

SPECIMEN

Sahara®

DG herbicide

Bareground vegetation control in specified noncropland areas

Active Ingredients:

imazapyr: (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid) 7.78%
diuron: (3-[3,4-dichlorophenyl]-1,1-dimethylurea) 62.22%

Other Ingredients: 30.00%

Total: 100.00%

EPA Reg. No. 241-372

EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

See inside for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night, 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Net Contents:

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for **Category A** on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Pilots, flaggers, and groundboom applicators must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Groundboom applicators must also wear chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

Mixers, loaders, other applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber or polyethylene
- A NIOSH-approved dust/mist filtering respirator with any R, P or HE filter or a NIOSH-approved dust/mist filtering respirator with approval number prefix TC-21C
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing, loading or cleaning equipment or spills

See **Engineering Controls** for additional requirements.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands with plenty of soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Engineering Controls

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

Flaggers supporting aerial applications must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition in the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides [40CFR 170.240(d)(5)] for dermal protection. In addition, flaggers must wear long-sleeved shirts, long pants, shoes, and socks.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to plants. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to plants in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. See **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** for additional precautions and requirements.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition, et al. vs. EPA, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to EPA Web Site: <http://www.epa.gov/espp>.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Spray solutions of **Sahara® DG herbicide** should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic and plastic-lined steel containers.

DO NOT mix, store or apply **Sahara DG** or spray solutions of **Sahara DG** in unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. **DO NOT** apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

Sahara® DG herbicide must be used only in accordance with directions on the leaflet label attached to the container. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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.

Noncrop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. See the **PRODUCT INFORMATION** section of this label for a description of noncrop sites.

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal of this product.

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal (for paper or plastic bags)

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. After completely emptying container into application equipment, dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

In Case of Spill

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:

- CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
- BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

IMPORTANT

DO NOT use on food or feed crops. **DO NOT** treat irrigation ditches, or water used for crop irrigation or for domestic purposes. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds. **DO NOT** drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other 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** use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. **DO NOT** side trim desirable

vegetation with this product. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants. **DO NOT USE in California.** Clean application equipment after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Sahara DG is a dispersible granule to be mixed with water and a spray adjuvant and applied as a spray solution to railroads, utility, pipeline and highway rights-of-way, fence rows, farmyards and around farm buildings, nonirrigation ditchbanks, and industrial noncropland areas such as utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations and storage areas, where bareground is desired.

Sahara DG may also be used for weed control under paved surfaces.

Sahara DG will control most annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in addition to many brush and vine species and **Sahara DG** will provide residual control of weeds which germinate in the treated areas. **For annual weed control Sahara DG may be applied either pre-emergence or postemergence to the weeds; however, a late preemergence to early postemergence application is the method of choice in most situations. For perennial weed control Sahara DG is only effective when applied postemergence and will not control perennial weeds that are not emerged at the time of application.** For maximum activity, weeds should be growing vigorously at the time of postemergence application and the spray solution should include a spray adjuvant (for specific recommendations see **ADJUVANTS** section of this label).

The length of residual weed control achieved with **Sahara DG** is dependent upon the weed spectrum present, the rate applied, and weather conditions. Longer residual control can be achieved in areas with sensitive weed species, higher **Sahara DG** use rates, lower precipitation and cooler soil temperatures. Extremes in weather conditions, such as higher than average rainfall, can significantly affect the residual control of **Sahara DG** and shorten the overall length of control.

PRECAUTIONS FOR AVOIDING INJURY TO NONTARGET PLANTS

Untreated trees can occasionally be affected by root uptake of **Sahara DG** through movement into the topsoil. Injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if **Sahara DG** is applied on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

Treatment of powdery dry soil or light sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off-target movement and possible damage to desirable plants when soil particles are moved by water and/or wind. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to **Sahara DG** may injure or kill most crops.

Spray Drift Requirements

Aerial Applications

- 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 nozzle orientation and flight speed when determining droplet size.
- Applicators are required to use upwind swath displacement.
- The boom length must not exceed 60% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter to reduce spray drift.
- Applications with wind speeds less than 3 mph and with wind speeds greater than 10 mph are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- **DO NOT** apply by air if sensitive nontarget crops are within 100 feet of the application site.

Ground Boom Applications

- 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, applicators are required to use a volume mean diameter (VMD) of 385 microns or greater.
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 mph are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.

Application Instructions

Application Restrictions

- A maximum of 19 pounds of **Sahara® DG herbicide** (12 pounds of diuron) per acre may be applied in areas of high rainfall or dense vegetation.
- A maximum of 12.85 pounds of **Sahara DG** per acre (8 pounds of diuron) may be applied in all other areas.
- A maximum of two (2) applications may be made per year.
- The minimum retreatment interval is 90 days.

When using **Sahara DG** in combination with other diuron-containing products a total of no more than 12 pounds of diuron may be applied per application in high rainfall or dense vegetation areas and a total of 8 pounds of diuron per application in all other areas. No more than two applications of diuron-containing products may be made per year with a minimum of 90 days between treatments.

Sahara DG controls many annual weeds when applied either preemergence or postemergence and many perennial weeds when applied postemergence (See the **Weeds Controlled** section for a list of susceptible weeds).

Sahara DG should be mixed in water and applied with properly calibrated equipment to deliver the desired gallons

per acre of spray volume in a uniformly distributed spray pattern across the treated area. **Sahara DG** should be applied at a minimum of 7 pounds of product per acre. Rates as low as 5 pounds of **Sahara DG** per acre may be used, but must be tank mixed with another herbicide (see **TANK MIXES** section below). For retreatment purposes within the same growing season, **Sahara DG** rates less than 7 pounds per acre may be used. **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 19 pounds per acre in a 12 month period in areas with high rainfall or dense vegetation. A maximum of 12.85 pounds of **Sahara DG** per acre may be applied in all other areas.

The length of residual weed control achieved with **Sahara DG** may be significantly affected by rainfall amounts. To achieve the desired residual control with increasing rainfall amounts, higher rates of **Sahara DG** should be applied. As a general guideline the **Sahara DG** rates listed below are recommended for different annual rainfall amounts. Actual use rates will vary depending upon the length of residual control desired, weed pressure and environmental conditions.

Average Annual Rainfall in Inches	Pounds of Sahara DG
Less than 15 inches	*7 to 10 pounds of product
Between 15 and 35 inches	8 to 13 pounds of product
Greater than 35 inches	13 to 19 pounds of product

* For initial applications **Sahara DG** may be used at rates as low as 5 to 6 pounds per acre, but must be tank mixed with another herbicide (see **TANK MIXES** section).

Ensure that spray equipment maintains adequate agitation to keep **Sahara DG** suspended in spray mixture.

Postemergence Applications

Always use a spray adjuvant (see **ADJUVANTS** section of this label) when making a postemergence application. For optimum performance on tough to control perennial weeds, applications should be made at a total volume of 100 gallons per acre or less, in combination with 1 quart per acre of a methylated seed oil. For quicker burndown or brown-out of target weeds, **Sahara DG** may be tank mixed with products such as **Roundup® herbicide** or **Finale® herbicide** (see **TANK MIXES** section of this label for other products and specific recommendations).

Spot Treatments and Crack and Crevice Treatments

Sahara DG may be used as an initial or follow-up treatment to control escapes or weed encroachment in a bare-ground situation including cracks and crevices in paved surfaces such as roadways, runways and parking areas. To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix in each gallon of water at least 0.5 to 1 pound of **Sahara DG** plus an adjuvant. **DO NOT** exceed the maximum use rate per acre for the area being treated. For increased burndown, include **Roundup, Finale**, or similar products (see **TANK MIXES** section of this label for other products and specific recommendations).

TANK MIXES

Sahara® DG herbicide may be tank mixed with **Roundup®, Karmex®** (diuron), **Oust®, Garlon®, Finale®, Banvel®, Vanquish®, Pendulum®, Plateau®** or **Arsenal® herbicides**. Tank mixes with 2,4-D or products which contain 2,4-D, have resulted in reduced performance of perennial weed control.

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

FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS UNDER PAVED SURFACES

Sahara DG 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.

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

IMPORTANT: Paving should follow **Sahara DG** applications as soon as possible. **DO NOT** apply where the chemical may contact the roots of desirable trees or other plants.

This product is not recommended for use under pavement on residential properties, such as driveways or parking lots, nor is it recommended for use in recreational areas, such as under bike or jogging paths, golf cart paths, or tennis courts, or where landscape plantings could be anticipated.

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 the drip line.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE UNDER PAVED SURFACES

Applications should be made to the soil surface only when final grade is established. **DO NOT** move soil following **Sahara DG** application.

Apply **Sahara DG** in sufficient water (at least 100 gals/acre) to ensure thorough and uniform wetting of the soil surface, including the shoulder areas. Add **Sahara DG** at a rate of 19 pounds of product per acre to clean water in the spray tank during the filling operation. Agitate before spraying.

If the soil is not moist prior to treatment, incorporation of **Sahara DG** is needed for herbicide activation. **Sahara DG** can be incorporated into the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches using a rototiller or disc. Rainfall or irrigation of 1 inch will also provide uniform incorporation. **DO NOT** allow treated soil to wash or move into untreated areas.

ADJUVANTS

Postemergence applications of Sahara DG require a spray adjuvant.

Nonionic Surfactants: Use a nonionic surfactant at the rate 0.25% volume to volume (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 an HLB (hydrophilic to lipophilic balance) ratio between 12 and 17 and having at least 70% surfactant in the formulated product (alcohols, fatty acids, oils, ethylene glycol or diethylene glycol should not be considered as surfactants to meet the above requirements).

Methylated Seed Oils 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 concentrates 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 **Sahara DG** deposition and uptake by plants under moisture or temperature stress. Methylated seed oils are the adjuvant of choice and will increase control of perennial weeds.

Silicone-based Surfactants: See manufacturer's label for specific rate recommendations. Silicone-based surfactants may reduce the surface tension of the spray droplets 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.

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 recommended rate of nonionic surfactant, methylated seed oil or vegetable/seed oil concentrate. The use of fertilizers in a tank mix without a nonionic surfactant, methylated seed oil or vegetable/seed oil concentrate is not recommended.

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY SAHARA DG

Sahara DG will provide preemergence or postemergence control with residual control of the following target vegetation species at the rates listed. Residual control refers to control of newly germinating seedlings. In general, annual weeds may be controlled by preemergence or postemergence applications of **Sahara DG**. **For established biennials and perennials, postemergence applications of Sahara DG are recommended.** Refer to the **APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS** section for use rate directions. **Sahara DG** must be used only in accordance with directions on this label.

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 (pigweed, kochia and Russian thistle) may not be effectively controlled by this and/or other herbicides (**Oust**) with the ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibiting mode of action. If naturally occurring

ALS/AHAS resistant biotypes are present in an area, **Sahara® DG herbicide** should be tank mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control.

WEEDS CONTROLLED¹

GRASSES		
COMMON NAME	SPECIES	GROWTH HABIT ²
Annual bluegrass	<i>(Poa annua)</i>	A
Annual ryegrass	<i>(Lolium multiflorum)</i>	A
Annual sweet vernalgrass	<i>(Anthoxanthum odoratum)</i>	A
Bahiagrass ⁷	<i>(Paspalum notatum)</i>	P
Barnyardgrass	<i>(Echinochloa crusgalli)</i>	A
Beardgrass	<i>(Andropogon spp.)</i>	P
Bermudagrass ^{7, 8, 9}	<i>(Cynodon dactylon)</i>	P
Big bluestem ⁷	<i>(Andropogon gerardii)</i>	P
Broadleaf signalgrass	<i>(Brachiaria platyphylla)</i>	A
Canada bluegrass	<i>(Poa compressa)</i>	P
Cattail	<i>(Typha spp.)</i>	P
Cheat	<i>(Bromus secalinus)</i>	A
Cogongrass	<i>(Imperata cylindrica)</i>	P
Crabgrass	<i>(Digitaria spp.)</i>	A
Dallisgrass ⁷	<i>(Paspalum dilatatum)</i>	P
Downy brome	<i>(Bromus tectorum)</i>	A
Fall panicum	<i>(Panicum dichotomiflorum)</i>	A
Feathertop	<i>(Pennisetum villosum)</i>	P
Fescue	<i>(Festuca spp.)</i>	A/P
Foxtail	<i>(Setaria spp.)</i>	A
Goosegrass	<i>(Eleusine indica)</i>	A
Guineagrass	<i>(Panicum maximum)</i>	P
Italian ryegrass	<i>(Lolium multiflorum)</i>	A
Johnsongrass	<i>(Sorghum halepense)</i>	P
Kentucky bluegrass	<i>(Poa pratensis)</i>	P
Kyllinga	<i>(Cyperus brevifolius)</i>	A
Lovegrass	<i>(Eragrostis spp.)</i>	A/P
Maidencane	<i>(Arundinaria amabilis)</i>	P
Orchardgrass	<i>(Dactylis glomerata)</i>	P
Paragrass	<i>(Brachiaria mutica)</i>	P
Peppergrass	<i>(Lepidium virginicum)</i>	A
Phragmites	<i>(Phragmites australis)</i>	P
Prairie cordgrass	<i>(Spartina pectinata)</i>	P
Prairie threeawn	<i>(Aristida oligantha)</i>	P
Quackgrass	<i>(Agropyron repens)</i>	P
Rattail fescue	<i>(Vulpia myuros)</i>	A
Reed canarygrass	<i>(Phalaris arundinacea)</i>	P
Ricegrass	<i>(Oryzopsis hymenoides)</i>	A
Saltgrass ^{7, 8, 9}	<i>(Distichlis stricta)</i>	P
Sand dropseed ⁷	<i>(Sporobolus cryptandrus)</i>	P
Sandbur	<i>(Cenchrus spp.)</i>	A
Smooth brome	<i>(Bromus inermis)</i>	P
Sprangletop ^{6,7}	<i>(Leptochloa spp.)</i>	A
Timothy	<i>(Phleum pratense)</i>	P
Torpedograss	<i>(Panicum repens)</i>	P
Vaseygrass	<i>(Paspalum urvillei)</i>	P
Velvetgrass	<i>(Holcus lanatus)</i>	A

WEEDS CONTROLLED¹ (continued)

GRASSES (continued)		
COMMON NAME	SPECIES	GROWTH HABIT ²
Wild barley	<i>(Hordeum spp.)</i>	A
Wild oats	<i>(Avena fatua)</i>	A
Wirestem muhly	<i>(Muhlenbergia frondosa)</i>	P
Witchgrass	<i>(Panicum capillare)</i>	A
BROADLEAF WEEDS		
COMMON NAME	SPECIES	GROWTH HABIT ²
Arrowwood	<i>(Pluchea sericea)</i>	A
Ageratum	<i>(Asteraceae houstonianum)</i>	P
Broom snakeweed ³	<i>(Gutierrezia sarothrae)</i>	P
Bull thistle	<i>(Cirsium vulgare)</i>	B
Burdock	<i>(Arctium spp.)</i>	B
Canada thistle ⁷	<i>(Cirsium arvense)</i>	P
Carolina geranium	<i>(Geranium carolinianum)</i>	A
Carpetweed	<i>(Mollugo verticillata)</i>	A
Clover	<i>(Trifolium spp.)</i>	A/P
Cocklebur	<i>(Xanthium strumarium)</i>	A
Common chickweed	<i>(Stellaria media)</i>	A
Common ragweed	<i>(Ambrosia artemisiifolia)</i>	A
Corn spurry	<i>(Spergula arvensis)</i>	P
Dandelion	<i>(Taraxacum officinale)</i>	P
Dayflower	<i>(Commelina spp.)</i>	A/P
Desert camelthorn	<i>(Alhagi pseudalhagi)</i>	P
Diffuse knapweed	<i>(Centaurea diffusa)</i>	A
Dock	<i>(Rumex spp.)</i>	P
Dogfennel	<i>(Eupatorium capillifolium)</i>	A
Filaree	<i>(Erodium spp.)</i>	A
Fleabane	<i>(Erigeron spp.)</i>	A
Giant ragweed ⁷	<i>(Ambrosia trifida)</i>	A
Goldenrod	<i>(Solidago spp.)</i>	P
Grey rabbitbrush	<i>(Chrysothamnus nauseosus)</i>	P
Gromwell	<i>(Lithospermum spp.)</i>	A
Groundcherry	<i>(Physalis spp.)</i>	A/P
Hawksbeard	<i>(Crepis spp.)</i>	A
Hoary vervain	<i>(Verbena stricta)</i>	P
Horsenettle	<i>(Solanum carolinense)</i>	P
Horseweed	<i>(Conyza canadensis)</i>	A
Indian mustard	<i>(Brassica juncea)</i>	A
Japanese bamboo	<i>(Polygonum cuspidatum)</i>	P
Knawel	<i>(Scleranthus annuus)</i>	A
Kochia ³	<i>(Kochia scoparia)</i>	A
Lambsquarters	<i>(Chenopodium album)</i>	A
Lespedeza	<i>(Lespedeza spp.)</i>	P
Little mallow	<i>(Malva parviflora)</i>	B
Marigold	<i>(Tagetes spp.)</i>	P
Milkweed	<i>(Asclepias spp.)</i>	P
Miners lettuce	<i>(Montia perfoliata)</i>	A
Morningglory	<i>(Ipomoea spp.)</i>	A/P
Mullein	<i>(Verbascum spp.)</i>	B
Nettleleaf goosefoot	<i>(Chenopodium murale)</i>	A

WEEDS CONTROLLED¹ (continued)

BROADLEAF WEEDS (continued)

COMMON NAME	SPECIES	GROWTH HABIT ²
Oxeye daisy	(<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>)	P
Pennycress	(<i>Thlaspi</i> spp.)	A
Pepperweed	(<i>Lepidium</i> spp.)	A
Pigweed ⁶	(<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.)	A
Pineapple weed	(<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>)	P
Plantain	(<i>Plantago</i> spp.)	P
Pokeweed	(<i>Phytolacca americana</i>)	P
Prickly sida	(<i>Sida spinosa</i>)	A
Primrose	(<i>Oenothera kunthiana</i>)	P
Puncturevine	(<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)	A
Purple loosestrife ³	(<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>)	P
Purslane	(<i>Portulaca</i> spp.)	A
Ragweed	(<i>Ambrosia</i> spp.)	A
Rush skeletonweed ³	(<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>)	B
Russian knapweed	(<i>Centaurea repens</i>)	P
Russian thistle ³	(<i>Salsola kali</i>)	A
Saltbush	(<i>Atriplex</i> spp.)	A
Sesbania	(<i>Sesbania</i> spp.)	A
Sicklepod	(<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>)	A
Silverleaf nightshade	(<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>)	P
Shepherd's purse	(<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>)	A
Smartweed	(<i>Polygonum</i> spp.)	A/P
Sorrell	(<i>Rumex</i> spp.)	P
Sowthistle	(<i>Sonchus</i> spp.)	A
Speedwell	(<i>Veronica</i> spp.)	A
Stinging nettle ³	(<i>Urtica dioica</i>)	P
Sunflower	(<i>Helianthus</i> spp.)	A
Sweet clover	(<i>Mellilotus</i> spp.)	A/B
Tansymustard	(<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>)	A
Texas thistle	(<i>Cirsium texanum</i>)	P
Velvetleaf	(<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>)	A
Western ragweed	(<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>)	P
Wild buckwheat	(<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>)	A
Wild carrot	(<i>Daucus carota</i>)	B
Wild lettuce	(<i>Lactuca</i> spp.)	A/B
Wild parsnip	(<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>)	B
Wild radish	(<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	B
Wild turnip	(<i>Brassica campestris</i>)	B
Woollyleaf bursage	(<i>Franseria tomentosa</i>)	P
Yellow starthistle	(<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>)	A
Yellow woodsorrel	(<i>Oxalis stricta</i>)	P

VINES AND BRAMBLES

COMMON NAME	SPECIES	GROWTH HABIT ²
Blackberry ⁴	(<i>Rubus</i> spp.)	P
Dewberry ⁴	(<i>Rubus</i> spp.)	P
Field bindweed	(<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>)	P
Greenbriar	(<i>Smilax</i> spp.)	P
Hedge bindweed	(<i>Calystegia sepium</i>)	A
Honeysuckle	(<i>Lonicera</i> spp.)	P
Kudzu ⁵	(<i>Pueraria lobata</i>)	P
Morningglory	(<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.)	A/P
Poison ivy	(<i>Rhus radicans</i>)	P

WEEDS CONTROLLED¹ (continued)

VINES AND BRAMBLES (continued)

COMMON NAME	SPECIES	GROWTH HABIT ²
Redvine	(<i>Brunnichia cirrhosa</i>)	P
Trumpet creeper ⁷	(<i>Campsis radicans</i>)	P
Virginia creeper ⁷	(<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>)	P
Wild buckwheat	(<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>)	P
Wild grape	(<i>Vitis</i> spp.)	P
Wild rose	(<i>Rosa</i> spp.)	P

BRUSH SPECIES

COMMON NAME	SPECIES	GROWTH HABIT ²
Alder	(<i>Alnus</i> sp.)	P
American beech	(<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>)	P
Ash	(<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.)	P
Bald cypress	(<i>Taxodium distichum</i>)	P
Bigleaf maple	(<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>)	P
Black locust ¹⁰	(<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)	P
Black gum	(<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	P
Boxelder	(<i>Acer negundo</i>)	P
Cherry	(<i>Prunus</i> spp.)	P
Chinaberry	(<i>Melia azedarach</i>)	P
Dogwood	(<i>Cornus</i> spp.)	P
Elm ¹¹	(<i>Ulmus</i> spp.)	P
Hawthorn	(<i>Crataegus</i> spp.)	P
Hickory	(<i>Carya</i> spp.)	P
Honeylocust ¹⁰	(<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>)	P
Maple	(<i>Acer</i> spp.)	P
Mulberry	(<i>Morus</i> spp.)	P
Oak	(<i>Quercus</i> spp.)	P
Persimmon	(<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>)	P
Pine ¹⁰	(<i>Pinus</i> spp.)	P
Poplar	(<i>Populus</i> spp.)	P
Privet	(<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>)	P
Red alder	(<i>Alnus rubra</i>)	P
Red maple	(<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	P
Russian olive	(<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>)	P
Sassafras	(<i>Sassafras albidum</i>)	P
Sourwood	(<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>)	P
Sweetgum	(<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)	P
Water willow	(<i>Justicia americana</i>)	P
Willow	(<i>Salix</i> spp.)	P
Yellow poplar	(<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	P

¹ The higher rates should be used where heavy or well-established infestations occur.

² Growth Habit. A = Annual, B = Biennial, P = Perennial

³ For best results early postemergence applications are required.

⁴ The degree of control is species dependent. Some *Rubus* species may not be completely controlled.

⁵ Use a minimum of 75 GPA. Control of established stands may require repeat applications.

⁶ **Control is species dependent. A tank mix with Pendulum® herbicide for preemergence control and/or a postemergence application of a labeled herbicide may be required.**

⁷ Require a minimum of 12.85 pounds Sahara® DG herbicide per acre.

⁸ For best results, tank mix with Oust® herbicide.

⁹ Control of established stands may require repeat applications.

¹⁰ Tank mix with glyphosate or triclopyr.

¹¹ Tank mix with with glyphosate.

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1108

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BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709


The Chemical Company