portulaca spp.)
- Pusley, Florida (Richardia scabra)
- Rocket, London (Eruca
dinum scaber)
- Russian knapweed (Centaurea repens)
- Russian thistle (Salsola kali)
- Saltbush (Atriplex spp.)
- Shepherd’s purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris)
- Silverleaf nightshade (Solanum elaegnifolium)
- Smartweed (Polygonum spp.)
- Sorrel (Rumex spp.)
- Sourthistle (Sonchus spp.)
- Spurge, annual (Euphorbi
a spp.)
- Stinging nettle (Urtica dioica)
- Sunflower (Helianthus spp.)
- Sweet clover (Melilotus spp.)
- Tansymustard (Descurainia pinnata)
- Texas thistle (Cirsium texanum)
- Velvetleaf (Abutilon theophrastii)
- Western ragweed (Ambrosia psilostachya)
- Wild carrot (Daucus carota)
- Wild lettuce (Lactuca spp.)
- Wild parsnip (Pastinaca sativa)
- Wild turnip (Brassica campestris)
- Woolly leafy bursage (Ambrosia grayi)
- Yellow starthistle (Centaurea solitaria)
- Yellow woodsorrel (Oxalis stricta)

1 Use higher labeled rates.
WOODY BRUSH AND TREES: 

The species of woody brush and trees controlled by Alligare Imaazapyr 4 SL include the following:

- Elder (Ahuus spp.)
- American beech (Fagus grandifolia)
- Ash (Fraxinus spp.)
- Aspen (Populus spp.)
- Autumn olive (Elagnus umbellata)
- Bald cypress (Taxodium distichum)
- Bigleaf Maple (Acer macrophyllum)
- Birch (Betula spp.)
- Black oak (Quercus kelloggi)
- Blackgum (Nyssa sylvatica)
- Boxelder (Acer negundo)
- Brazilian pepper tree (Schinus terebinthifolius)
- Ceanothus (Ceanothus spp.)
- Cherry (Prunus spp.)
- Chinaberry (Melia azedarach)
- Chinese tallow-tree (Sapium sebiferum)
- Chinquapin (Castanopsis chrysophylla)
- Cottonwood (Populus trichocarpa and Populus deltoides)
- Cypress (Taxodium spp.)
- Dogwood (Cornus spp.)
- Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus spp.)
- Hawthorn (Crataegus spp.)
- Hickory (Carya spp.)
- Huckleberry (Gaylussacia spp.)
- Lyonia (Lyonia lucida)
- Maple (Acer spp.)
- Melaleuca (Melaleuca quinquenervia)
- Mulberry (Morus spp.)
- Oak (Quercus spp.)
- Perammon (Dioppyras virginiana)
- Poison oak (Rhus diversiloba)
- Popcorn tree (Sapium sebiferum)
- Poplar (Populus spp.)
- Privet (Ligustrum vulgare)
- Red Alder (Alnus rubra)
- Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
- Saltcedar (Tamarix pentandra)
- Sassafras (Sassafras albidum)
- Sourwood (Oxydendrum arboreum)
- Sumac (Rhus spp.)
- Sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua)
- Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis)
- Tanoak (Lithocarpus densiflorus)
- Tilia (Cynthia racemiflora)
- Tree of heaven (Ailanthus altissima)
- Vaccinium spp.

Including: Fetterbush (Lyonia lucida)
Staggertbush (Lyonia mariana)
Madrone (Arbutus menziesii)
Maple (Acer spp.)
Melaleuca (Melaleuca quinquenervia)
Mulberry (Morus spp.)
Oak (Quercus spp.)
Perammon (Dioppyras virginiana)
Poison oak (Rhus diversiloba)
Popcorn tree (Sapium sebiferum)
Poplar (Populus spp.)
Privet (Ligustrum vulgare)
Red Alder (Alnus rubra)
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Sumac (Rhus spp.)
Sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua)
Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis)
Tanoak (Lithocarpus densiflorus)
Tilia (Cynthia racemiflora)
Tree of heaven (Ailanthus altissima)
Vaccinium spp.

Including: Blueberry (Vaccinium spp.)
Sparkleberry (Vaccinium arboretum)
Willow (Salix spp.)
Yellow poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera)

1 Use higher labeled rates.
2 Best control with applications prior to formation of fall leaf color.
3 The degree of control may be species dependent.
4 Water oak (Quercus nigra), Laurel oak (Q. laurifolia), Willow oak (Q. phellos) and Live oak (Q. virginiana) use higher labeled rates.
5 Suppression only.

**MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**

HELIÇOPTER EQUIPMENT:

Thoroughly mix the specified amount of Alligare Imaazapyr 4 SL in 5 to 30 gallons of water per acre and apply uniformly with properly calibrated helicopter equipment. Use a nonionic surfactant to improve weed control. A drift control agent may be used at its specified label rate. An anti-foam agent may be added, if needed. Exercise all precautions to minimize or over-apply to cause run-off from treated foliage. For optimum performance and efficacy, apply spray to uniformly cover the target vegetation foliage. Direct spray to avoid contacting desirable covers. Avoid direct application to desired plant species as injury may occur.

**CUT STUBBLE:**

For application to stump surfaces or to cut stems. Applications can be made at any time of the year. For stump and cut stem treatments, applications are made to the stump or to the cut stem in which the product is being applied. To prepare a solution of this product at the rate of 1 to 2 pints per acre to the cut area, this product may be tank-mixed with pickram, or equivalent labeled product for this use to aid in control or suppression of brush. The addition of 5% (w/v) or more of a penetrating agent can aid in uptake through the bark or exposed roots.

Cut stubble applications are made to the soil and cut brush stumps. This type of application may increase ground cover injury. However, vegetation will recover. Making applications of this product directly to the soil can increase potential root uptake causing injury or death of desirable trees.

Efficacy can be increased and root uptake by desirable vegetation can be decreased if the brush is allowed to regrow and the foliage is treated. See the Brush Control section of this label.

**STUMP AND CUT STEM TREATMENTS**

Alligare Imaazapyr 4 SL will control undesirable woody vegetation in forest management when applied as a water solution to the cambium area of freshly-cut stump surfaces or to cuts on the stem of the target woody vegetation. Applications can be made at any time of the year except during periods of heavy sap flow in the spring. Tree injection and cut stem treatments are most effective in late summer and early fall. DO NOT over-apply to cause run-off or puddling of spray solution.

**MIXING:**

Mix Alligare Imaazapyr 4 SL as either a concentrate or dilute solution for stump and cut stem treatments. Apply dilute solutions to the surface of the stump or to cuts on the stem of the target woody vegetation. Apply concentrate solutions to cuts on the stem. Use of the concentrate solutions permits application to fewer cuts on the stem, especially for large diameter trees. Follow the application directions below to determine proper application techniques for each type of solution.

To prepare a dilute solution, mix 4 to 6 fluid ounces of Alligare Imaazapyr 4 SL with one gallon of water. Except in the state of California, if temperatures are such that freezing of the spray mixture may occur, antifreeze (ethylene glycol) may be added according to manufacturer’s label to prevent freezing. The use of a surfactant or penetrating agent may improve herbicide uptake through partially callused cambium tissue.

To prepare a concentrated solution, use unlabeled Alligare Imaazapyr 4 SL product or mix up to 75% water, by volume.

**APPLICATION WITH DILUTE SOLUTIONS:**

For cut stump treatments: Spray or brush the solution onto the cambium area of the freshly cut stump surface. Thoroughly wet the entire cambium area (the wood next to the bark of the stump).

For tree injection treatments: Using standard injection equipment, apply 1 milliliter of solution at each injection site around the tree with no more than one inch intervals between cut edges. Insure that the injector completely penetrates the bark at each injection site.

For frill or girdle treatments: Use a hatchet, machete or similar implement to make cuts through the bark around the tree at intervals no more than two inches between cut edges. Spray or brush Alligare Imaazapyr 4 SL solution into each cut until thoroughly wet.

**SPECIMEN LABEL**

Clean mixing and application equipment immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

**FOLIAR APPLICATIONS**

DO NOT use the product to control target vegetation causing spray solution to run off. Proper application is critical to ensure desirable results. Best results are achieved when the spray covers the crown and approximately 70 percent of the plant.

**DIRECTED FOLIAR OR SPOT SPRAY EQUIPMENT:**

For directed or spot spray applications with helicopter, ground equipment or low-volume hand-operated spray equipment, thoroughly mix 1.0 to 5.0% Alligare Imaazapyr 4 SL by volume (v/v) in water with at least 14% nonionic surfactant by volume, according to the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOLUTION VOLUME</th>
<th>Alligare Imaazapyr 4 SL CONCENTRATION (%)</th>
<th>NONIONIC SURFACTANT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>1/3 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>6-2/3 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>5 gallons</td>
<td>1 pint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>10 gallons</td>
<td>2 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>25 gallons</td>
<td>4 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>100 gallons</td>
<td>10 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8 oz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

For optimum performance and efficacy, apply spray to uniformly cover the target vegetation foliage. Direct spray to avoid contacting desirable covers. Avoid direct application to desired plant species as injury may occur.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT over apply to cause run-off from treated foliage. DO NOT exceed specified dosage rate per acre.

For those species that are controlled by this product, the following mixing and application rates are recommended:

- **WOODY BRUSH AND TREES:**
  - 1 to 2 pints per acre to the cut area. This product may be tank-mixed with picloram, or equivalent labeled product for this use to aid in control or suppression of brush. The addition of 5% (w/v) or more of a penetrating agent can aid in uptake through the bark or exposed roots.

- **STUMP AND CUT STEM TREATMENTS:**
  - Alligare Imaazapyr 4 SL will control undesirable woody vegetation in forest management when applied as a water solution to the cambium area of freshly-cut stump surfaces or to cuts on the stem of the target woody vegetation. Applications can be made at any time of the year except during periods of heavy sap flow in the spring. Tree injection and cut stem treatments are most effective in late summer and early fall. DO NOT over-apply to cause run-off or puddling of spray solution.

- **MIXING:**
  - Mix Alligare Imaazapyr 4 SL as either a concentrate or dilute solution for stump and cut stem treatments. Apply dilute solutions to the surface of the stump or to cuts on the stem of the target woody vegetation. Apply concentrate solutions to cuts on the stem. Use of the concentrate solutions permits application to fewer cuts on the stem, especially for large diameter trees. Follow the application directions below to determine proper application techniques for each type of solution.

- **APPLICATION WITH DILUTE SOLUTIONS:**
  - For cut stump treatments: Spray or brush the solution onto the cambium area of the freshly cut stump surface. Thoroughly wet the entire cambium area (the wood next to the bark of the stump).
  - For tree injection treatments: Using standard injection equipment, apply 1 milliliter of solution at each injection site around the tree with no more than one inch intervals between cut edges. Insure that the injector completely penetrates the bark at each injection site.
  - For frill or girdle treatments: Use a hatchet, machete or similar implement to make cuts through the bark around the tree at intervals no more than two inches between cut edges. Spray or brush Alligare Imaazapyr 4 SL solution into each cut until thoroughly wet.
**APPLICATION WITH CONCENTRATED SOLUTIONS:**

For tree injection treatments: Using standard injection equipment, apply 1 milliliter of solution at each injection site. Make at least one injection cut for every three inches of Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) on the target tree. For example, a three inch DBH tree will receive 1 injection cut while a six inch DBH tree will receive 2 injection cuts. On trees requiring more than one injection site, place the injection cuts at approximately equal intervals around the tree.

For hack and squirt treatments: Use a hatchet, machete or similar implement to make cuts at a downward angle completely through the bark and cambium at approximately equal intervals around the tree. Make at least one cut for every 3 inches of DBH on the target tree as described above, using a squirt bottle, syringe, or similar device apply about 0.5 milliliter of concentrated solution into each cut, ensuring that the solution does not run out of the cut.

**NOTE:** Injury may occur to desirable woody plants if the shoots extend from the same root system or their root systems are grafted to those of the treated tree.

**SITE PREPARATION TREATMENTS:**

Restriction: Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. acid equivalent (ae) imazapyr (equivalent to 48 fl. oz. of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL) per acre per year.

Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL will control labeled grass and broadleaf weeds, vines, brambles, woody brush and trees on forest sites when applied after replanting the following conifer crop species:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Species</th>
<th>Rate (fl oz./A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lodgepole Pine</td>
<td>24 - 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loblolly X Pitch Hybrid</td>
<td>24 - 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longleaf Pine</td>
<td>24 - 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortleaf Pine</td>
<td>24 - 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Pine</td>
<td>24 - 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slash Pine</td>
<td>20 - 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas-Fir</td>
<td>12 - 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Redwood</td>
<td>12 - 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Hemlock</td>
<td>12 - 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Red Fir</td>
<td>12 - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California White Fir</td>
<td>12 - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack Pine</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodgepole Pine</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitch Pine</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponderosa Pine</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Pine</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Pine</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Spruce</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Spruce</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apply the specified rate of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL per acre as a broadcast foliar spray for long-term control of labeled woody plants and residual control of herbaceous annual and perennial weeds. Within 4 to 6 weeks of treatment, herbaceous weeds will be controlled and may provide fuel to facilitate a site preparation burn for controlling conifers or other species tolerant to the herbicide.

For helicopter applications, apply the specified rate of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL per acre in 5 to 30 gallons total spray solution for mechanical ground sprays. For mechanical ground sprays and backpack applications, apply the specified rate of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL per acre in 5 to 100 gallons total spray solution. Use at least 12 percent by volume nonionic surfactant. Use the higher label rates of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL and higher spray volumes to control especially dense, multi-layered canopies of hardwood stands or difficult to control species.

Tank mixes may be necessary to control conifers and other species that are tolerant to Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL. Observe all precautions and restrictions on the tank mix partner label. Always follow the most restrictive label. Note that some other products labeled for forest site preparation may kill plants such as legumes and blackberry that are desirable for wildlife habitat.

Where quick initial brown out (deadening of foliage) is desired for burning, apply a tank mixture of 16 to 32 fluid oz. Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL plus 16 to 64 fluid oz. Accord® or 16 to 48 fluid oz. Garlon 4® per acre. To control seedling pines, apply 16 to 32 fluid oz. Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL plus 3 to 4 quarts Accord®. For site preparation, rates less than 34 oz. Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL will provide suppression of hardwood brush and trees; however, some resprouting may occur.

DO NOT plant seedlings of Black Spruce (Picea mariana) or White Spruce (Picea glauca) on sites that have been broadcast treated with Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL or into the treated zone of spot or banded applications for at least 3 months after treatment or injury may occur.

**HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL:**

Use Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL for selective weed control in the following conifers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Species</th>
<th>Rate (fl oz./A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lodgepole Pine</td>
<td>6 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loblolly X Pitch Hybrid</td>
<td>6 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Pine</td>
<td>6 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longleaf Pine</td>
<td>4 - 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortleaf Pine</td>
<td>4 - 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slash Pine</td>
<td>4 - 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas-Fir</td>
<td>4 - 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Use of surfactant is not recommended.

Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL may be broadcast, banded over tree rows or directed for release of young lodgepole pine from herbaceous weeds. To diminish the possibility of root injury. DO NOT apply Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL when conifers are under stress from drought, diseases, animal or winter injury, planting shock or other stresses that may reduce conifer vigor. Broadcast applications may be made by helicopter, ground or backpack sprayer. For best results, apply Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL to newly emerged weeds. Use the higher labeled rates for hard-to-control weeds. Where herbaceous weeds have over-topped conifer seedlings, add a nonionic surfactant at up to 1 1/4% of the spray solution volume to improve weed control (except for Slash Pine, Loblolly Pine, and Douglas-fir). Conifers in the treated area may exhibit minor growth inhibition, especially when treatments are applied during periods of active conifer growth.

Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL may also be applied by backpack or hand-held sprayers to control herbaceous weeds around individual conifer seedlings. Mix 0.4 to 0.6 fluid oz. Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL plus 3 to 4 quarts Accord®. FOR Loblolly Pine, nonionic surfactant per gallon of water. Direct the spray to the weeds and minimize spray contact with conifer seedlings to avoid seedling damage. DO NOT exceed the maximum labeled rates listed above.

Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL can also be tank mixed with a sulfometuron-methyl product to broaden the weed control spectrum. For loblolly pine only, apply 4 to 6 fluid oz. Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL plus 16 to 64 fluid oz. Accord® to other conifer species, however, may cause growth suppression.

**CONIFER RELEASE TREATMENTS:**

Restriction: Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. acid equivalent (ae) imazapyr (equivalent to 48 fl. oz. of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL) per acre per year.

Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL may be applied as a broadcast or directed spray to suppress the labeled grass and tree and herbaceous weed species. In conifer stands of all ages, use directed low-volume sprays onto unwanted vegetation and avoid direct contact to the conifers. DO NOT exceed the maximum labeled rates listed below.

Use broadcast applications of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL for release of the following conifers from hardwood competition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Species</th>
<th>Rate (fl oz./A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lodgepole Pine</td>
<td>12 - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loblolly X Pitch Hybrid</td>
<td>12 - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Pine</td>
<td>12 - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longleaf Pine</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitch Pine</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shortleaf Pine</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slash Pine</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Pine</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Red Fir</td>
<td>8 - 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California White Fir</td>
<td>8 - 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodgepole Pine</td>
<td>8 - 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas-Fir</td>
<td>8 - 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack Pine</td>
<td>6 - 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Spruce</td>
<td>6 - 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Spruce</td>
<td>6 - 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apply the specified rate of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL per acre when applying broadcast sprays by helicopter or ground spray equipment. Refer to mixing and application instructions for proper spray volumes. A nonionic surfactant may be added but at no more than 1/4% by volume of the finished spray. Use the higher label rates of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL when controlling especially dense stands or hard to control species.

Conifers may exhibit some minor growth inhibition when release treatments are made during periods of active conifer growth. To minimize potential growth inhibition, DO NOT make broadcast applications to conifer stands, except loblolly pine, before the end of the second growing season and, then, not until late in the growing season. To reduce the possibility of conifer injury, DO NOT apply Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL when conifers are under stress from drought, diseases, animal or winter injury, or other stresses that reduce conifer vigor.

For release of loblolly pine seedlings during the first growing season following planting or for one-year-old natural loblolly pine regeneration: For one-year-old loblolly pine release, apply 12-20 fluid oz./A Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL after July 15. Use rates below 16 fluid oz. for growth suppression of hardwoods, however, some leaf necrosis and browning should be expected.

For release of 2- to 5-year-old old slash pine and longleaf pine from undesirable woody plants: Broadcast release treatments over the top of pines after August 15 and only in stands 2 to 5 years old. DO NOT add surfactant to the spray solution and use the lower labeled rates on areas with sandy soils.

For release of slash pine over 5 years old by aerial application: Apply ONLY after September 15 after height growth has stopped and buds have set. Use 12 to 14 fluid oz. Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL per acre but only 12 fluid oz on areas with sandy soils. DO NOT add surfactant to the spray solution. DO NOT over apply by overlapping the spray pattern or dressing up around the edges of a tract. Since this treatment may cause some inhibition in height growth or terminal dieback, it should not be used if such affects are unacceptable.
For use ONLY in Maine for release of Jack Pine, Black Spruce, Red Spruce and White Spruce: For hard-to-control, apply Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL at rates less than 6 fluid oz. per acre when tank mixed with glyphosate. Use a nonionic surfactant at rates greater than 0.25% v/v. The use of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL with more than 0.25% v/v non- ionic surfactant may result in crop growth inhibition or mortality, and must not be used if this type of conifer injury is unacceptable.

The use of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL rates below 6 oz./A are intended for hardwood brush growth suppression and hardwood brush resprouting should be expected.

USE FOR SPOT TREATMENT OF UNDESIRABLE BRUSH AND HARDWOOD VEGETATION

Apply Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL as a directed foliar or cut stem application in conifer stands of all ages for the conifer species listed above. Mix and apply as described above for directed foliar or cut stem applications. DO NOT exceed the maximum labeled rates listed above. Cut stem applications may be used for spot treatment of undesirable hardwoods in Ponderosa Pine using 12 oz. or less of product per acre. Avoid direct spray contact to desired plant species as injury may occur. Injury may occur to non-target or desirable hardwoods or conifers if they extend from the same root system or their root systems are grafted to those of the treated tree or if their roots extend into the treated zone.

Restriction: Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. acid equivalent (ae) imazapyr (equivalent to 48 fl. oz. of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL) per acre per year.

LATE ROTATION VEGETATION CONTROL IN WESTERN CONIFERS

In California, the Pacific Northwest and Inland Northwest, broadcast aerial applications of this product up to 24 fl. oz./Ae are permissible in conifer stands that are targeted for harvesting the year following treatment. Use maximum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre. Do not use this treatment if conifer injury or mortality cannot be tolerated.

Restriction: Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. acid equivalent (ae) imazapyr (equivalent to 48 fl. oz. of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL) per acre per year.

BAG AND SPRAY APPLICATIONS FOR CONIFER RELEASE

In Douglas fir and Ponderosa pine stands, broadcast applications of this product up to 16 fl. oz./Ae are permissible when the trees are covered by bags prior to the application. The bags must prevent the spray mix from contacting the conifer foliage. On sites with coarse textured soils (e.g., decomposed granite, pumice, sandy or rocky sites) or low levels of soil organic matter (generally 5% or less) significant conifer growth inhibition and mortality is possible. Do not use this treatment on these types of sites if conifer growth inhibition and mortality cannot be tolerated.

Restriction: Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. acid equivalent (ae) imazapyr (equivalent to 48 fl. oz. of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL) per acre per year.

AQUATIC USE SECTION

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS FOR AQUATICS

In the state of New York, Aquatic Uses are Not Allowed.

Applications may only be made for the control of undesirable emergent and floating aquatic vegetation in and around standing and flowing water, including estuarine and marine sites. Applications may be made to control undesirable wetland, riparian and terrestrial vegetation growing in or around surface water. Aerial application is restricted to helicopter only.

Application of this product can only be made by federal or state agencies, such as Water Management District personnel, municipal officials and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or those agents authorized or certified as aquatic pest control applicators and are authorized by the state or local government.

Applications to private water: Applications may be made to private waters that are still, including ponds, lakes and drainage ditches where there is minimal or no outflow to public waters.

Application to public waters: Applications may be made to public waters including ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, canals, streams, rivers, and other slow-moving or quiescent bodies of water for control of aquatic weeds or for control of riparian and wetland weed species.

Consult local state fish and game agency and water control authorities before applying this product. Do not use this product to dry irrigation canals/ditches.

Quiescent or Slow Moving Waters: In lakes and reservoirs DO NOT apply this product within one (1) mile of an active irrigation water intake during the irrigation season. Upon completion of irrigation (11 miles from the irrigation intake), the water may be moved out of the lake, pond, or reservoir. The irrigation canals/ditches and outflow canals/ditches for this water may be used to transport water through the plant, with the off-season, provided that the irrigation intake will remain active for a minimum 120 days after application or until product residue levels are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1.0 ppb or less. Do not use this product to dry irrigation canals/ditches.

Moving Water: Do not apply within one-half mile downstream of an active irrigation water intake. When making applications upstream from an active irrigation water intake, the intake must be turned off for a period of time sufficient to allow the upstream portion of treated water to completely flow past the irrigation intake before use can resume. Shut off time will be determined by the speed of water flow and the distance and length of water treated upstream from the intake. Consult local, state and/or federal authorities before making any applications upstream from an active irrigation water intake.

Use Sites: This product is an aqueous solution to be mixed with water and a surfactant and applied by spray. It may solution to control desired conifer and emergent undesirable vegetation (see AQUATIC WEEDS CONTROLLED section and the ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED section) in or near bodies of water which may be flowing, non-flowing, or transient. This product may also be used to specify aquatic sites that include lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, seeps, drainage ditches, canals, reservoirs, swamps, bogs, marshes, estuaries, bays, brackish water, transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic sites and seasonal wet areas. See AQUATIC USE section of this label for precautions, restrictions, and instructions on aquatic uses.

Read and observe the following directions if aquatic sites are present in terrestrial non-crop areas and are part of the intended treatment area.

Herbicial Activity: This product will control most annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in addition to many brush and vine species with some residual control of undesirable species that germinate above the waterline. This product is readily absorbed through emergent leaves and stems and is translocated through the plant, with accumulation in the meristematic regions. Treated plants stop growing soon after spray application. Chlorosis appears first in the newest leaves, and necrosis spreads from this point. In perennial, the herbicide is translocated into, and kills, underground or submerged storage organs, which prevents regrowth. Chlorosis and tissue necrosis may not be apparent in some plant species until two or more weeks after application. Complete kill of plants may not occur for several weeks. Performance of this product may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 2 hours of application. This product does not control plants which are completely submerged or have a majority of their foliage under water.

Application Methods: This product must be applied to the emergent foliage of the target vegetation and has little to no activity on submerged aquatic vegetation. Product concentrations resulting from direct application to water are not expected to be of sufficient concentration or duration to provide control of target vegetation. Application must be made in such a way as to maximize spray interception by the target vegetation while minimizing the amount of overspray that enters the water. For maximum application, the application site should be sprayed directly to the aquatic site of the plant and the spray solution should include a surfactant (See ADJUVANTS section for specific recommendations). This product may be selectively applied by using low-volume directed application techniques or may be broadcast-applied by using ground equipment, watercraft or by helicopter. In addition, this product may also be used for cut stump, cut stem and flh and girdle treatments within aquatic sites (see AERIAL APPLICATIONS and GROUND APPLICATIONS sections for additional details).

This product must be applied with surface or helicopter application equipment in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. When applying by helicopter, follow directions for the AERIAL APPLICATIONS section of this label; otherwise refer to section on GROUND APPLICATIONS when using surface equipment. Applications made to moving bodies of water should be made while travelling upstream to prevent concentration of this herbicide in water. Do not apply to bodies of water or portions of bodies of water where emergent and/or floating weeds do not exist.

When application is to be made to target vegetation that covers a large percentage of the surface area of impounded water, treating the area in strips may avoid oxygen depletion due to decaying vegetation. Oxygen depletion may result in the suffocation of some sensitive aquatic organisms. Do not apply to areas larger than one half of the surface area of the water in a single application. Allow a minimum of 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outward in bands to allow aquatic organisms to move into untreated areas.

Apply this product at 1 to 3 pints per acre depending on species present and weed density. Do not exceed the maximum label rate of 3 pints per acre (1.5 lbs. ai/A) per year. Use the higher labeled rates for heavy weed pressure. Consult the AQUATIC WEEDS CONTROLLED section and the ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED section of this label for specific rates.

This product may be applied as a draw down treatment in areas described above. Apply this product to weeds after water has been drained and allow 14 days before reintroduction of water.
This product will control the following target species as specified in the INSTRUCTIONS section of the table. Rates are expressed in terms of product volume for broadcast applications and as a percent solution for directed applications including spot treatments. For percent solution applications, DO NOT apply more than the equivalent of 1.5 quarts of this product per acre.

### COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | INSTRUCTIONS
--- | --- | ---
**Floating Species**
- *Duckweed* Lemna minor | 1–1.5 pints/acre (1% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.
- *Duckweed, Giant* Spirodela polyrhiza | 1–1.5 pints/acre (1% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.
- *Frogbit* Limnobium spongia | 1/4–1 pint/acre (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.
- *Spatterdock* Nuphar luteum | Apply a tank mix of 1-2 pints/acre of this product + 4-6 pints/acre glyphosate (0.5% this product + 1.5% glyphosate) in 100 GPA water for best control. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.
- *Water Hyacinth* Eichhornia crassipes | 1/4–1 pint/acre (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water to actively growing foliage.
- *Water Lettuce* Pistia stratiotes | 1/4–1 pint/acre (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.

**Emerged Species**
- *Alligatorweed* Alternanthera philoxeroides | 1/2–2 pints/acre (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage. Tank mix with glyphosate is NOT recommended, and may reduce alligatorweed control, requiring higher product rates.
- *Amorehead, Duck-potato* Sagittaria spp. | 1/4–1 pint/acre (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.
- *Bacopa, lemon* Eichhornia crassipes | 1/4–1 pint/acre (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.
- *Parrot feather* Myriophyllum aquaticum | Must be fogged before water sufficient for product uptake. Apply 1–2 pints to actively growing emergent foliage.
- *Pennywort* Hydrocotyle spp. | 1/4–1 pint/acre (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.
- *Pickerelweed* Pontederia cordata | 1–1 1/2 pints/acre (1% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.
- *Tamar, wild; Dasheen; Elephant’s Ear; Cocoyam* Colocasia esculentum | 2–3 pints/acre (1.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA with a high quality ‘sticker’ adjuvant. Ensure good coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.
- *Water lily* Nymphaea odorata | 1–1 1/2 pints/acre (1% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage.
- *Water primrose* Ludwigia uruguayensis | 2–3 pints/acre (1.5% solution), ensure 100% coverage of actively growing, emergent foliage. Do not tank mix with glyphosate as this may reduce water primrose control.

**Terrestrial/Marginal**
- *Sida Apple, aquatic, Nightshade* Solanum tampsense | 1 pint/acre applied to foliage
- *Bamboo, Japanese* Phyllostachys spp. | 1 1/2–2 pints applied to the foliage when plant is actively growing. Before setting seed head. More foliage will result in greater herbicide uptake, resulting in greater root kill.
- *Brazilian Pepper; Christmasberry* Schinus terebinthifolius | 1–2 pints applied to foliage.
- *Cattail* Typha spp. | 1–2 pints (1% solution) applied to actively growing, green foliage after full leaf elongation. Lower rates will control cattail in the north; higher rates are needed in the south.
- *Chinese Tallow Tree* Sapium sebiferum | 8–12 ounces applied to foliage.
- *Coggongrass* Imperata cylindrica | Burn foliage, till area, that Fall spray 1 quart/acre this product + MSO applied to new growth.
- *Cogongrass, pasture* Spartina spp. | 2–3 pints applied to actively growing foliage.
- *Cutgrass* Zizaniopsis miliacea | 2–3 pints applied to actively growing foliage.

### THREATENED/STATE SPECIES
- *Tiger grass; Napier Grass* Pennisetum purpureum | 1 1/2–2 pints/acre applied to actively growing foliage.
- *Flowering rush* Butomus umbellatus | 1–1 1/2 pints applied to actively growing foliage.
- *Giant Reed, Wild Cane* Arundo donax | 2–3 pints/acre applied to actively growing foliage.
- *Golden Bamboo* Phyllostachys aurea | 1 1/2–2 pints applied to actively growing foliage.
- *Jungle reed* Echinochloa colona | 1 1/2–2 pints applied to actively growing foliage.
- *Knapsweeds* Cenchrus species | Russian Knapsweed – 1 to 1 1/2 pints + 1/4 quart/acre MSO fail applied after senescence begins
- *Knotweed, Japanese (see Fallopia japonica)* Polygonum cuspidatum | 1/2–1 pint/acre applied postemergence to actively growing foliage.
- *Melaleuca, Paperbark Tree* Melaleuca quinquenervia | For established stands, apply 2 pints/acre of this product + 6 pints/acre glyphosate + spray adjuvant. For best results, use 4 quarts/A methylated seed oil as an adjuvant. For ground foliar application, uniformly apply to ensure 100% coverage. For broadcast foliar control, apply alypically in a minimum of two passes at 10 gallons/acre applied cross treatment. For spot treatment, use a 25% solution of this product + 25% solution of glyphosate + 1.25% MSO in water applied as a flail or stump treatments.
- *Nutgrass; Killip’s poppy* Cyperus rotundus | 1 pint of this product + 1/4 quart/acre MSO applied early postemergence.
- *Nutseed* Cyperus spp. | 1–1 1/2 pints/acre applied to foliage or pre-emergence incorporated, non-incorporated pre-emergence applications will not control.
- *Phragmites; Common Reed* Phragmites australis | 1 1/2–2 pints/acre applied to actively growing, green foliage after full leaf elongation, ensure 100% coverage. If stand has a substantial amount of old stem tissue, mow or burn, allow to regrow to approximately 5' tall before treatment. Lower rates will control phragmites in the north; higher rates are needed in the south.
- *Poison Hemlock* Conium maculatum | 1 pint of this product + 1/4 quart/acre MSO applied pre-emergence to early postemergence to rosette, prior to flowering.
- *Purple Loosestrife* Lythrum salicaria | 1/4 pint/acre applied to actively growing foliage.
- *Reed canarygrass* Phalaris arundinacea | 1–2 pints/acre applied to actively growing foliage.
- *Rose, swamp* Rosa palustris | 1/2–1 pint/acre applied to actively growing foliage.
- *Russian-Offive* Elaeagnus angustiloba | 1–2 pints/acre or a 1% solution, applied to foliage.
- *Saltcedar; Tamarisk* Salix species | Aerial apply 1 quart of this product + 0.25% v/v NIS applied to actively growing foliage during flowering. For spot spraying, use 1% solution of this product + 0.25% v/v NIS and spray to wet foliage. After application, wait at least two years before disturbing treated saltcedar. Earlier disturbance can reduce overall control.
- *Smartweed* Polygonum spp. | 1 pint/acre applied early postemergence.
- *Sumac* Rhus spp. | 1–1 1/2 pints/acre applied to foliage.
- *Swamp Morning Glory; Water Spinach; Kangkong* Ipomoea aquatica | 1/4 pint/acre of this product + 1 quart/acre MSO applied early postemergence.
- *Torpedo Grass* Panicum capillare | 2 pints/acre (1–1 1/2% solution), ensure good coverage to actively growing foliage.
- *White Top; Hoary Cress* Cardaria draba | 1/4 pint/acre of this product applied to actively growing foliage, ensure good coverage.
- *Willow* Salix spp. | 1–1 1/2 pints/acre of this product applied to actively growing foliage, ensure good coverage.

Not approved for use in California.

### TANK MIXES
This product may be tank mixed with other aquatic use herbicides for the control of emergent and floating aquatic vegetation provided that the tank mix herbicide label does not prohibit such mixing. It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

**TANK MIXES FOR WEED AND BRUSH CONTROL**
This product may be tank mixed with other registered herbicide products to provide control of species tolerant to this product.

It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. Tank mixing with 2,4-
**IMAZAPYR 4 SL**

**Specimen Label**

D or products which contain 2,4-D could result in reduced performance of this product when IM AZAPYR 4 SL is applied in the spray solution a surfactant (See Adjuvant section for specific recommendations on surfactant or after the grass has initiated green-up but has not exceeded 25% green-up. Include Bahiagrass plus a registered herbicide with addition of an approved surfactant. For additional control of caution.

**FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS UNDER PAVED SURFACES**

This product can be used under asphalt, pond liners and other paved areas ONLY in industrial sites or where the pavement has a suitable barrier along the perimeter that prevents encroachment of roots of desirable plants. This product must be used only where the area to be treated has been prepared according to good seedbed preparation procedures. Soil organic matter or other vegetative plant parts are present in the site, they should be removed by scalping with a grader blade to a depth sufficient to ensure their complete removal.

**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR PAVED SURFACES:**

Applications must be made to the soil surface only when final grade is established. Do not move soil following application of this product. Apply this product in sufficient water (at least 100 gals. per acre) to ensure thorough and uniform wetting of the soil surface, including the shoulder areas. Apply this product at a rate of 3 pints per acre (1.1 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet) to clean water in the spray tank during the filling operation. Agitate before spraying.

**DO NOT** apply where the chemical may contact the root of desirable trees or other plants.

Do not use this product under pavement on residential properties including driveways or parking lots, nor in recreational areas including under bike or jogging paths, golf cart paths, or tennis courts, or where the landscape plantings could be anticipated.

**IMPORTANT:** Paving should follow applications of this product as soon as possible. DO NOT apply where the chemical may contact the root of desirable trees or other plants. Injury or death of desirable plants may result if this product is applied where roots are present or where they may extend into the treated area. Roots of trees and shrubs may extend a considerable distance beyond the branch extremities or so-called drip line.

**FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN UNIMPROVED DORMANT BERMUDAGRASS AND BAHIAGRASS**

This product may be used on unimproved dormant bermudagrass and bahiagrass turf on roadsides and utility rights-of-way. The application of this product on established common and coastal bermudagrass and bahiagrass provides control of labeled broadleaf and grass weeds. Competition from these weeds is eliminated, releasing the bermudagrass and bahiagrass. Treatment of bermudagrass with this product results in a compacted growth habit and seedhead inhibition.

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment using at least 10 gallons of water per acre with a spray pressure 20 to 50 psi. IMPORTANT: Temporary yellowing of grass may occur when treatment is made after growth commences. DO NOT add surfactant in excess of the specified rate (1 fluid ounce per 25 gallons of spray solution). DO NOT APPLY to grass during its first growing season. DO NOT APPLY to grass that is under stress from drought, disease, insects, or other causes.

**DOSE RATES AND TIMING:**

**Restriction:** Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. acid equivalent (ae) imazapyr (equivalent to 4% fl. oz. of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL) per acre per year.

**Bermudagrass** — Apply this product at 3 to 6 fluid ounces per acre when the bermudagrass is dormant. Apply this product at 3 to 4 fluid ounces per acre after the bermudagrass has reached full green-up. Applications made during green-up will delay green-up. Include a surfactant in the spray solution (see IMPORTANT statement above).

For additional pre-emergence control of annual grasses and small seeded broadleaf weeds, add Endurance or Pendulum herbicide at the rate of 3.3 to 6.6 pounds per acre. Consult the Endurance or Pendulum label for weeds controlled and for other use directions and precautions.

For control of johnsongrass in bermudagrass turf, apply this product at 4 fluid ounces per acre plus a registered herbicide with addition of an approved surfactant. For additional control of broadleaves and vines, a registered herbicide may be added to the above mix at the rate of 1 to 2 pints per acre. Observe all precautions and restrictions of the labels.

**Bahiagrass** — Apply this product at 2 to 4 fluid ounces per acre when the bahiagrass is dormant or after the grass has initiated green-up but has not reached 25% green-up. Include in the spray solution a surfactant (See Adjuvant section for specific recommendations on surfactants).

**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

Bedstraw (Galium spp.)
Bishopweed (Ptilimnium capillaceum)
Buttercup (Ranunculus parviflorus)
Carolina geranium (Geranium carolinianum)
Fescue (Festuca spp.)
Foxtail (Setaria spp.)
Little barley (Hordeum pusillum)
Seeding johnsongrass (Sorghum halepense)
Wild carrot (Daucus carota)
White clover (Trifolium repens)
Yellow wood sorrel (Oxalis stricta)

**GRASS GROWTH AND SEEDHEAD SUPPRESSION**

This product may be used to suppress growth and seedhead development of certain turfgrasses in unimproved areas. When applied to desirable turf, this product may result in temporary turf damage, death, and/or discoloration. Effects to the desirable turf may vary with environmental conditions. To optimize performance, application should be made prior to seedhead initiation. Applications may be made before or after mowing. If applied prior to mowing, allow at least three days of active growth before mowing. If following a mowing, allow sufficient time for the grasses to recover before applying this product or injury may be amplified.

DO NOT APPLY to turf under stress (drought, cold, insect damaged, etc) or severe injury or death may occur.

**Bermudagrass** — Apply this product at 3 to 4 fluid ounces per acre from early green-up to prior to seedhead initiation. DO NOT add a surfactant for this application.

**Cool Season Unimproved Turf** — Apply this product at 1 fluid ounce per acre plus 0.25% surfactant. For increased suppression, this product may be tank-mixed with other products suitable for this use.

Tank-mixes may increase injury to desired turf. Consult each product label for recommend ed turf species and other use directions and precautions. Tank mixes with 2,4-D or products containing 2,4-D at higher rates may decrease the effectiveness of this product.

**TOTAL VEGETATION CONTROL WHERE BAREGROUND IS DESIRED**

This product is an effective herbicide for preemergence or postemergence control of many annual and perennial broadleaf and grass weeds where bare ground is desired. This product is particularly effective on hard-to-control perennial grasses. This product at 0.75 to 3 pints per acre can be used alone or in tank mix with Diuron, Simazine, Vanquish® or other registered herbicides labeled for use. The degree and duration of control are dependent on the rate of this product used, tank-mix partner, the volume of carrier, soil texture, rainfall and other conditions.

Consult manufacturer’s labels for specific rates and weeds controlled. Always follow the more restrictive label when making an application involving tank-mixes.

Applications of these products may be made anytime of the year. Use equipment calibrated to deliver desired gallons per acre spray volume and uniformly distribute the spray pattern over the treated area.

**POST EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS:** Always use a spray adjuvant (See ADJUVANTS section of this label) when making a postemergence application. For optimum performance on tough to control annual grasses, apply 100 gallons per acre or less. For spot treatments, this product may be used as a follow-up treatment to control escapes or weed encroachment in a bare ground situation. To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix in each gallon of water 0.5 to 5% of this product plus an adjuvant.

**Restriction:** Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. acid equivalent (ae) imazapyr (equivalent to 48 fl. oz. of Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL) per acre per year.

**FOR SPOT TREATMENT WEED CONTROL IN GRASS PASTURE AND Rangeland**

For the control of undesirable vegetation in grass pasture and rangeland this product may be applied as a spot treatment at a rate of 1 to 24 fluid ounces of product per treated acre using any of the described ground application methods. Spot applications to grass pasture and rangeland may not exceed more than one tenth of the area to be grazed or cut for hay. See appropriate sections of this label for specific use directions for the application method and vegetation control desired. DO NOT apply more than 48 fluid ounces per acre per year.

Grazing and haying restrictions: There are no grazing restrictions following application of this product. DO NOT cut forage grass for hay for seven days after application of this product.

**GUIDELINES FOR RANGELAND USE**

This product may be applied to rangeland for the control of undesirable vegetation in order to achieve one or more of the following vegetation management objectives:

1. The control of undesirable (non-native, invasive and noxious) plant species.
2. The control of undesirable vegetation in order to aid in the establishment of desirable rangeland plant species.
3. The control of undesirable vegetation in order to aid in the establishment of desirable rangeland vegetation following a fire.
4. The control of undesirable vegetation for purposes of wildlife fuel reduction.
5. The release of existing desirable rangeland plant communities from the competitive pressure of undesirable plant species.
6. The control of undesirable vegetation for purposes of wildlife habitat improvement.

To ensure the protection of threatened and endangered plants when applying this product to rangeland:

1. Federal agencies must follow NEPA regulations to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
2. State agencies must work with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the Service’s designated state conservation agency to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
3. Other organizations or individuals must operate under a Habitat Conservation Plan if the endangered or threatened plants are known to be present on the land to be treated.

**ROTATIONAL CROP INSTRUCTIONS**

Rotational crops may be planted twelve months after applying this product at the specified pasture and rangeland rate. Following twelve months after an application of this product, and before planting any crop, a successful bioassay must be completed. The bioassay consists of a test strip of the intended rotational crop planted in the previously treated area in the grass pasture/rangeland and grown to maturity. The test strip should include low areas and knolls, and include variations in soil type and pH within the treated area. If no crop injury occurs on the test strip, the intended rotational crop may be planted the following year.

Use of this product in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth or rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors may make it possible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible.
**IMAZAPYR 4 SL**

**ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED**

In terrestrial sites, this product will provide preemergence or postemergence control with residual control to control of newly germinating seedlings in both annuals and perennials. In general, annual weeds may be controlled by preemergence or postemergence applications of this product. Use a post-emergence application of this product to established biennials and perennials.

The rates shown below pertain to broadcast applications and indicate the relative sensitivity of these weeds. The relative sensitivity should be referenced when preparing low volume spray solutions (see Low Volume section of Ground Applications); low volume applications may control the target species with less product per acre than is shown for the broadcast treatments. This product must be used only in accordance with the directions on this label.

The relative sensitivity of the species listed below can also be used to determine the relative risk of causing non-target plant injury if any of the below listed species are considered to be desirable within the area to be treated.

**Resistant Biotypes:** Naturally occurring biotypes (a plant within a given species that has a slightly different, but distinct, genetic makeup from other plants of the same species) of some weeds listed on this label may not be effectively controlled. If naturally occurring resistant biotypes are present in an area, this product should be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control.

### GRASSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>GROWTH HABIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual bluegrass</td>
<td>(Poa annua)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadleaf signalgrass</td>
<td>(Brachytrichia pilosula)</td>
<td>A/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada bluegrass</td>
<td>(Poa compressa)</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downy brome</td>
<td>(Bromus tectorum)</td>
<td>A/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fescue</td>
<td>(Festuca spp.)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail</td>
<td>(Setaria spp.)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian ryegrass</td>
<td>(Lolium multiflorum)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsongrass</td>
<td>(Sorghum halepense)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky bluegrass</td>
<td>(Poa pratensis)</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovegrass</td>
<td>(Eragrostis spp.)</td>
<td>A/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Napier grass</td>
<td>(Pennisetum purpureum)</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchardgrass</td>
<td>(Dactylis glomerata)</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paragras</td>
<td>(Brachytrichia mutica)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quackgrass</td>
<td>(Agropyron repens)</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandburs</td>
<td>(Cenchrus spp.)</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand dropseed</td>
<td>(Sporobolus cryptandrus)</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth brome</td>
<td>(Bromus inermis)</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaseygrass</td>
<td>(Paspalum urvillei)</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild oats</td>
<td>(Avena fatua)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White sweetgrass</td>
<td>(Panicum capillare)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Apply 1.0 – 1.5 pints per acre**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>GROWTH HABIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnyardgrass</td>
<td>(Echinochloa crus-galli)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beardgrass</td>
<td>(Andropogon spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegrass, Annual</td>
<td>(Poa annua)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Bhilush</td>
<td>(Sorghum vulgare)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheat</td>
<td>(Bromus secalinus)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass</td>
<td>(Digitaria spp.)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crowfootgrass</td>
<td>(Dactylolium acuminatum)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall panicum</td>
<td>(Panicum dichotomiflorum)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant Reed</td>
<td>(Arundo donax)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosegrass</td>
<td>(Eleusine indica)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icchgrass</td>
<td>(Rottboellia exaltata)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junglerice</td>
<td>(Echinochloa colona)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovegrass</td>
<td>(Eragrostis spp.)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Maidencane</td>
<td>(Panicum hemobotum)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum, Browntop</td>
<td>(Panicum tascuculum)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum, Texas</td>
<td>(Panicum texanum)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie threeawn</td>
<td>(Aristida oligantha)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed canarygrass</td>
<td>(Phalaris arundinacea)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandburs, Field</td>
<td>(Cenchrus incertus)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signalgrass</td>
<td>(Brachytrichia pilosula)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torpedograss</td>
<td>(Paspalum repens)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White barley</td>
<td>(Hordeum spp.)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooly Coggrass</td>
<td>(Echinochloa villosa)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Apply 2.0 – 3.0 pints per acre**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>GROWTH HABIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahiagrass</td>
<td>(Lepidium rigidum)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermudagrass</td>
<td>(Cynodon dactylon)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big bluestem</td>
<td>(Andropogon gerardii)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattail</td>
<td>(Typha spp.)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cogongrass</td>
<td>(Imperata cylindrica)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallgrass</td>
<td>(Paspalum dilatatum)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feathertop</td>
<td>(Pennisetum villosum)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea grass</td>
<td>(Panicum maximum)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phragmites</td>
<td>(Phragmites australis)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prarie cordgrass</td>
<td>(Spartina pectinata)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saltgrass</td>
<td>(Distichlis stricta)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand dropseed</td>
<td>(Sporobolus cryptandrus)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spartanget</td>
<td>(Leptochloa spp.)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy</td>
<td>(Phleum pretense)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrestem muly</td>
<td>(Muhlenbergia frondosa)</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMMON NAME | SPECIES | GROWTH HABIT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>GROWTH HABIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alligatorweed</td>
<td>(Alternanthera philoxeroides)</td>
<td>A/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burdock</td>
<td>(Arctium spp.)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosefoot</td>
<td>(Echium vulgare)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camphorweed</td>
<td>(Heterotheca subaxillaris)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina geranium</td>
<td>(Geranium carolinianum)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover</td>
<td>(Trifolium spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common chickweed</td>
<td>(Stellaria media)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common ragweed</td>
<td>(Ambrosia artemisiifolia)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td>(Taraxacum officinale)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog fennel</td>
<td>(Eupatorium capillifolium)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filaree</td>
<td>(Erodium spp.)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleabane</td>
<td>(Erigeron spp.)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoary vervain</td>
<td>(Veronica strica)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseweed</td>
<td>(Conyza canadensis)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kocchia</td>
<td>(Kochia scoparia)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamb's quarters</td>
<td>(Chenopodium album)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Lepedea</td>
<td>(Lepedea spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miners lettuce</td>
<td>(Montia perforata)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mullein</td>
<td>(Verbascum spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nettleleaf goosefoot</td>
<td>(Chenopodium murale)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxeye daisy</td>
<td>(Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepperweed</td>
<td>(Lepidium spp.)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed</td>
<td>(Amaranthus spp.)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantain</td>
<td>(Plantago spp.)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puncturevine</td>
<td>(Trilobium terrestris)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian thistle</td>
<td>(Salsola kali)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartweed</td>
<td>(Polygonum spp.)</td>
<td>A/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorrel</td>
<td>(Rumex spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>(Helianthus spp.)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet clover</td>
<td>(Melilotus spp.)</td>
<td>A/B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tansy mustard</td>
<td>(Descurainia pinnata)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western ragweed</td>
<td>(Ambrosia psilostachya)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild carrot</td>
<td>(Daucus carota)</td>
<td>A/B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild lettuce</td>
<td>(Lactuca spp.)</td>
<td>A/B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild parsnip</td>
<td>(Pastinaca sativa)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild turnip</td>
<td>(Brassica campestris)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolly leafed bursage</td>
<td>(Franseria tomentosa)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow woodsorrel</td>
<td>(Oxalis stricta)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Apply 1.5 – 2.0 pints per acre**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>GROWTH HABIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broome snakeweed</td>
<td>(Galeopsis sericea)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull thistle</td>
<td>(Carduus nutans)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burclover</td>
<td>(Medicago sativa)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed, Mouseear</td>
<td>(Cerastium vulgatum)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover, Hays</td>
<td>(Trifolium pratense)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocklebur</td>
<td>(Xanthium strumarium)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cudweed</td>
<td>(Phalangium spp.)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Canthorn</td>
<td>(Alhagi pseudalhagi)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diffuse knapweed</td>
<td>(Centaurea diffusa)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dock</td>
<td>(Rumex spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiddleneck</td>
<td>(Amsinckia intermedia)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenrod</td>
<td>(Solidago spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>(Laminaria lanceolata)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knotweed, prostrate</td>
<td>(Polygynium aviculare)</td>
<td>A/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pokeyweed</td>
<td>(Phytolacca americana)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple loosestrife</td>
<td>(Lythrum salicaria)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslane</td>
<td>(Portulaca oleracea)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursley, Florida</td>
<td>(Richardia scabra)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocket, London</td>
<td>(Sisymbrium officinale)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rush skeletonweed</td>
<td>(Chenopodia intermedia)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saltbrush</td>
<td>(Atriplex spp.)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd's purs</td>
<td>(Capsella bursa-pastoris)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine, Annual</td>
<td>(Euphorbia spp.)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stinging nettle</td>
<td>(Urtica dioica)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvet leaf</td>
<td>(Abutilon theophrasti)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow starthistle</td>
<td>(Centaurea solstitialis)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Apply 2.0 – 3.0 pints per acre**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>GROWTH HABIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arrowweed</td>
<td>(Flueggea leddeki)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada thistle</td>
<td>(Cirsium arvense)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant ragweed</td>
<td>(Ambrosia trifida)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey rabbitbrush</td>
<td>(Chrysanthemum nauseosus)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little mallow</td>
<td>(Malva parviflora)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milkweed</td>
<td>(Asclepias spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primrose</td>
<td>(Gentiana kunthiana)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian knapweed</td>
<td>(Centaurea repens)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silverleaf nightshade</td>
<td>(Solanum eleagnifolium)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stinking</td>
<td>(Sonnchus sp.)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas thistle</td>
<td>(Cirsium texanum)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**IMAZAPYR 4 SL**

**VINES AND BRAMBLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>GROWTH HABIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field bindweed</td>
<td>(Convolvulus arvensis)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedge bindweed</td>
<td>(Calystegia sepium)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild buckwheat</td>
<td>(Polygonum convolvulus)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbriar</td>
<td>(Smilax spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeyuckle</td>
<td>(Lonicer spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning glory</td>
<td>(Ipomoea spp.)</td>
<td>A/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison ivy</td>
<td>(Rhus radicans)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red vine</td>
<td>(Brunnichia cirrhosa)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild rose</td>
<td>(Rosa spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Including: Multiflora rose</td>
<td>(Rosa multiflora)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCarty rose</td>
<td>(Rosa bracteata)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Brush Species**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>GROWTH HABIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blackberry</td>
<td>(Rubus spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewberry</td>
<td>(Rubus spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Kudzu</em></td>
<td>(Pueraria ibata)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trumpet creeper</td>
<td>(Campsis radicans)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia creeper</td>
<td>(Parthenocissus quinquefolia)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild grape</td>
<td>(Vitis spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American beech</td>
<td>(Fagus grandifolia)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>(Fraxinus spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bald cypress</td>
<td>(Taxodium distichum)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bigleaf maple</td>
<td>(Acer macrophyllum)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black locust</td>
<td>(Robinia pseudoacacia)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black gum</td>
<td>(Nyssa sylvatica)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxelder</td>
<td>(Acer negundo)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian peppertree</td>
<td>(Schinus terebinthifolius)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry</td>
<td>(Prunus spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinaberry</td>
<td>(Melia azedarach)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese tallowree</td>
<td>(Sapum sebiferum)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogwood</td>
<td>(Cornus spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elm</td>
<td>(Ulmus spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawthorn</td>
<td>(Carpegea spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hickory</td>
<td>(Carya spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey locust</td>
<td>(Gleditsia triacanthos)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple</td>
<td>(Acer spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melaleuca</td>
<td>(Melaleuca quinquenervia)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulberry</td>
<td>(Morus spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak</td>
<td>(Quercus spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persimmon</td>
<td>(Dioppyros virginiana)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pine</em></td>
<td>(Pinus spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poplar</td>
<td>(Populus spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privet</td>
<td>(Ligustrum vulgare)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Alder</td>
<td>(Alnus rubra)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Maple</td>
<td>(Acre rubrum)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber rabbitbrush</td>
<td>(Chrysopharnus nasaoussus)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Olive</td>
<td>(Eleagnus angustifolia)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sassafras</td>
<td>(Sassafras albidum)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saltcedar</td>
<td>(Tamarinam roseissima)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sourwood</td>
<td>(Oxystaurum arboresum)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumac</td>
<td>(Rhus spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet gum</td>
<td>(Liquidambar styraciflua)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Water willow</em></td>
<td>(Justicia americana)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow</td>
<td>(Salix spp.)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow poplar</td>
<td>(Liriodendron tulipifera)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

**Pesticide Storage:** Do Not store below 10°F.

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

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:**
- **Nonrefillable Containers:** Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.
- **Nonrefillable > 5 gallons:** 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 ¾ 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. Then 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.

**Refillable Containers:**
Refill this container with imazapyr only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Return to point of sale or offer for recycling if available, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**IMPORTANT:** Read the entire DIRECTIONS FOR USE and the CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

**CONDITION OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**

To the extent consistent with applicable law, upon purchase or use of this product, purchaser and user agree to the following terms:

**Warranty:** Alligare, LLC (the Company) warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label in all material respects and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use, subject to the exceptions noted below, which are beyond the Company’s control. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Company makes no other representation or warranty, express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. No such warranty shall be implied by law, and no agent or representative is authorized to make any such warranty on the Company’s behalf.

**Terms of Sale:** The Company’s directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, and the manner of use or application (including failure to adhere to label directions), all of which are beyond the Company’s control. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks are assumed by the user.

**Limitation of Liability:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product is a claim for damages, and in no event shall damages or any other recovery of any kind exceed the price of the product which caused the alleged loss, damage, injury or other claim. To the extent consistent with applicable law, under no circumstances shall the Company be liable for any special, indirect, incidental or consequential damages of any kind, including loss of profits or income, and any such claims are hereby waived. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages.

The Company and the seller offer this product, and the purchaser and user accept this product, subject to the foregoing warranty, terms of sale and limitation of liability, which may be varied or modified only by an agreement in writing signed on behalf of the Company by an authorized representative.

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