IMAZAPIC	GROUP 2	HERBICIDE

Propose

For Use on Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Land, Paved Surfaces, and Pasture and Rangeland.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**WT. BY %**
Ammonium salt of Imazapic: [(±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-methyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid]*	23.6%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	76.4%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

Contains 2 pounds of active ingredient as the free acid per 1 gallon.

*Equivalent to 22.2% (±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-methyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid

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 label booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC (S U)

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-169

EPA Est. No. DI 05905-IA-001; SC 39578-TX-001; MA 83411-MN-001; GH 70815-GA-002

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: 1 Gallon

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**. For general information on this product, contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at **1-800-858-7378**, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST, or at http://npic.orst.edu.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. void contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

Non-Target Organism Advisory Statement

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

Groundwater Advisory Statement

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

Surface Water Advisory Statement

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of imazapic from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

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 can be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **12 hours**.

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Non-crop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. See the definition on this label of non-crop sites.

DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

IMAZAPIC	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

Propose contains imazapic and is classified in the imidazolinone chemical class as a Group 2 herbicide, acetolactate synthase (ALS) or acetohydroxy acid synthase (AHAS) inhibitor. Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **Propose** and other Group 2 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 2 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Propose** or other Group 2 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider the below best practices for resistance management:

- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible, incorporate multiple weed-control practices including mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds must be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- To the extent possible, **DO NOT** allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program must consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. **DO NOT** use more than 1 application of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.

- Monitor treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Scout field(s) before and after application.
- Report lack of performance to Sharda USA LLC or their representative.

Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Contact your local sales representative, extension agent, or certified crop advisors to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of action for each target weed.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% of less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must apply with the release height specified by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 ft. above the ground or existing terrestrial vegetation unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 ft. above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of target weeds, applicators are required to sue a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure specified for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzle designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturers specifications for setting up nozzles. To reduce fine droplets, orient nozzles parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the application site and have minimal balance.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

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

Boomless Ground Applications: Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications: Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

NON-CROP AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) USES

PRODUCT INFORMATION

For weed control and/or turf height suppression, mix **Propose** with water and an adjuvant and spray it on specified noncropland areas including those that may be grazed or cut for hay, on Federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land, rangeland (refer to the **Rangeland Use Instructions** section), and pastures.

Propose can be Applied to the Following Non-Cropland Use Sites: Rights-Of-Way (Railroad, Utility, Pipeline, and Highway), Railroad Crossings, Utility Plant Sites, Petroleum Tank Farms, Pumping Installations, Non-Agricultural Fence Rows, Storage Areas, Non-Irrigation Ditch Banks, Prairie Sites, Airports, and Turf Areas (On Industrial, Golf Courses, Recreation, and Non-Residential Sites).

Propose can be used for weed control in order to release certain legumes, wildflowers, crown vetch, native prairiegrass, wheatgrass, "wildtype" common Kentucky bluegrass, smooth bromegrass, bahiagrass, bermudagrass, and other grasses.

For weed control during the establishment of native prairiegrass and other grasses, use **Propose** as described in the **REVEGETATION WITH PRAIRIEGRASSES AND OTHER FORAGE GRASSES** section.

Propose kills plants because the herbicide inhibits the activity of the enzyme acetohydroxy acid synthase (AHAS or ALS). Plant leaves, stems and roots readily absorb **Propose** and translocate it throughout the plant where it accumulates in the meristematic tissue. Treated plants stop growing soon afterwards. Chlorosis appears first in the newest leaves, and tissue death spreads from these points. It may require several days to several weeks for susceptible weeds to die. Knowing about the activity on the AHAS or ALS enzyme is important because some naturally occurring weed biotypes of labeled weeds may not be controlled by **Propose** or other herbicides with the same inhibiting mode of action. If resistant weed biotypes are present in the field, tank mix **Propose** and other herbicides with the same mode of action or apply sequentially with a registered herbicide with a different mode of action.

Soil moisture is critical for optimum **Propose** weed control. With adequate soil moisture, **Propose** will provide residual control of susceptible germinating weeds. Control of established weeds is dependent on the weed species and depth of the root system. **Propose** is rainfast within 1 hour after application.

Propose can be applied pre-emergence or post-emergence to control annual and perennial grasses, broadleaf weeds and vine species and provide control of labeled weeds which germinate in the treated area. Direct application of **Propose** to the foliage of certain brush species and ornamentals could lead to injury. The best weed control is achieved when **Propose** is applied as a post-emergence application, especially on perennial species. Since **Propose** must be taken up by the plant and translocated to the meristematic tissue before it becomes effective, weeds must be actively growing at the time of post-emergence applications. Include an adjuvant in all spray solutions (see the **SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS** section). Applications can be made as broadcast treatments with ground spray equipment or as spot treatments with backpack sprayers.

Even though **Propose** can be applied in the dormant or growing season, the weeds need to be actively growing for maximum control.

Propose can cause injury to desirable grass species if the application is made to grasses that are under stress due to disease, insect damage and/or other causes. Some yellowing of desirable grasses may occur after an application of **Propose** made during the growing season. This is dependent upon weather conditions and is usually short lived (2 - 4 weeks). **DO NOT** treat newly seeded or sprigged grass stands with **Propose** unless approved on this label (see the **REVEGETATION WITH PRAIRIEGRASSES AND OTHER FORAGE GRASSES** section) or authorized by Sharda USA LLC in a supplemental label.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply **Propose** to residential lawns.
- Desirable trees and ornamental plants can be injured if rinsate from spray equipment used to apply **Propose** is allowed to wash or move into contact with plant roots.
- **DO NOT** apply **Propose** to the inside of irrigation ditches.
- **Propose** can be applied to non-irrigation ditches and low-lying areas as long as the water has drained.

Restrictions - Weed Control, Native Grass Establishment, and Turf Growth, Suppression on Pastures, Rangeland, and Non-Crop Areas:

- **DO NOT** use **Propose** on food or feed crops except as specified on this or supplemental labeling provided by Sharda USA LLC.
- **DO NOT** cut treated area for hay within 7 days after application.
- **DO NOT** use organophosphate insecticides on newly seeded areas treated with **Propose** unless severe injury or loss of stand can be resisted.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae) of **Propose** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae) of **Propose** per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year when using reduced rates.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days.
- When tank mixing with other products, read and carefully follow all applicable use directions, precautions, restrictions, and limitations on the respective product labels. In interpreting the labels of tank mixed products, the most restrictive label limitations must apply.

Precautions - Weed Control, Native Grass Establishment, and Turf Growth, Suppression on Pastures, Rangeland, and Non-Crop Areas:

- When making new plantings of prairiegrass or wildflowers, carryover from persistent herbicides including sulfonylurea, imidazolinone, triazine, substituted urea, dinitroaniline, and other herbicides applied the previous year may result in compounded injury or death of desirable vegetation when treated with **Propose**.
- When making applications around desirable trees or ornamental plants, test small areas to determine the resistance of a particular species to soil and/or foliar applications of **Propose**. See section entitled **RESISTANCE OF TREES AND BRUSH TO PROPOSE**.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Ground Application

Make a broadcast application of **Propose** in a minimum of 2 gals. of spray per acre using ground application equipment. Calibrate the sprayer to deliver the specified spray volume and pressure at the spray boom height to ensure proper coverage of foliage and/or soil surface. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Adequate spray coverage of weed foliage post-emergence or soil surface pre-emergence is important for maximum weed control. A complete and even distribution of spray is necessary. Avoid overlaps when spraying. When applications are made using less than 10 gals. of spray mixture per acre, use special application equipment designed to make low volume applications. Use a spray pressure of 20 - 40 PSI.

Aerial Application

Use 2 or more gallons of spray mix 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. Refer to the section entitled **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** for additional precautions and restrictions. When making aerial applications, be especially careful to eliminate spray drift. Fixed wing aircraft and helicopters can be used to apply **Propose**. Ensure appropriate buffer zones are maintained when using fixed wing aircraft.

Spot Treatment Application

In preparing the spray solution, mix thoroughly in water 0.25% - 1.5% (0.3 - 1.9 oz./gal. solution) (0.005 - 0.03 lb. ae/gal. solution) **Propose** plus an adjuvant (see the **SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS** section). Use a methylated seed oil at 1% v/v as the spray adjuvant except when treating seedling prairiegrasses and wildflowers. When making spot applications, spray coverage must be sufficient to moisten the leaves but not to the point of runoff. Make sure the mixing container is opaque to sunlight or otherwise treated to shield for UV light. **Propose** breaks down when mixed with water and exposed to sunlight. Mixtures of **Propose** must be used within 2 days of being prepared to prevent breakdown of the a.i. and maintain maximum effectiveness. See section on desired species and **DO NOT** exceed the specified application rate per acre. Also see the sections entitled **WEEDS CONTROLLED** and **SPECIAL WEED CONTROL**.

All Applications

DO NOT apply during windy or dusty conditions unless applications are being made with a drift control agent and/or an enclosed shielded spray system. **DO NOT** apply if rainfall is threatening. Rainfall within 1 hour of an **Propose** application may reduce weed control. Uniformly apply specified rate and include a spray adjuvant (see the **SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS** section). A foam reducing agent can be added at the specified rate if needed. Aerial applications to target species growing under the canopy of trees and brush may not receive sufficient coverage for effective control. For Fall applications, delaying aerial application until trees and brush have dropped their leaves can improve coverage. See **SPECIAL WEED CONTROL** and **RESISTANCE OF TREES AND BRUSH TO PROPOSE** sections for additional details. Avoid overlapping sprays.

Immediately and thoroughly clean all spray equipment, as prolonged exposure of this product to uncoated steel (except stainless steel) surfaces can cause corrosion and failure of the exposed part.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Mixing with Water

Fill the spray tank at least one-half full of clean water. With the pump and agitator running, add the specified amount of **Propose** using a calibrated measuring device. Fill the tank with the remaining water adding the surfactant near the end of the filling process. Add an antifoaming product if it is needed. Maintain agitation while spraying.

Mixing with Other Herbicide(s)

Propose can be tank-mixed with other herbicide(s) if the use is not prohibited by the label of the other herbicide(s). Read each label carefully and follow all label instructions regarding use rates, application methods, timing, restrictions, precautions, and weeds controlled. The most restrictive label is the one that must be followed. **DO NOT** tank-mix **Propose** with any product that does not permit tank-mixing. **DO NOT** exceed specified label rates. Fill the spray tank at least one-half full of clean water. With the pump and agitator running, add the specified amount of **Propose** using a calibrated measuring device. Add the tank-mix herbicide, fill the tank with the remaining water adding the nonionic surfactant, organosilicate adjuvant or crop oil concentrate near the end of the filling

process. Add an antifoaming product if it is needed. Maintain agitation while spraying. When mixing **Propose** with other tank-mix partners, always follow the following mixing sequence: add wettable powders, dispersible granules, or other dry formulations first, emulsifiable concentrates next, then **Propose** next, and spray adjuvants next.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

To achieve control of weeds when **Propose** is applied post-emergence, a spray adjuvant must be added. Adjuvants vary in their contents and by selecting the correct adjuvant phytotoxicity to desirable vegetation can be reduced or eliminated. Use low phytotoxic adjuvants. Adjuvants containing high amounts of alcohols, paraffin-based petroleum oils and other compounds which can increase phytotoxicity must be avoided.

- **Methylated Seed Oils (MSO) or Vegetable Oil Concentrate:** The preferred spray adjuvant for use with **Propose** is a methylated vegetable-based seed oil concentrate containing 5% - 20% surfactant and the remainder methylated seed oil (MSO). For MSO, use a rate of 1.5 - 2 pints per acre. Best results are achieved when MSOs are applied with **Propose** in total spray volumes of 30 gals. per acre or less. The advantage of using the MSO decreases as the spray volume increases to higher volumes. If spray volumes above 30 gals. per acre are used, mix the MSO with **Propose** at a rate of 1% of the total spray volume. As an alternative, a non-ionic surfactant, as described below could be used when **Propose** is applied at spray volumes above 30 gals. per acre. MSOs have been shown to aid in the deposition and uptake of **Propose** in hard-to-control perennials, in weeds with waxy leaf surfaces and in weeds under stressed conditions. **DO NOT** use a MSO on newly emerged seedling prairiegrass or wildflowers as injury could occur.
- **Nonionic Surfactants (NIS):** Use a NIS at 0.25% v/v (i.e., 1 qt./100 gals.) or higher in the spray solution. For best results, use an NIS containing 60% surfactant in the formulated product and having a hydrophilic to lipophilic balance ratio (HLB) between 12 and 17. **DO NOT** use alcohols, fatty acids, oils, ethylene glycol, or diethylene glycol to meet these requirements. In bermudagrass pastures and hay meadows best results will be achieved if a NIS is used with **Propose**.
- **Silicone-Based Surfactants:** Use caution if a silicone-based surfactant is used. Although a silicone-based surfactant may allow greater spreading on the leaf surface when compared to a conventional NIS, it may dry too quickly and limit the herbicide's uptake into the plant, or at higher spray volumes it may result in greater spray "runoff" from the plant. Review the specific rate instructions on the manufacturer's label.
- **Fertilizer/Surfactant Blends:** Use of a nitrogen-based fertilizer in combination with the specified rate of a NIS or MSO has been shown to improve the uptake of **Propose** in plants with waxy leaf surfaces. A rate of 2 - 3 pts. per acre of fertilizers including 28% N, 32% N, 10-34-0, or ammonium sulfate in combination with the specified rates of NIS or MSO will aid in the burndown control with **Propose**. Injury to desired plant species and newly emerged seedling prairiegrass and wildflowers may also be increased with the use of a fertilizer in combination with **Propose**. Weed control will likely be poor if **Propose** is applied in combination with a fertilizer without a NIS or MSO. No additional spray adjuvant is required if the fertilizer is the spray carrier for **Propose**.

TANK MIXES

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.

For added control of late season annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in non-crop areas, tank-mix **Propose** with Pendulum® herbicide. **Propose** can be mixed with other herbicides for additional control in non-crop areas including Accord™, Roundup™ Pro, glyphosate, Arsenal® or Imazapyr 2SL herbicide, Sahara® DG or Mohave™ 70 EG herbicide, diuron, Campaign™, Finale™, Garlon™ 3A or Triclopyr 3SL, MSMA, Vanquish™, Oust™ (or SFM 75), Escort™ (or 60% Metsulfuron-methyl), Tordon™ (or Picloram 22K), or

other labeled products. To test for the compatibility of any other herbicides not listed with **Propose**, use a jar test. Mixing **Propose** with 2,4-D or other phenoxy-type herbicides could lead to reduced control of perennial grass weeds.

DO NOT tank mix **Propose** with organophosphate insecticides or use in the same year when using **Propose** on newly planted areas. Tank mix instructions for **Propose** use on bermudagrass pastures is found in the **DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN BERMUDAGRASS PASTURES AND HAY MEADOWS** section. When tank-mixing, always consult manufacturer's labeling for rates and weeds controlled. Always follow the more restrictive label when using **Propose** with a tank-mix partner.

FOR WEED CONTROL IN PASTURE AND RANGELAND

To control weeds in pasture and rangeland, apply a broadcast treatment of **Propose** at 2 - 12 fl. oz. per acre (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae). For spot treatments, use **Propose** at 0.25% - 1% solution with 1% methylated seed oil. Specific use directions are found below.

Rangeland Use Instructions

Apply **Propose** to rangeland for the control of undesirable (non-native, invasive, and noxious) plant species in order to:

1. Aid in the establishment of desirable rangeland plant species;
2. Aid in establishment of desirable rangeland vegetation after a fire;
3. Aid in the reduction of vegetation that would fuel a wildfire;
4. Aid in the release of existing desirable rangeland vegetation from the competitive pressure of undesirable plant species; and
5. Aid in habitat improvement for wildlife.

Protection of threatened and endangered plants is important when applying **Propose** to rangeland. Therefore, Federal agencies must follow NEPA regulations to ensure protection of threatened or endangered plants, State agencies must work with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the Service's designated State conservation agency to ensure protection of threatened or endangered plants, and other organizations or individuals must operate under Habitat Conservation Plan if threatened or endangered plants are known to be present on the land to be treated.

DO NOT apply **Propose** to rangeland until specific weeds appear. A single application of **Propose** can be used to control annual weeds including cheatgrass, downy brome and medusahead rye as long as it is used in conjunction with available IPM practices. For rangeland applications to control cheatgrass, medusahead, annual mustards, etc., apply **Propose** pre-emergence or early post-emergence prior to planting. For best results for cheatgrass control, make a late Summer or Fall application of **Propose** before cheatgrass emerges and prior to planting desirable species. **Propose** can be used in this same manner as a site preparation before planting sagebrush seedlings. If making an application of **Propose** in the Spring when planting a resistant grass species, use a rate of 2 - 4 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.06 lb. ae) per acre. Rates above 4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae) per acre may result in thinning or loss of stand, especially in seedling sideoats, blue grama or buffalograss. Perennial weeds like leafy spurge, Dalmatian toadflax, and Russian knapweed can be controlled in most cases with a single broadcast application of **Propose**. Spot treatments with **Propose** may be necessary to control any weeds not controlled by the broadcast application. Long term weed control in rangeland is best achieved when **Propose** is used in conjunction with land management practices that promote growth and sustainability of desired plant species.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN BERMUDAGRASS PASTURES AND HAY MEADOWS

For control of Winter and Summer annual and perennial grasses in bermudagrass pastures and hay meadows, use a post-emergence application of **Propose** at 4 - 12 fl. oz. (0.06 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre. Specific rate and timing instructions are provided below. Use of **Propose** is acceptable on common and coastal varieties of bermudagrass including, but not restricted to Tifton 44, 78, and 85,

Alicia, and Russell. It is possible that bermudagrass growth may be suppressed for 30 - 45 days depending on growth conditions after application. Be aware that Jiggs bermudagrass is more sensitive to **Propose** than other bermudagrass types. If these growth responses are not acceptable, **DO NOT** use **Propose** on bermudagrass.

Complete spray coverage is necessary to achieve the desired level of weed control. Be sure to use a sprayer that is calibrated to deliver the specified spray volume and pressure at the spray boom height to ensure complete coverage. Decreased weed control could result if boomless or flood type nozzles are used.

Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply to drought stressed bermudagrass.
- **DO NOT** apply during transitions from dormancy to full green-up.
- **DO NOT** apply to newly aerated fields for 30 days after aerations.
- **DO NOT** use for the establishment of sprigged or seeded bermudagrass.
- **DO NOT** use on World Feeder varieties of bermudagrass.

Spring Applications and Bermudagrass Resistance

Bermudagrass growth can be suppressed if **Propose** is applied before the bermudagrass has reached 100% green-up. If **Propose** is applied when the bermudagrass is in the transition from Winter dormancy to 100% green-up, green-up and growth will be delayed. Carefully inspect the new bermudagrass growth in the field to be sure all stolons have begun to grow. Application of **Propose** to a field that appears green, but where some to many stolons have not begun to grow, will still cause significant reductions in bermudagrass growth and development. It is important to delay application of **Propose** until 100% green-up has been achieved.

Rate instructions

Make a post-emergent application of **Propose** at 4 - 6 fl. oz. (0.06 - 0.09 lb. ae) per acre to control most annual and some perennial weeds in bermudagrass pastures and hay meadows. Use the lower rate against target weeds that are small and the higher rate against target weeds that are older, larger or have been cut multiple times. Specific rate instructions are given in the table below.

Post-Emergence Control of Summer Annual and Perennial Grass Weeds

When bermudagrass has reached complete green-up and target weeds are at the growth stage desired, apply **Propose** according to the rates and growth stages in the table below. Bermudagrass green-up and subsequent growth will be delayed if **Propose** is applied too early during the transition between dormancy and full green-up. Some bermudagrass yellowing and stolon internode shortening can occur with specified rates of **Propose**. Bermudagrass recovery will be shortened if **Propose** is applied with a nitrogen fertilizer (32-0-0 or 28-0-0) used as the spray carrier.

After complete bermudagrass green-up, apply **Propose** post-emergence at 4 - 6 fl. oz. (0.06 - 0.09 lb. ae) per acre for control of Summer annual grasses (2- to 4-leaf stage). Use higher rates of 6 - 8 fl. oz. (0.09 - 0.13 lb. ae) per acre when target weeds are at or above the boot stage. Always use a surfactant with **Propose** except when the spray carrier is liquid fertilizer. Some pre-emergence control of some annual grasses will be obtained when **Propose** is applied post-emergence to target weeds.

Summer perennial grasses are controlled when **Propose** is applied after complete bermudagrass green-up at the rate of 6 - 12 fl. oz. (0.09 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre. If higher rates are necessary to control target weeds, make a Fall application of **Propose** before a killing frost occurs. If a Fall application is planned and the bermudagrass is cut for hay, be sure the target weeds have adequate regrowth before making an application of **Propose**. Always use a surfactant with **Propose** except when the spray carrier is liquid fertilizer.

Propose Rates for Post-Emergent Summer Annual Grass Control*		
Common Name (Scientific Name)	**Weed Height (Inches)****	**Rate per Acre**
Barnyardgrass *(Echinochloa crus-galli)*	<4	4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae)
	>4	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)
Crabgrass, Large *(Digitaria sanguinalis)*	<4	4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae)
	>4	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)
Crabgrass, Smooth *(Digitaria ischaemum)*	<4	4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae)
	>4	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)
Crabgrass, Southern *(Digitaria ciliaris)*	<4	4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae)
	>4	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)
Foxtail, Giant *(Setaria faberi)*	–	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)
Foxtail, Green *(Setaria viridis)*	<4	4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae)
	>4	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)
Foxtail, Yellow *(Setaria glauca)*	<4	4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae)
	>4	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)
Jewgrass, Annual *(Microstegium vimineum)*	<4	4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae)
	>4	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)
Panicum, Fall *(Panicum dichotomiflorum)*	–	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)
Panicum, Texas *(Panicum texanum)*	–	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)
Sandbur *(Cenchrus* spp.*)*	<4	4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae)
	>4	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)
Signalgrass, Broadleaf *(Brachiaria platyphylla)*	<4	4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae)
	>4	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)

*Be sure bermudagrass has completely greened up as an application of **Propose** could delay green-up and subsequent growth if application is made too early before full green-up. If delayed green-up will be an issue, **DO NOT** apply **Propose**.

**Use the higher rate when the Summer annual grasses are older, larger, or have been subjected to multiple cuttings.

(continued)

Propose Rates for Post-Emergent Summer Perennial Grass Control*		
Common Name (Scientific Name)	**Weed Height (Inches)****	**Rate per Acre**
Bahiagrass *(Paspalum notatum)*	4 - 8	6 - 8 fl. oz. (0.09 - 0.13 lb. ae)
Dallisgrass[1] *(Paspalum dilatatum)*	4 - 8	8 - 12 fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.19 lb. ae)
Johnsongrass *(Sorghum halepense)*	18 - 24	8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae)
	>24	12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae)
Nutsedge *(Cyperus* spp.*)*	<4	4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae)
	>4	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)
Smutgrass[1] *(Sporobolus indicus)*	4 - 8	8 - 12 fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.19 lb. ae)
Vaseygrass *(Paspalum urvillei)*	4 - 8	6 - 8 fl. oz. (0.09 - 0.13 lb. ae)

*Be sure bermudagrass has completely greened up as an application of **Propose** could delay green-up and subsequent growth if application is made too early before full green-up. If delayed green-up will be an issue, **DO NOT** apply **Propose**.

**Use the higher rate when the Summer annual grasses are older, larger, or have been subjected to multiple cuttings.

[1]Suppression.

Post-Emergent Control of Winter Annual and Perennial Grass Weeds

When bermudagrass is dormant, make a post-emergent application of **Propose** at a rate of 6 - 12 fl. oz. (0.09 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre. Be sure there is no green tissue at the root crown or on stolons because an application of **Propose** to green tissue may delay bermudagrass green-up and subsequent growth. In the deep south where mild Winters often occur, bermudagrass may not go completely dormant. Consequently, avoid making an application of **Propose** if delayed green-up will be an issue. Control of larger Winter annual and cool season perennial grasses will be improved if **Propose** is applied with Roundup Ultra™ or glyphosate equivalent. Always use a surfactant with **Propose** except when the spray carrier is liquid fertilizer.

Propose Rates for Post-Emergent Winter Annual and Cool Season Perennial Grass Control		
Common Name (Scientific Name)	**Weed Height (Inches)**	**Rate per Acre**
Barley, Little *(Hordeum pusillum)*	<6	4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae)
	>6	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)
Fescue, Tall *(Festuca arundinacea)*	–	12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae)
Oats, Wild *(Avena fatua)*	<6	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)
	>6	10 fl. oz. (0.16 lb. ae)

(continued)

Propose Rates for Post-Emergent Winter Annual and Cool Season Perennial Grass Control *(continued)*		
Common Name (Scientific Name)	**Weed Height (Inches)**	**Rate per Acre**
Ryegrass, Annual* *(Lolium multiflorum)*	<6	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)
	>6	10 fl. oz. (0.16 lb. ae)
*Because AHAS and ALS resistant annual ryegrass occurs throughout the southeast, tank mix Roundup Ultra or glyphosate equivalent with **Propose** when making applications to control annual ryegrass.		

Spray Adjuvants

To promote the growth and recovery of bermudagrass, add 10 - 20 gals. per acre of liquid fertilizer (32-0-0 or 28-0-0) as the spray carrier with **Propose**. **DO NOT** add additional spray adjuvant when liquid fertilizer is used as the spray carrier. For additional spray adjuvant directions, refer to the **SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS** section. **DO NOT** use crop oil concentrates (COC) as a spray adjuvant with **Propose**.

Tank Mixtures

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.

Propose can be tank mixed with a number of broadleaf herbicides for broadleaf weed control. **Propose** can be tank mixed with Weedmaster®, Grazon™, Triclopyr 4E (or Remedy™), Redeem™, 60% Metsulfuron-methyl (or Ally™), 2-4,D, and Roundup Ultra or glyphosate equivalent. Applications with tank mixes of 2,4-D that exceed 1 lb. a.i. per acre and applications with tank mixes of triclopyr amine, including Triclopyr 3SL, that exceed 1.5 lbs. a.i. per acre can reduce efficacy on target grass weed species.

FOR USE ON FEDERAL CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) LAND

Use **Propose** at rates up to 12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae) per acre per year for control of weeds on Federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land. Specific instructions for each intended use can be found elsewhere in this label. Minimum plant-back intervals vary with the rates of **Propose** used. See the minimum plant-back intervals provided below.

Rotational Crop Restrictions

The following rotational crops can be planted after applying **Propose**. Planting rotational crops earlier than the specified interval may result in crop injury.

Rotational Crops	Propose Use Rate per Acre		
	≤4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae)	5 - 8 fl. oz. (0.08 - 0.13 lb. ae)	9 - 12 fl. oz. (0.14 - 0.19 lb. ae)
	Minimum Plant-Back Interval (After Propose Application)		
Bahiagrass, CLEARFIELD® Corn Hybrids, Peanuts, Rye, and Wheat	12 Months	12 Months	12 Months
Snapbeans, Southern Peas, Soybeans, and Tobacco	12 Months	14 Months	18 Months
Barley, Cotton*, Grain Sorghum, and Oats	18 Months	22 Months	24 Months
Field Corn** and All crops not otherwise listed or included for use on this label.	26 Months	30 Months	36 Months
Canola**, Potatoes**, Red Table Beets**, and Sugar Beets**	40 Months	44 Months	48 Months

*__For Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas only:__ In these states, cotton can be planted 18 - 24 months after **Propose** application unless drought conditions develop in the year of application. If less than 15" of rainfall or irrigation are received from the time of **Propose** application and November 1st of the same year, **DO NOT** rotate to cotton at 18 - 24 months after application. If such drought conditions develop, wait to plant cotton until 26, 30, and 40 months after **Propose** application at the rates provided in the above table.

**A field bioassay of the intended rotational crop must be completed for these selected crops and for all other crops not otherwise listed or included on this label after the minimum plant back interval has elapsed. The field bioassay consists of planting a test strip across the previously treated field and grown to maturity. Be sure the test strip is planted in low areas as well as high spots and on different soil types and soil pH levels across the field. The intended rotational crop may planted the following year if there is no crop injury in the test strip.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of **Propose**; therefore, plant-back crop injury is always possible even when label rates and use directions are followed. If crop injury is a concern after using **Propose**, then a field bioassay with the desired crop prior to planting.

FOR FOLIAR AND SEEDHEAD SUPPRESSION OF BAHIAGRASS, COOL SEASON GRASSES, AND SUPPRESSION OF SOME ANNUAL WEEDS

Bahiagrass

In unimproved areas, apply **Propose** at 2 - 6 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.09 lb. ae) per acre to suppress growth and seedhead development in bahiagrass. For best results, apply **Propose** after green-up. Use the lower rate of 2 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. ae) per acre in North and South Carolina because higher rates may result in turf thinning. Temporary turf discoloration may occur depending on the rate of **Propose** used as well as other factors including surfactant type and environmental conditions. Severe injury may occur if **Propose** is applied to turf under any type of stress. If applied before mowing, remember that new growth will be suppressed so adjust the mower height to leave adequate existing foliage. If applied after mowing, adjust the mower to leave existing foliage or wait for re-growth before making the application. **DO NOT** use a methylated seed oil adjuvant with **Propose**.

Propose Rate	Phytotoxicity	Length of Suppression
2 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. ae)	None to low	Partial to season long
3 - 6 fl. oz. (0.05 - 0.09 lb. ae)	Low to moderate	Season long

Use 8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae) of **Propose** for control of Winter annual weeds. Make the application when weeds are actively growing but while the bahiagrass is still dormant. A subsequent application of **Propose** at 3 - 4 fl. oz. (0.05 - 0.06 lb. ae) per acre can be made in the Spring after bahiagrass green-up for the suppression of seedheads and foliage.

Cool Season Grasses - KY31 Tall Fescue and "Wildtype Common" Kentucky Bluegrass

For foliar and seedhead suppression of these cool season grasses, apply **Propose** at 2 - 4 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. - 0.06 lb. ae) per acre. **DO NOT** use a methylated seed oil adjuvant with **Propose** on these grasses. Use of an adjuvant with the lower rate will enhance performance; however use of a surfactant with the higher rate (4 fl. oz.) could cause excessive injury or mortality of tall fescue. Application of **Propose** to turf types of tall fescue and Kentucky bluegrass could result in severe injury or stand loss.

Wheatgrass

Propose can be applied for foliar and seedhead suppression of crested wheatgrass and intermediate wheatgrass. Use 6 - 10 fl. oz. (0.09 - 0.16 lb. ae) per acre for crested wheatgrass and 6 - 12 fl. oz. (0.09 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre for intermediate wheatgrass. Although other wheatgrass species may be suppressed, it is best to determine effectiveness by first applying **Propose** to a limited area. Use of 2,4-D or products containing 2,4-D in a tank-mix with **Propose** may decrease the desired effectiveness. The potential of turf injury may be reduced when **Propose** is tank mixed with Garlon 3A (Triclopyr 3SL or Triclopyr 4EC), Tordon (Picloram 22K), Transline™, and Vanquish. Severe injury may occur if **Propose** is applied to turf under stress.

FOR THE CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN BERMUDAGRASS NOT BEING GROWN FOR FORAGE OR HAY

Propose will control Summer and Winter annual weeds as well as some perennial weeds in bermudagrass turf found along roadsides, utility rights-of-way, railroad crossings, at airports, in non-irrigation ditches. Resistance to **Propose** varies with different bermudagrass types. Therefore, some foliar, stolon and seedhead suppression may occur depending on turf type, application timing and herbicide rate. When applying **Propose** to bermudagrass turf it is important to:

1. Make application only after full bermudagrass green-up otherwise a delay in green-up may occur.
2. Add a surfactant.
3. **DO NOT** apply to bermudagrass under stress.
4. Allow time for bermudagrass foliage re-growth after mowing before making an application because some internode suppression (from simultaneously mow/spray operations) may prevent bermudagrass from quickly recovering from mowing.

Winter Annual Weed Control

Make application prior to Winter weed germination or while Winter weeds are actively growing. Use **Propose** at 4 - 12 fl. oz. (0.06 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre. A delay in bermudagrass green-up can occur if **Propose** is applied too early in the Spring.

Summer Annual Weeds

For best results, make application pre-emergence or early post-emergence before weeds have reached a height of 6". Use **Propose** at 4 - 12 fl. oz. (0.06 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre. Control of larger weeds may be possible depending on growing conditions, species susceptibility, adjuvant selection and tank-mix partner.

Perennial Weeds

Use **Propose** at 8 - 12 fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre post-emergence after weeds are large enough for herbicide uptake. For control of a specific weed species, see the **SPECIAL WEED CONTROL** section. Increased control of perennial weeds can achieved by tank mixing **Propose** with Accord or Roundup Pro.

Bahiagrass Control

Make a post-emergence application of **Propose** at 8 - 12 fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre. For control of a specific weed species, see the **SPECIAL WEED CONTROL** part of the label. Increased control of perennial weeds can achieved by tank mixing **Propose** with Accord or Roundup Pro.

PROPOSE RATES AND TIMINGS FOR SPECIFIC BERMUDAGRASS TYPES WITH REGARD TO WEED CONTROL AND TURF RESISTANCE

Common Bermudagrass

Common bermudagrass is very resistant to **Propose**. The weed control spectrum can be improved with tank-mixes of **Propose** with Roundup Pro, Accord, or glyphosate; however, these tank-mixes may also increase turf phytotoxicity by causing stolen internode shortening and seedhead suppression for the first 8 weeks after application.

Established Coastal Bermudagrass

The use of 2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre of **Propose** on coastal bermudagrass will control labeled weeds and provide foliar and seedhead suppression. **DO NOT** use **Propose** on World Feeder varieties of bermudagrass. Activity of **Propose** increases as the rate increases. Beware that applying a tank-mix combination of **Propose** and Roundup Pro, Accord, or glyphosate on coastal bermudagrass may result in death or excessive injury.

Turf Type Bermudagrass

Resistance to **Propose** varies in turf type bermudagrass varieties. At rates of 2 - 6 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.09 lb. ae) per acre, **Propose** will provide some annual weed control and foliar and seedhead suppression. Application of **Propose** at rates above 6 fl. oz. per acre could result in excessive injury or death.

FOR THE CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN UNIMPROVED CENTIPEDE GRASS

To control annual broadleaf and grass weeds in unimproved centipede grass, apply **Propose** at 4 - 8 fl. oz. (0.06 - 0.13 lb. ae) per acre with a surfactant. Make the application after the centipede grass has reached full green-up and **DO NOT** apply to grass that is under stress. Be sure to allow time for centipede grass foliage regrowth after mowing before making an application because some internode suppression (from simultaneously mow/spray operations) may prevent the centipede grass from quickly recovering from mowing.

FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN SMOOTH BROMEGRASS, WILDTYPE COMMON KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS AND WHEATGRASSES

Smooth Bromegrass and “Wildtype” Common Kentucky Bluegrass

For control of labeled grass and broadleaf weeds as well as growth suppression (refer to the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** and **SPECIAL WEED CONTROL** sections), apply **Propose** at 4 - 8 fl. oz. (0.06 - 0.13 lb. ae) per acre in the Spring after these grasses have reached 100% green-up. A delay in green-up may occur if application is made before full green-up. Higher rates of 8 - 12 fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre can be applied in the Spring; however, excessive growth suppression can result. A Fall application

of **Propose** at 8 - 12 fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre can be made to control perennial weeds (see the **SPECIAL WEED CONTROL** section). Treatment of smooth bromegrass with **Propose** may result in foliar height and seedhead suppression.

Wheatgrass

For control of labeled grass and broadleaf weeds apply **Propose** at 4 - 12 fl. oz. (0.06 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre. Foliar height and seedheads may be suppressed when wheatgrass is treated with **Propose**.

FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN FORAGE LEGUMES INCLUDING CROWN VETCH

Newly Seeded Crown Vetch

To aid in stand establishment and reduce weed competition, apply **Propose** at 4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae) per acre to newly seeded beds.

Established Crown Vetch in Non-Cropland Areas

For control of labeled grass and broadleaf weeds (see the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** and **SPECIAL WEED CONTROL** sections for specific rates), apply **Propose** at 8 - 12 fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre to established crown vetch beds. Depending on time of application, some internode shortening and minor tip chlorosis may occur after application of **Propose**.

To avoid potential injury, apply **Propose** during Winter dormancy or in the early Spring. If applied after May, **Propose** may cause increased injury or defoliation of crown vetch. Injury will be increased if a surfactant including a crop oil concentrate or d-Limonene based product is used. If applied during the Fall when crown vetch is actively growing, **Propose** may cause severe injury or stand loss.

FOR USE IN REVEGETATION WITH PRAIRIEGRASSES AND OTHER FORAGE GRASSES

Propose controls many annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds when applied at 2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre in newly established and existing stands of prairiegrasses (see below for details and resistant species) grown in such areas as pasture, rangeland (refer to the **Rangeland Use Instructions** section), Federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land and noncropland areas including roadsides, industrial sites, prairie restoration sites, drainage ditch bank and other similar locations. Note that some local ecotypes or varieties of prairiegrasses may be suppressed by **Propose**. Poor stands may also result from other factors including poor soil, cool temperatures, poor seedling vigor, excessive moisture, dry weather after emergence and others. Herbicide residue, poor soils and other stress factors can also lead to poor seedling vigor, increased injury, and possible mortality. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Sharda USA LLC cannot be held responsible for such unforeseen factors. If resistance is not known, be sure to try **Propose** on a small area first. **Propose** reduces weed competition and allows grass seedlings to become established. Perennial noxious weeds in established grass stands may also be controlled with **Propose** if the application is made post-emergence as a foliar treatment.

Important Considerations:

- Always add an adjuvant with **Propose**.
- On established grass stands, use a methylated seed oil.
- Use a nonionic surfactant on newly emerged seedling grasses.
- Use of a liquid fertilizer as a carrier will reduce grass resistance and must not be used on newly emerged seedling grasses.

Stand Establishment

Since newly emerged grasses can be sensitive to **Propose** and/or the adjuvant used, best results in establishing mixed grass stands are attained when the application is made at planting before grass seedlings emerge. If grasses have started to emerge, the application of **Propose** must be delayed until the grasses have reached the 5-leaf stage. Use only a nonionic surfactant or silicone-based surfactant with **Propose** on seedling grasses. **DO NOT** use a methylated seed oil at this timing as some injury could result. Annual weeds are controlled by **Propose** applied either pre-emergence or early post-emergence (see the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section for maximum height of weeds for control). Rates and timing are discussed in the section below. Some stand thinning may result from a post-emergence application of **Propose** because seedling grasses have varying resistance to spray adjuvants. If the seedling grasses have reached the 5-leaf stage, they are more resistant to different spray adjuvants. Herbicide-carry-over can be a problem if grasses are planted into a field that was row cropped the previous year (see the **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** section).

Rates and Control

Propose will provide control and/or suppression of many annual grass and broadleaf weeds. Apply 2 - 6 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.09 lb. ae) per acre for annual weed control in fields cropped the previous year and/or fields where grass/forb mixtures are planted. In dry climates of the northernmost United States and for late season plantings into clean seedbeds, use lower rates. Use **Propose** as low as 2 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. ae) per acre when soil pH is greater than 7, there is a low CEC (cation exchange capacity), or in a course texture soil with low clay or organic matter content. Use higher rates when there is high organic matter, high rainfall, heavy weed infestation and heavy plant residue and a long growing season (southern portions of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Ohio, etc.). When controlling giant ragweed, or providing control/suppression of perennial weeds, use **Propose** at 8 - 12 fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre. These high rates may, however, result in stunting or stand thinning. The length and amount of suppression will be related to soil type, environmental conditions, weed pressure, and chemical residue. Additional details are provided below for specific grass timings and resistances.

Established Stands

Application of **Propose** as an early post-emergence treatment to annual grasses and broadleaf weeds will provide the best results. See the **SPECIAL WEED CONTROL** section for instructions for control of perennial weeds. Some foliar and/or seedhead height suppression may result in established grass stands when the high rates of **Propose** are used. This is especially likely when there is few weeds, little rainfall, light soils, and short growing seasons. Reserve lower rates for use on light weed infestations or when desirable wildflowers and legumes, including crown vetch, are mixed in the grass stands (the **WILDFLOWER ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE** section provides rate resistance information). Higher rates will broaden and lengthen the spectrum of weeds controlled.

Buffalograss

In newly sprigged buffalograss, apply **Propose** at 2 - 4 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.06 lb. ae) per acre for control or suppression of labeled weeds and to aid in stand establishment. Make the application immediately after planting to new growth or seedlings. Severe injury or death may occur when **Propose** is applied to new growth and small seedlings. It is best to wait to apply **Propose** to newly emerged buffalograss until the grass has at least 5 true-leaves. It is also important to use only a nonionic or silicone-based surfactant and not to use a methylated seed oil. In established stands, apply **Propose** at 2 - 8 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.13 lb. ae) per acre. The higher rates may result in some turf discoloration and stunting. An application of **Propose** to dormant buffalograss will control Winter annual weeds. Note that some buffalograss types may show different resistance to **Propose**. Turf type buffalograss, for instance, may show a different resistance to **Propose** than the wild type buffalograss. Some turf types may resist low rates of **Propose** applied at seeding. The seed dealer will provide details.

Sideoats and Blue Grama

DO NOT apply **Propose** to monoculture stands of sideoats and blue grama if stand thinning or stand loss cannot be resisted. Once new seedlings of sideoats and blue grama have emerged and reached the 5-leaf stage, an application of **Propose** at 2 - 4 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.06 lb. ae) per acre plus an adjuvant will aid in stand establishment. Stand thinning may occur if **Propose** is applied at 4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae) per acre with methylated seed oil as the adjuvant. Satisfactory weed control in early Summer plantings of sideoats and blue grama may result when lower rates of **Propose** are used, especially in the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Nebraska, and other states where growing degree days are short. Although sideoats and blue grama have shown resistance to **Propose** at 2 - 4 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.06 lb. ae) per acre when applied pre-emergence at planting, some stand thinning may occur. In established stands of sideoats and blue grama, apply **Propose** at 4 - 10 fl. oz. (0.06 - 0.16 lb. ae) per acre. **Propose** can be applied up to 12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae) per acre; however, depending on soil type, variety, environmental conditions, surfactant choice, etc., this may result in foliar and/or seedhead suppression, or in the injury of the sideoats or blue grama.

Switchgrass *(Panicum virgatum)*

DO NOT use **Propose** for the establishment of pure switchgrass stands as severe injury or death can result. It can, however, be applied at 2 - 4 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.06 lb. ae) per acre if switchgrass is planted in a mixed stand with resistant species. Even then, some stand thinning or loss of stand may result. If reclaiming a mature switchgrass stand from certain perennial weeds like tall fescue, leafy spurge and Johnsongrass, etc., use **Propose** at rates of 10 - 12 fl. oz. (0.16 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre. Beware, however, that severe stunting and injury will occur. **DO NOT** apply **Propose** to switchgrass if severe injury cannot be resisted.

Eastern Gamagrass

Apply **Propose** at 2 - 6 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.09 lb. ae) per acre at planting prior to eastern gamagrass emergence only if some stand thinning or loss can be resisted. Stand thinning and stunting will most likely result. Stand mortality could result if there are adverse conditions, poor soils or added stress to the eastern gamagrass. On established eastern gamagrass, apply **Propose** at 2 - 8 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.13 lb. ae) per acre while the eastern gamagrass is dormant. Injury in the form of stunting will occur as the rate of **Propose** is increased. If applied during or after green-up, **Propose** may result in foliar and/or seedhead suppression and possible mortality of weak plants.

Big Bluestem, Little Bluestem, and Indiangrass

To control labeled weeds in these grasses at planting, or any time thereafter (including emerged seedings and dormant or actively growing perennial stands), **Propose** can be applied at the rate of 2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre. See the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section for the desired rate. Use lower rates in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Nebraska. Use higher rates in areas of where there is more rainfall and a longer growing season.

Tall Fescue Control

Tall fescue can be controlled in established stands of, or in seed bed preparations for, big bluestem, little bluestem, and Indiangrass when **Propose** is applied at 12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae) per acre in combination with methylated seed oil at 2 pts. per acre. Control may be aided with the addition of nitrogen fertilizer (see the **SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS** section). Best results will be obtained if the tall fescue is actively growing. Application to tall fescue after it has reached the boot stage or Summer dormancy will result in poor control. Tank-mix combinations with **Propose** could result in improved control of existing tall fescue as well as new germinating seedlings. Best results will result from a Fall application of **Propose** at 6 - 12 fl. oz. (0.09 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre plus Accord or Roundup Pro.

To control older, more mature fescue stands in the Spring, use **Propose** at the higher end of the 6 - 12 fl. oz. (0.09 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre rate range plus a tank-mix with Accord or Roundup Pro. If planting forbs, use the lower end of the 6 - 12 fl. oz. (0.09 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre rate range of **Propose** plus a tank-mix with a glyphosate product. If **Propose** is used at 8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae) per acre with a glyphosate product in the Fall, apply only 4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae) of **Propose** per acre in the Spring at planting for annual weed and seedling fescue control. Where permitted, burning the fescue stand the following Spring prior to green-up can help provide a better seedbed for planting and aid in control of seedling tall fescue. Several Summer mowings of the fescue will weaken the root system and make the fescue more susceptible to herbicides. At least 10" of fescue re-growth is necessary following the last mowing before applying either the **Propose** or glyphosate products. Both require adequate foliage present for uptake and maximum control.

Resistant Grass Species[1]

Prairiegrass	Propose Rate per Acre**	
Common Name (Scientific Name)	**New Seeding**	**Established**
Bluegrass, Kentucky *(Poa pratensis)*	–	2 - 12*** fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)
Bluegrass, Sandberg's *(Poa sandbergii)*	–	2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)
Bluestem, Big *(Andropogon gerardii)*	2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)	2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)
Bluestem, Bushy *(Andropogon glomeratus)*	–[2]	2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)
Bluestem, King Ranch *(Bothriochloa ischaemum)*	–	2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)
Bluestem, Little *(Schizachyrium scoparium)*	2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)	2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)
Bluestem, Silver Beard *(Bothriochloa saccharoides)*	–	2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)
Bromegrass, Smooth *(Bromus inermis)*	–	2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)
Broomsedge *(Andropogon virginicus)*	–	2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)
Buffalograss *(Buchloe dactyloides)*	2 - 4 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.06 lb. ae)	2 - 8 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.13 lb. ae)
Fingergrass, Rhodes grass *(Chloris* spp.*)*	–	2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)
Gamagrass, Eastern *(Tripsacum dactyloides)*	2 - 6* fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.09 lb. ae)	2 - 8 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.13 lb. ae)
Grama, Blue *(Bouteloua gracilis)*	2 - 8* fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.13 lb. ae)	2 - 8 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.13 lb. ae)
Grama, Sideoats *(Bouteloua curtipendula)*	2 - 8* fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.13 lb. ae)	2 - 8 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.13 lb. ae)

[1]See individual grass sections for application timing.

[2]Resistance unknown.

***Propose** pre-emergence applications to newly seeded sideoats, blue grama, and Eastern gamagrass may result in thinning or loss of stand.

**High rates may result in stunting and growth suppression.

***Some bluegrass varieties are sensitive to **Propose**. Drought can delay recovery and may result in overgrazing of treated area.

(continued)

Resistant Grass Species[1] *(continued)*

Prairiegrass	Propose Rate per Acre**	
Common Name (Scientific Name)	**New Seeding**	**Established**
Indiangrass *(Sorghastrum nutans)*	2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)	2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)
Needle-and-thread *(Stipa comata)*	–	2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)
Needlegrass *(Stipa* spp.*)*	–	2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)
Sandreed, Prairie *(Calamovilfa longifolia)*	–	2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)
Squirreltail, Bottlebrush *(Sitanion hystrix)*	–	2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)
Threeawn, Kearny (Plains) *(Aristida longespica)*	–	2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)
Threeawn, Prairie *(Aristida oligantha)*	–	2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)
Wheatgrasses *(Agropyron* spp.*)*	–	2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)
Wild Ryegrass, Russian *(Elymus junceus)*	2 - 6** fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)	2 - 12 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.19 lb. ae)

[1]See individual grass sections for application timing.

**High rates may result in stunting and growth suppression.

Resistance of Established Grasses to 8 - 12 fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.19 lb. ae) of Propose applied in the Fall

Grass Species*	Resistant	Suppressed**	Not Resistant	Resistance Unknown
Bermudagrass	X			
Bluegrass, Kentucky		X		
Bluegrass, Sandberg's	X			
Bluestem, Big	X			
Bluestem, Bushy	X			
Bluestem, King Ranch	X			
Bluestem, Little	X			
Bluestem, Silver Beard	X			
Brome, Downey			X	

*Species with an X in more than one column means resistance will vary depending on variety, use rate, and environmental conditions.

**Suppression may be expressed as reduction in number of seedheads, seedhead height suppression or foliage height reduction, however, full recovery of the grass can be expected.

(continued)

Resistance of Established Grasses to 8 - 12 fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.19 lb. ae) of Propose applied in the Fall *(continued)*

Grass Species*	Resistant	Suppressed**	Not Resistant	Resistance Unknown
Bromegrass, Meadow		X	X	
Bromegrass, Smooth		X		
Broomsedge	X			
Buffalograss	X	X		
Canarygrass, Reed		X	X	
Cheatgrass			X	
Cordgrass, Prairie		X		
Creeping Foxtail, Garrison				X
Dropseed, Prairie				X
Fescue, Idaho	X			
Fescue, Tall			X	
Gamagrass, Eastern		X		
Grama, Blue	X	X		
Grama, Sideoats	X	X		
Indiangrass	X			
Medusahead			X	
Needle-and-thread	X			
Needlegrass, Green	X			
Orchardgrass		X		
Quackgrass		X		
Redtop		X	X	
Rhodes Grass/Fingergrass	X			
Ryegrass, Annual or Italian			X	
Ryegrass, Perennial		X	X	

*Species with an X in more than one column means resistance will vary depending on variety, use rate, and environmental conditions.

**Suppression may be expressed as reduction in number of seedheads, seedhead height suppression or foliage height reduction, however, full recovery of the grass can be expected.

(continued)

Resistance of Established Grasses to 8 - 12 fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.19 lb. ae) of Propose applied in the Fall *(continued)*

Grass Species*	Resistant	Suppressed**	Not Resistant	Resistance Unknown
Sandreed, Prairie	X			
Squirreltail, Bottlebrush	X			
Switchgrass		X	X	
Threeawn, Prairie	X			
Timothy			X	
Wheatgrass, Bluebunch	X	X		
Wheatgrass, Crested	X	X		
Wheatgrass, Intermediate	X	X		
Wheatgrass, Pubescent	X	X		
Wheatgrass, Siberian	X			
Wheatgrass, Slender	X	X		
Wheatgrass, Streambank	X	X		
Wheatgrass, Western	X	X		
Wild Ryegrass, Basin	X			
Wild Ryegrass, Canada		X		
Wild Ryegrass, Russian	X			
Wild Ryegrass, Virginia		X		

*Species with an X in more than one column means resistance will vary depending on variety, use rate, and environmental conditions.

**Suppression may be expressed as reduction in number of seedheads, seedhead height suppression or foliage height reduction, however, full recovery of the grass can be expected.

WILDFLOWER ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Resistance among wildflowers to **Propose** varies considerably because there are so many different genotypes, ecotypes and varieties and susceptibilities depending on soil types and environmental conditions. **DO NOT** use **Propose** unless some stand thinning or mortality of wildflowers can be resisted. The least amount of injury to resistant species from a pre-emergence application of **Propose** will result from the low rate of 2 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. ae) per acre. Because the use of **Propose** applied post-emergence can result in injury or death of some wildflower genotypes, use only as a last resort when the wildflower stand is threatened by weed competition. Certain spray adjuvants used with **Propose** can also increase injury and stand loss in wildflowers. Most legumes listed in the resistance table are resistant to **Propose** at 4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae) per acre, however some stand thinning can occur. The specifications given in the tables below are for mixed grass/wildflower stands. Use on a monoculture stand could result in poor control and plant injury. Test a small area of the monoculture stand for injury before applying **Propose** to a larger area of a monoculture stand.

For Prairiegrass/Wildflower Mixtures

If wildflower injury (stand thinning, height suppression, etc.) can be resisted, apply **Propose** at the rate specified to achieve the weed control desired. **DO NOT** exceed the resistance rate given in the table below. Pre-emergence applications of **Propose** can reduce or eliminate wildflower injury. To minimize injury to resistant species, apply **Propose** at 2 - 4 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.06 lb. ae) per acre. In low rainfall areas and areas where conditions are cool and dry, use the 2 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. ae) per acre rate of **Propose**. If a post-emergence application of **Propose** is to be made to established prairiegrass/wildflower mixtures, use the lowest rates allowed to achieve the weed control desired (see the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section). Post-emergence application can result in stand thinning or death due to the great variation in seed sources, varieties, and genotypes of wildflowers. Test a small area to determine resistance before making a full application to a large area. The rates listed below are for those species in which acceptable resistance has been confirmed on the varieties/genotypes being treated.

Increased wildflower injury can result from an application of **Propose** in conjunction with an organophosphate insecticide.

Seedling Wildflower and Legume Resistance to Propose (4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae) per acre)* in Mixed Grass/Forb Stands

Common Name	Scientific Name	Pre-Emergence	Post-Emergence
Alfalfa	*Medicago sativa*	No	Yes
Aster, New England	*Aster novae angliae*	No	Yes
Aster, Prairie	*Aster tanacetifolia*	No	Yes
Baby Blue Eyes	*Nemophila menziesii*	No	Yes
Beggar Ticks	*Bidens frondosa*	No	Yes
Bird's Eyes	*Gila tricolor*	No	Yes
Bishop's Flower	*Ammi majus*	No	Yes
Blackeyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*	Yes	Yes
Blanketflower	*Gaillardia aristata*	No	Yes
Bundleflower, Illinois	*Desmanthus illinoensis*	Yes	Yes
Catchfly	*Silene armeria*	No	Yes
Chicory	*Cichorium intybus*	Yes	Yes
Clover, Crimson	*Trifolium incarnatum*	Yes	Yes
Clover, White	*Trifolium repens*	No	Yes
Coneflower, Purple	*Echinacea purpurea*	Yes	Yes
Coneflower, Upright Prairie	*Ratibida columnifera*	Yes	Yes
*For legumes, at least 3 true-leaves need to be present at post-emergence application.			

(continued)

Seedling Wildflower and Legume Resistance to Propose (4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae) per acre)* in Mixed Grass/Forb Stands *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Pre-Emergence	Post-Emergence
Coreopsis, Dwarf Red Plains	*Coreopsis tinctoria* var. Gay Feather	Yes	Yes
Coreopsis, Lance Leaved	*Coreopsis lanceolata*	Yes	Yes
Coreopsis, Plains	*Coreopsis, tinctoria*	Yes	Yes
Cornflower	*Centaurea cyanus*	No	Yes
Cosmos, Garden	*Cosmos bipinnatus*	Yes	Yes
Cosmos, Yellow	*Cosmos sulphureus*	Yes	Yes
Daisy, Ox-Eye	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*	Yes	Yes
Daisy, Shasta	*Chrysanthemum maximum*	Yes	Yes
Five Spot	*Nemophila maculata*	No	Yes
Flax, Blue	*Linum perenne*	No	Yes
Hat, Mexican	*Ratibida columnifera*	Yes	Yes
Indian Blanket	*Gaillardia pulchella*	No	Yes
Indigo, Blue False	*Baptisia australis*	Yes	No
Johnny Jump-Ups	*Viola cornuta*	Yes	Yes
Lemon Mint	*Monarda citriodora*	No	Yes
Lespedeza, Bicolor	*Lespedeza*	Yes	Yes
Lespedeza, Korean	*Lespedeza stipulacea*	No	Yes
Lespedeza, Sericea	*Lespedeza cuneata*	No	Yes
Lupine, Perennial	*Lupinus perennis*	Yes	Yes
Partridgepea	*Cassia fasciculate*	Yes	Yes
Pea, Calico	*Pisum vigna sinensis*	Yes	Yes
Pea, Flat	*Lathyrus sylvestris*	Yes	Yes
Pea, Perennial	*Lathyrus latifolius*	Yes	Yes
Phlox, Drummond	*Phlox drummondii*	Yes	No
*For legumes, at least 3 true-leaves need to be present at post-emergence application.			

(continued)

Seedling Wildflower and Legume Resistance to Propose (4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae) per acre)* in Mixed Grass/Forb Stands *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Pre-Emergence	Post-Emergence
Poppy, California	*Eschscholzia californica*	Yes	No
Poppy, Corn	*Papaver rhoeas*	Yes	Yes
Poppy, Red Corn	*Papaver* spp.	Yes	Yes
Prairieclover, Purple	*Dalea purpurea*	Yes	Yes
Prairieclover, White	*Dalea candidum*	Yes	Yes
Tick-Trefoil, Showy	*Desmodium canadense*	No	Yes
Trefoil, Birdsfoot	*Lotus corniculatus*	No	Yes
Vetch, Crown	*Coronilla varia*	Yes	–
Vetch, Hairy	*Vicia villosa*	Yes	–
Yarrow, Gold	*Achillea filipendulina*	No	Yes
*For legumes, at least 3 true-leaves need to be present at post-emergence application.			

Established Wildflower and Legume Resistance to Propose (maximum rate* per acre) in Mixed Grass/Forb Stands

Common Name	Scientific Name	Pre-Emergence	Post-Emergence**
Alfalfa	*Medicago sativa*	12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae)	12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae)
Blackeyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*	8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae)	10 fl. oz. (0.16 lb. ae)
Blanketflower	*Gaillardia aristata*	–	8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae)
Bundleflower, Illinois	*Desmanthus illinoensis*	12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae)	12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae)
Chickory	*Cichorium intybus*	4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae)	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)
Coneflower, Purple	*Echinacea purpurea*	8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae)	8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae)
Coneflower, Upright Prairie	*Ratibida columnifera*	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)
Daisy, Ox-Eye[1]	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*	8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae)	8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae)
Daisy, Shasta	*Chrysanthemum maximum*	4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae)	8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae)

*Height suppression or stand reduction may occur at maximum use rate. For legumes, some yellowing and stunting can occur at higher use rates.

**Make early post-emergence application on the flowers to reduce injury and increase flower set.

[1]Will not flower.

(continued)

Established Wildflower and Legume Resistance to Propose (maximum rate* per acre) in Mixed Grass/Forb Stands *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Pre-Emergence	Post-Emergence**
Flax, Blue	*Linum perenne*	–	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)
Hat, Mexican	*Ratibida columnifera*	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)
Indian Blanket	*Gaillardia pulchella*	–	6 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. ae)
Johnny Jump-Ups	*Viola cornuta*	8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae)	12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae)
Leadplant	*Amorpha canescens*	8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae)	8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae)
Lespedeza, Bicolor	*Lespedeza*	8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae)	8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae)
Lespedeza, Sericea	*Lespedeza cuneata*	12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae)	12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae)
Lupine, Perennial[2]	*Lupina perennis*	8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae)	12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae)
Milkweed, Common	*Asclepias syriaca*	8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae)	–
Partridgepea	*Cassia fasciculate*	12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae)	12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae)
Pea, Prairie Scurf	*Psoralea esculenta*	8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae)	8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae)
Poorjoe	*Diodia teres*	8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae)	–
Prairieclover, Purple	*Dalea, purpurea*	4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae)	12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae)
Sensitive Vine	*Mimosa strigillosa*	12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae)	12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae)
Sweetclover	*Melilotus* sp.	12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae)	8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae)
Vetch, Crown	*Coronilla varia*	12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae)	12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae)
Violet, Wild	*Viola* spp.	12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae)	12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae)
Yarrow, Gold[1]	*Achillea filipendulina*	8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae)	8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae)

*Height suppression or stand reduction may occur at maximum use rate. For legumes, some yellowing and stunting can occur at higher use rates.

**Make early post-emergence application on the flowers to reduce injury and increase flower set.

[1]Will not flower.

[2]Most native rangeland lupines are resistant to **Propose** at 12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae) per acre post-emergence.

Wildflower Establishment with Propose 4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae) per acre plus Pendulum Herbicide*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Pre-Emergence At-Planting[1]	Post-Emergence to Seedlings[1]
Blackeyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*	Yes	Yes
Blanketflower	*Gaillardia aristata*	No	Yes
Bundleflower, Illinois	*Desmanthus illinoensis*	>50% thinning	Yes
Clover, Crimson	*Trifolium incarnatum*	>50% thinning	Yes
Coneflower, Clasping	*Dracopis amplexicaulis*	Yes	Yes
Coneflower, Upright Prairie	*Ratibida columnifera*	No	OK
Coneflower, Purple	*Echinacea purpurea*	Yes	Yes
Coreopsis, Dwarf Red Plains	*Coreopsis tinctoria* var. Gay Feather	OK stunting	OK stunting
Coreopsis, Plains	*Coreopsis tinctoria*	OK stunting	Yes
Coreopsis, Lance Leaved	*Coreopsis lanceolata*	25% thinning	Yes
Cornflower	*Centaurea cyanus*	No	OK 20% thinning
Cosmos, Garden	*Cosmos bipinnatus*	OK 10% thinning	OK stunting
Cosmos, Yellow	*Cosmos sulphureus*	Yes	Yes
Daisy, Ox-Eye	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*	25% thinning	Yes
Daisy, Shasta	*Chrysanthemum maximum*	Marginal-OK-20% thinning	Yes
Lupine, Perennial	*Lupinus perennis*	Yes	550% thinning
Partridgepea	*Cassia fasciculate*	25% thinning	Yes
Poppy, California	*Eschscholzia californica*	Yes	25% injury, stunting, thinning
Yarrow, Gold	*Achillea filipendulina*	OK thinning	OK

*Check product label for rates.

[1]Yes = No injury.

No = Results in no wildflower germination or unacceptable injury to seedling flowers.

OK = Can be used in thinning and/or stunting can be resisted or if establishment is threatened by weed competition.

Beware that the response of wildflowers to **Propose** could vary greatly because of the many species and varieties that exist. Test small areas to determine resistance and whether potential injury is acceptable before treating larger areas.

If **Propose** is to be used on a wildflower species that is not listed in the table below, test a small area with no more than 12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae) per acre per year to determine the injury that may result. Evaluate the wildflowers 1 - 2 months later for possible injury. The user assumes all responsibility for any damage or other liability.

WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT

Propose can be used to control exotic and other undesirable vegetation for purposes of wildlife habitat management and enhancement within terrestrial non-crop sites including riparian and tree areas. Applications can be made to control undesirable vegetation prior to the establishment of desirable species and to release desirable species that may be present in the soil, but suppressed by competitive vegetation.

SPECIAL WEED CONTROL

Always add an adjuvant to **Propose** (see the **SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS** section). Best control of perennial weeds is achieved when **Propose** is mixed with a methylated seed oil. This is especially true when weeds have waxy leaves or with perennials and weeds under stress conditions. Use a methylated seed oil for best results against the weeds listed below because the use of a nonionic or silicone-based surfactant may result in less than acceptable control.

Johnsongrass and Itchgrass

When Johnsongrass and itchgrass have reached the whorl stage and 18" - 24" in height, apply **Propose** at 8 - 12 fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre. If treating dense stands, or after these grasses have reached the culm elongation stage, control with **Propose** may be improved with the addition of Accord or Roundup Pro. Use the higher herbicide rates as grass density increases. Sometimes, control of Johnsongrass and itchgrass at stages taller than described above are possible.

Dallisgrass, Bahiagrass, Vaseygrass, *Paspalum* spp., Smutgrass

Make a post-emergence application of **Propose** at 10 - 12 fl. oz. (0.16 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre after grass has reached full green-up for control of dallisgrass, bahiagrass and smutgrass. Activity against dallisgrass and smutgrass can range from suppression to control depending upon the growth stage and growing conditions at the time of application. To control vaseygrass, make a post-emergence application of **Propose** at the rate of 4 - 6 fl. oz. (0.06 - 0.09 lb. ae) per acre after the grass has reached 100% green-up and is from 3" - 8" in height. Efficacy will be improved with the addition of Accord or Roundup Pro. Use higher herbicide rates as weed growth and density increases. A pre-emergence application of **Propose** plus Pendulum herbicide will provide increased control of these grasses germinating from seed.

Leafy Spurge

Maximum control of leafy spurge can be obtained when **Propose** is applied in late Summer or Fall at 8 - 12 fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre in combination with a methylated seed oil at 2 pts. per acre. The timing is August through October, but it can vary due to geography and altitude. Yearly applications will improve the residual control of leafy spurge. In some areas, cool season grasses may be injured by applications of **Propose** at 12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae) per acre in Spring or Fall, or 4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae) applied in the Fall followed by 8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae) per acre in the Spring. Nitrogen fertilizer (see the **SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS** section) at 2 pts. per acre can increase the control of leafy spurge; however, it may also cause injury to grasses and forbs. Use of **Propose** with a nonionic or silicone-based surfactant will not provide control of leafy spurge. The target timing for Fall applications of **Propose** for control of leafy spurge in North and South Dakota is late August through September. Further south in Nebraska and Iowa the target timing is mid-September through mid-October. Make this application before a killing frost when there is good soil moisture present and the leafy spurge has not lost its milky sap flow. Check for milky sap flow by breaking the leafy spurge main stem and if milky sap flows from the break then **Propose** can still be applied.

Tall Fescue Control

Apply **Propose** at 12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae) per acre plus methylated seed oil at 2 pts. per acre to control tall fescue. Control will be aided by the addition of Accord, glyphosate, or Roundup Pro and/or Nitrogen fertilizer (see the **SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS** section). Only apply **Propose** when tall fescue is actively growing because application after tall fescue had reached Summer dormancy will result in poor control.

Best control of existing tall fescue and germinating seedlings is obtained when **Propose** is applied in the Fall at 8 - 12 fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre plus Accord or Roundup Pro. To control mature fescue stands in the Spring, use **Propose** at the higher end of the 6 - 12 fl. oz. per acre rate range plus a tank-mix with Accord or Roundup Pro. If planting forbs, use the lower end of the 6 - 12 fl. oz. (0.09 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre rate range of **Propose** plus a tank-mix with a glyphosate product. If **Propose** is used at 8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. ae) per acre with a glyphosate product in the Fall, apply only 4 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. ae) of **Propose** per acre in the Spring at planting for annual weed and seedling fescue control. Where permitted, burning the fescue stand the following Spring prior to green-up can help provide a better seedbed for planting and aid in control of seedling tall fescue. Several Summer mowings of the fescue will weaken the root system and make the fescue more susceptible to herbicides in the Fall. At least 10" of fescue re-growth is necessary following the last mowing before applying either the **Propose** or glyphosate products. Both require adequate foliage present for uptake and maximum control.

Russian Knapweed

To control Russian knapweed, make a Fall application of **Propose** at 12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae) per acre plus 1 qt. per acre of methylated seed oil during Russian knapweed senescence. Reduced control will result if the application is made before the initiation of senescence. Although control improves as senescence progresses, Russian knapweed control can still be obtained with **Propose** if the application is made after full senescence.

Dalmatian Toadflax

To control Dalmatian Toadflax, make a Fall application of **Propose** at 12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae) per acre plus 1 qt. per acre of methylated seed oil when the top quarter of the plant is necrotic, usually after a hard front (late October through November). Reduced control will result if the application is made before this timing. Good control can be achieved as long as some green stem and/or leaf tissue is remaining. Adding ammonium sulfate at 2 - 3 pts. per acre may improve control.

Resistant Biotypes

Herbicides that have the ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibiting mode of action including **Propose**, Oust and others may not control some weeds listed on this label if resistant biotypes are present. If ALS/AHAS resistant biotypes occur in the area to be sprayed, tank-mix **Propose**, or make sequential applications, with a registered herbicide with a different mode of action.

RESIDUAL BAREGROUND WEED CONTROL

For total vegetation control in sensitive areas and around desirable vegetation, use **Propose** at 12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae) per acre in a tank-mix combination with labeled rates of Pendulum herbicide, Roundup Pro, Escort (or 60% Metsulfuron-methyl), Karmex™, 2,4-D, diuron, Prodiamine 65 WDG (or Endurance™) or other labeled products to provide total vegetation control. Use 2 pts. per acre of methylated seed oil as an adjuvant for maximum control.

To provide total weed control in bare ground areas, apply **Propose** at 12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae) per acre in a tank-mix with Imazapyr 2SL (or Arsenal herbicide), Mohave 70 EG (or Sahara DG herbicide), Bromacil 40/40 (or Krovar™), SFM 75 (or Oust), Picloram 22K (or Tordon), Vanquish, or other labeled products to provide total bare ground weed control. Use 2 pts. per acre of methylated seed oil as an adjuvant for maximum control.

Spot Treatments

For weed control in bare ground or total vegetation, **Propose** can be applied to small areas. In each gallon of water, mix **Propose** at 0.3 - 5.4 fl. oz. (0.005 - 0.08 lb. ae) with 0.25% - 5% v/v methylated seed oil adjuvant.

USE UNDER PAVED SURFACES

Establish the final grade to the soil and then apply **Propose** in sufficient water to obtain uniform wetting of the soil surface and shoulder area. **DO NOT** move the soil after the application. Using clean water and constant agitation, mix **Propose** at the rate of 12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae) per acre. If the soil is not moist before application, weed control can be improved through incorporation of **Propose**. Mechanical incorporation to a depth of 2" with a rototiller or disc is one method. Use of rainfall and/or irrigation (1" per acre) is another good method to incorporate **Propose**. **DO NOT** allow treated soil to wash or move from the treated area.

RESISTANCE OF TREES AND BRUSH TO PROPOSE

When **Propose** is applied in and around desirable tree and brush species, follow these instructions:

1. **Propose** may not be used on nursery, orchard, ornamental plantings, new plantings, seedling trees or fiber farms unless such use is provided in supplemental labeling from Sharda USA LLC.
2. Apply **Propose** to a limited area to determine resistance in the area.
3. Apply **Propose** at rates up to 12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae) per acre to control weeds in roadsides, prairies, and areas used for wildlife cover, erosion control and windbreaks and in and around established trees or pasture or rangeland (refer to the **Rangeland Use Instructions** section).
4. Severe injury or death may result if **Propose** is applied to tree and brush species that are under stress due to drought, insects or other factors that might make the plant more susceptible to injury.
5. Tip chlorosis and minor necrosis may be seen on some species.
6. Use application methods that decrease foliar contact as injury in the form of defoliation and terminal death may occur.
7. A list of resistant tree and brush species to **Propose** when it is applied under the canopy and/or to the foliage are presented below.

If making a Fall application of **Propose**, delay the application until after leaves have begun to senescence or drop to avoid potential foliar injury to tree and brush species. Fall applications can be made to conifer species as they are resistant to **Propose**. Be sure to apply **Propose** in and around tree and brush species at the specified timing for the target weeds.

Brush and Tree Species Resistant to Propose at 12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae) per Acre[1]

Common Name	Scientific Name	Resistance by Application Method Yes = Resistant. No = Not resistant, severe injury or death. ND = Not advised due to insufficient resistance data.	
		Directed Below Foliage	To Foliage
Apple	*Malus sylvestris*	Yes	ND
Ash, Blue	*Fraxinus quadrangulata*	Yes	ND
Ash, Green	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	No	No
Azalea	*Rhododendron* spp.	No	No
Basswood	*Tilia heterophylla*	No	No
Boxelder	*Acer negundo*	Yes	Injury*
Buckeye, Ohio	*Aesculus glabra*	Yes	ND
Cedar-Juniper, Western	*Thuja plicata*	Yes	Yes
Cherry, Black[2]	*Prunus serotina*	No	No
Cherry, Choke	*Prunus virginiana*	No	No
Cherry, Sweet[2]	*Prunus avium*	No	ND
Cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*	Yes	Injury*
Cottonwood, Narrow Leaf	*Populus* spp.	Yes	Injury*
Currant species	*Ribes* spp.	Injury*	No
Dogwood, Flowering	*Cornus* spp.	Yes	Yes
Dogwood, Grey	*Cornus racemosa*	Yes	Injury*
Dogwood, Red Twig	*Cornus* spp.	Yes	Yes
Douglas Fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	Yes	Yes**

*Possible defoliation and/or death. Some species may exhibit tip chlorosis and minor necrosis. If spray contacts foliage, then defoliation and terminal death may occur. Injury can be reduced or eliminated if applied in Fall after color change or leaf drop.

**Applications made just before or during candling may cause candle injury or death.

[1]Not intended for nursery, orchard, ornamental plantings, new plantings, or seedling trees.

[2]Not for use on ornamental or fruit bearing trees.

(continued)

Brush and Tree Species Resistant to Propose at 12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae) per Acre[1] *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Resistance by Application Method Yes = Resistant. No = Not resistant, severe injury or death. ND = Not advised due to insufficient resistance data.	
		Directed Below Foliage	To Foliage
Elm, American	*Ulmus Americana*	Yes	Yes
Elm, Siberian	*Ulmus pumila*	Yes	No
Elm, Slippery	*Ulmus rubra*	Yes	Yes
Gooseberry	*Ribes* spp.	Injury*	Injury*
Hackberry	*Celtis occidentalis*	Yes	Yes
Hawthorn	*Crataegus* spp.	Yes	Injury*
Juniper, Chinese	*Juniperus chinensis*	Yes	Yes
Juniper, Western	*Juniperus osteosperma*	Yes	Yes
Lilac	*Syringa* spp.	No	No
Linden, American	*Tilia americana*	No	No
Locust, Black	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	Yes	Yes
Locust, Honey	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	Yes	Yes
Maple, Red	*Acer rubrum*	Yes	Yes
Maple, Sugar	*Acer saccharum*	Yes	Yes
Mulberry, Red	*Morus rubra*	Yes	ND
Mulberry, White	*Morus alba*	Yes	ND
Oak, Black	*Quercus velutina*	Yes	ND
Oak, Live	*Quercus virginiana*	Yes	Yes
Oak, Southern Red	*Quercus falcata*	Yes	ND
Oak, White	*Quercus alba*	Yes	ND

*Possible defoliation and/or death. Some species may exhibit tip chlorosis and minor necrosis. If spray contacts foliage, then defoliation and terminal death may occur. Injury can be reduced or eliminated if applied in Fall after color change or leaf drop.

[1]Not intended for nursery, orchard, ornamental plantings, new plantings, or seedling trees.

(continued)

Brush and Tree Species Resistant to Propose at 12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae) per Acre[1] *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Resistance by Application Method Yes = Resistant. No = Not resistant, severe injury or death. ND = Not advised due to insufficient resistance data.	
		Directed Below Foliage	To Foliage
Olive, Russian	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*	Yes	No
Osage Orange	*Maclura pomifera*	Yes	ND
Peach (var. Elberta)[2]	*Prunus persica*	Yes	ND
Photinia, Red Tip	*Photinia fraseri*	Yes	Yes
Pine, Lodgepole	*Pinus Contorta*	Yes	Injury**
Pine, White**	*Pinus strobes*	Yes	Yes
Pittosporum, Japanese	*Pittosporum tobira*	Yes	Yes
Plum species	*Prunus* spp.	Yes	No
Poplar, Yellow (Tulip)	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	Yes	ND
Privet, Common	*Ligustrum vulgare*	Yes	Yes
Rabbitbrush species	*Chrysothamnus* spp.	Yes	Yes
Redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	Yes	Yes
Redcedar, Eastern	*Juniperus virginiana*	Yes	Yes
Rose, Multiflora	*Rosa multiflora*	Yes*	No
Sage, Big	*Artemisia tridentata*	Yes	Yes
Sage, Fringe	*Artemisia frigida*	Yes	Yes
Sage, Silver	*Artemisia cana*	Yes	Yes
Sagebrush, Big	*Artemisia tridentata*	Yes	Yes
Sagebrush, Fringed	*Artemisia frigida*	Yes	Yes

*Possible defoliation and/or death. Some species may exhibit tip chlorosis and minor necrosis. If spray contacts foliage, then defoliation and terminal death may occur. Injury can be reduced or eliminated if applied in Fall after color change or leaf drop.

**Applications made just before or during candling may cause candle injury or death.

[1]Not intended for nursery, orchard, ornamental plantings, new plantings, or seedling trees.

[2]Not for use on ornamental or fruit bearing trees.

(continued)

Brush and Tree Species Resistant to Propose at 12 fl. oz. (0.19 lb. ae) per Acre[1] *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Resistance by Application Method Yes = Resistant. No = Not resistant, severe injury or death. ND = Not advised due to insufficient resistance data.	
		Directed Below Foliage	To Foliage
Saltcedar	*Tamarix* spp.	Yes	No
Serviceberry	*Amelanchier alnifolia*	Yes	ND
Snowberry, Western	*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*	Yes	Injury*
Spruce species	*Picea app.*	Yes**	Yes**
Sugarberry	*Celtis laevigata*	Yes	Yes
Sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*	Yes	No
Tree of Heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	Yes	Yes
Walnut, American Black	*Juglans nigra*	Yes	No
Willow	*Salix* spp.	Yes	Injury*

*Possible defoliation and/or death. Some species may exhibit tip chlorosis and minor necrosis. If spray contacts foliage, then defoliation and terminal death may occur. Injury can be reduced or eliminated if applied in Fall after color change or leaf drop.

**Applications made just before or during candling may cause candle injury or death.

[1]Not intended for nursery, orchard, ornamental plantings, new plantings, or seedling trees.

WEEDS CONTROLLED - With 4 - 6 fl. oz. (0.06 - 0.09 lb. ae) per acre Propose

BROADLEAVES				
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Growth Habit**	C = Control S = Suppression	
			Pre-Emergence*	**Post-Emergence****
Bedstraw, Catchweed	*Galium aparine*	Winter Annual	C	4"
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*	Summer Annual	C	2"
Buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*	Summer Annual	–	C
Buttercup, Bur	*Ranunculus testiculatus*	Winter Annual	C	C
Cocklebur, Common	*Xanthium strumarium*	Summer Annual	S	6"
Lambsquarters, Common	*Chenopodium album*	Summer Annual	C	2"
Halogeton	*Halogeton glomeratus*	Summer Annual	C	C
Morningglory, Entireleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*	Summer Annual	S	3"
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*	Summer Annual	S	3"
Morningglory, Tall	*Ipomoea purpurea*	Summer Annual	S	3"
Mustard, Wild	*Brassica kaber*	Winter Annual	C	C
Pigweed	*Amaranthus* spp.	Summer Annual	C	6"
Queen Anne's Lace	*Daucus carota*	Biennial	–	4"
Radish, Wild	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	Winter Annual	S	4"
Rocket, Yellow	*Barbarea vulgaris*	Winter Annual	C	4"
Sicklepod	*Senna obtusifolia*	Summer Annual	C	4"
Sida, Prickly	*Sida spinosa*	Summer Annual	C	2"
Smartweed, Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	Summer Annual	C	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	Summer Annual	C	C
Swamp	*Polygonum coccineum*	Summer Annual	C	C
Starbur, Bristly	*Acanthospermum hispidum*	Summer Annual	C	2"
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	Summer Annual	C	6"

*C = Control, S = Suppression in northern United States only.
**Maximum plant height in inches at time of application.

(continued)

WEEDS CONTROLLED - With 4 - 6 fl. oz. (0.06 - 0.09 lb. ae) per acre Propose *(continued)*

GRASS WEEDS				
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Growth Habit**	C = Control S = Suppression	
			Pre-Emergence*	**Post-Emergence****
Brome, Downy	*Bromus tectorum*	Winter Annual	C	2"
Cheat	*Bromus secalinus*	Winter Annual	C	2"
Crabgrass, Large (Hairy)	*Digitaria sanguinalis*	Summer Annual	C	4"
Crabgrass, Smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*	Summer Annual	C	4"
Foxtail, Giant	*Setaria faberi*	Summer Annual	C	6"
Foxtail, Green	*Setaria viridis*	Summer Annual	C	4"
Foxtail, Yellow	*Setaria glauca*	Summer Annual	C	4"
Goatgrass, Jointed	*Aegilops cylindrical*	Winter Annual	C	C
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*	Summer Annual	S	2"
Johnsongrass (Seedling)	*Sorghum halepense*	Summer Annual	C	12"
Medusahead	*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*	Winter Annual	C	2"
Panicum, Fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	Summer Annual	S	6"
Sandbur	*Cenchrus* spp.	Annual/Perennial	S	C
Shattercane	*Sorghum bicolor*	Summer Annual	C	12"
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	*Brachiaria platyphylla*	Summer Annual	C	C
Stiltgrass, Japanese	*Microstegium vimineum*	Annual	C	4"
Vaseygrass	*Paspalum urvillei*	Perennial	–	8"

*C = Control, S = Suppression in northern United States only.
**Maximum plant height in inches at time of application.

(continued)

WEEDS CONTROLLED - With 4 - 6 fl. oz. (0.06 - 0.09 lb. ae) per acre Propose *(continued)*

SEDGES				
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Growth Habit**	C = Control S = Suppression	
			Pre-Emergence*	**Post-Emergence****
Nutsedge, Purple	*Cyperus esculentus*	Perennial	S	4"S
Nutsedge, Yellow	*Cyperus rotundus*	Perennial	S	4"S
Sedge	*Juncus* spp.	Annual/Perennial	S	4"S

*C = Control, S = Suppression in northern United States only.
**Maximum plant height in inches at time of application.

WEEDS CONTROLLED - With 8 - 12 fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre Propose

BROADLEAVES				
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Growth Habit**	C = Control S = Suppression	
			Pre-Emergence*	**Post-Emergence****
Anoda, Spurred	*Anoda cristata*	Summer Annual	C	6"
Baby's Breath[1]	*Gypsophila paniculata*	Perennial	–	C
Bedstraw, Catchweed	*Galium aparine*	Winter Annual	C	C
Bedstraw, Marsh	*Galium* spp.	Winter Annual	C	C
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*	Summer Annual	C	6"
Bindweed, Field	*Convolvulus arvensis*	Perennial	–	C
Buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*	Summer Annual	–	C
Burclover	*Medicago* spp.	Summer Annual	–	4"
Chickweed, Common	*Stellaria media*	Summer Annual	C	6"
Cocklebur, Common	*Xanthium strumarium*	Summer Annual	C	6"

*C = Control, S = Suppression in northern United States only.
**Maximum plant height in inches at time of application.
[1]For annual control. The addition of 1 - 2 pts. of 2,4-D will aid in burndown.

(continued)

WEEDS CONTROLLED - With 8 - 12 fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre Propose *(continued)*

BROADLEAVES *(continued)*				
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Growth Habit**	C = Control S = Suppression	
			Pre-Emergence*	**Post-Emergence****
Cornsalad, Common	*Valerianella locusta*	Winter Annual	–	C
Crownbeard, Golden	*Verbesina encelioides*	Summer Annual	C	2"
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*	Perennial	–	C
Dock, Curly	*Rumex crispus*	Biennial	C	6"
Fiddleneck	*Amsinckia* spp.	Summer Annual	–	C
Flax, Spurge	*Thymelaea passerine*	Annual	C	C
Fleabane, Annual	*Erigeron annuus*	Annual	–	C
Geranium, Carolina	*Geranium carolinianum*	Winter Annual/ Biennial	–	C
Geranium, Cranesbill	*Geranium maculatum*	Winter Annual/ Biennial	C	C
Ground Cherry	*Physalis heterophylla*	Perennial	–	C
Hemlock, Poison	*Conium maculatum*	Biennial	C	6"
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*	Winter Annual/ Biennial	C	3"
Hoary Cress	*Cardaria* spp.	Perennial	–	C
Houndstongue, Bristly	*Cynoglossum officinale*	Biennial	C	C
Indigo, Hairy	*Indigofera hirsute*	Perennial	C	2"
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*	Summer Annual	C	6"
Knapweed, Russian[2]	*Centaurea repens*	Perennial	–	C***
Knotweed, Prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*	Summer Annual	C	C

*C = Control, S = Suppression in northern United States only.

**Maximum plant height in inches at time of application.

***See **SPECIAL WEED CONTROL** section.

[2]For best control apply in the Fall.

(continued)

WEEDS CONTROLLED - With 8 - 12 fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre Propose *(continued)*

BROADLEAVES *(continued)*				
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Growth Habit**	C = Control S = Suppression	
			Pre-Emergence*	**Post-Emergence****
Kochia***	*Kochia scoparia*	Summer Annual	C	3"
Lambsquarters, Common	*Chenopodium album*	Summer Annual	C	3"
Morningglory, Cypressvine	*Ipomoea quamoclit*	Summer Annual	C	6"
Morningglory, Entireleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*	Summer Annual	C	6"
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*	Summer Annual	C	6"
Morningglory, Pitted	*Ipomoea lacunose*	Summer Annual	C	6"
Morningglory, Smallflower	*Jacquemontia tamnifolia*	Summer Annual	C	6"
Morningglory, Tall	*Ipomoea purpurea*	Summer Annual	C	6"
Mustard, Wild	*Brassica kaber*	Winter Annual	C	C
Onion, Wild	*Allium canadense*	Perennial	C	C
Pepperweed, Perennial	*Lepidium latifolium*	Perennial	–	C
Pigweed[3]	*Amaranthus* spp.	Summer Annual	C	6"
Plantain, Narrowleaf	*Plantago lanceolata*	Biennial	C	C
Poinsettia, Wild	*Euphorbia heterophylla*	Summer Annual	C	6"
Puncture Vine	*Tribulus terrestris*	Summer Annual	–	C
Purslane, Common	*Portulaca oleracea*	Summer Annual	C	4"
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*	Summer Annual	C	4"
Queen Anne's Lace	*Daucus carota*	Biennial	C	C
Ragweed, Common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	Summer Annual	C	3"
Ragweed, Giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	Summer Annual	S	6"

*C = Control, S = Suppression in northern United States only.

**Maximum plant height in inches at time of application.

***See **SPECIAL WEED CONTROL** section.

[3]Some species are resistant and resistant biotypes are possible.

(continued)

WEEDS CONTROLLED - With 8 - 12 fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre Propose *(continued)*

BROADLEAVES *(continued)*				
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Growth Habit**	C = Control S = Suppression	
			Pre-Emergence*	**Post-Emergence****
Ragweed, Western	*Ambrosia psilostachya*	Annual/Perennial	–	C
Rocket, Yellow	*Barbarea vulgaris*	Winter Annual	C	C
Senna, Coffee	*Cassia occidentalis*	Summer Annual	C	4"
Sicklepod	*Senna obtusifolia*	Summer Annual	C	6"
Sida, Prickly	*Sida spinosa*	Summer Annual	C	6"
Smartweed, Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	Summer Annual	C	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	Summer Annual	C	C
Smartweed, Swamp	*Polygonum coccineum*	Summer Annual	C	C
Spurge, Leafy	*Euphorbia esula*	Perennial	–	Fall***
Spurge, Spotted	*Euphorbia maculate*	Summer Annual	C	4"
Spurge, Toothed	*Euphorbia dentata*	Summer Annual	C	4"
Starbur, Bristly	*Acanthospermum hispidum*	Summer Annual	–	6"
Sunflower	*Helianthus annuus*	Summer Annual	–	18"
Tansymustard	*Descurainia pinnata*	Winter Annual	C	C
Teasel, Common	*Dipsacus fullonum*	Biennial	–	C
Thistle, Bull	*Cirsium vulgare*	Winter Annual/ Biennial	S	C
Thistle, Musk	*Carduus nutans*	Biennial	–	S
Thistle, Platt	*Cirsium canescens*	Perennial	S	C
Thistle, Russian***	*Salsola iberica*	Annual	C	3"
Toadflax, Dalmatian	*Linaria dalmatica*	Perennial	–	C***

*C = Control, S = Suppression in northern United States only.

**Maximum plant height in inches at time of application.

***See **SPECIAL WEED CONTROL** section.

(continued)

WEEDS CONTROLLED - With 8 - 12 fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre Propose *(continued)*

BROADLEAVES *(continued)*				
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Growth Habit**	C = Control S = Suppression	
			Pre-Emergence*	**Post-Emergence****
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	Annual	C	C
Vervain, Blue	*Verbena hastata*	Winter Annual	–	S
Vervain, Prostrate	*Verbena bracteata*	Perennial	–	C
Whitetop	*Cardaria* spp.	Perennial	–	C
Willowherb	*Epilobium* spp.	Perennial	–	C
Woodsorrel, Yellow	*Oxalis stricta*	Perennial	C	C
GRASS WEEDS				
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Growth Habit**	C = Control S = Suppression	
			Pre-Emergence*	**Post-Emergence****
Bahiagrass	*Paspalum notatum*	Perennial	S	C***
Barley, Little	*Hordeum pusillum*	Winter Annual	C	4"
Barley, Squirrel Tail	*Hordeum jubatum*	Perennial	–	C
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	Summer Annual	C	6"
Brome, Downy	*Bromus tectorum*	Winter Annual	C	–
Cheat	*Bromus secalinus*	Winter Annual	C	C
Crabgrass	*Digitaria* spp.	Summer Annual	C	6"
Crowfootgrass	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*	Summer Annual	C	C
Dallisgrass	*Paspalum dilatatum*	Perennial	S	C***
Dropseed, Tall	*Sporobolus cryptandrus*	Annual/Perennial	S	C
Fescue, Tall	*Festuca arundinacea*	Perennial	C	C***

*C = Control, S = Suppression in northern United States only.

**Maximum plant height in inches at time of application.

***See **SPECIAL WEED CONTROL** section.

(continued)

WEEDS CONTROLLED - With 8 - 12 fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre Propose *(continued)*

GRASS WEEDS *(continued)*				
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Growth Habit**	C = Control S = Suppression	
			Pre-Emergence*	**Post-Emergence****
Foxtail, Giant	*Setaria faberi*	Summer Annual	C	C
Foxtail, Green	*Setaria viridis*	Summer Annual	C	C
Foxtail, Knotroot	*Setaria geniculatus*	Summer Annual	S	6"
Foxtail, Purple Robust	*Setaria viridis*	Summer Annual	S	S
Foxtail, Yellow	*Setaria glauca*	Summer Annual	C	4"
Garlic, Wild	*Allium vineale*	Perennial	C	C
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*	Summer Annual	C	3"S
Itchgrass	*Rottboellia cochinchinensis*	Summer Annual	–	C***
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	*Sorghum halepense*	Perennial	–	C***
Johnsongrass, Seedling	*Sorghum halepense*	Summer Annual	C	C
Medusahead	*Taeniatherum caput-medusa*	Winter Annual	C	C
Panicum, Fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	Summer Annual	C	C
Panicum, Texas	*Panicum texanum*	Summer Annual	C	C
Ryegrass, Annual (Italian)	*Lolium multiflorum*	Winter Annual	C	C
Ryegrass, Perennial	*Lolium perenne*	Perennial	–	C
Sandbur	*Cenchrus* spp.	Annual/Perennial	S	C
Shattercane	*Sorghum bicolor*	Summer Annual	C	C
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	*Brachiaria platyphylla*	Summer Annual	C	C
Smutgrass	*Sporobolus indicus*	Perennial	–	C
Stiltgrass, Japanese	*Microstegium vimineum*	Annual	C	C

*C = Control, S = Suppression in northern United States only.
**Maximum plant height in inches at time of application.
***See **SPECIAL WEED CONTROL** section.

(continued)

WEEDS CONTROLLED - With 8 - 12 fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.19 lb. ae) per acre Propose *(continued)*

GRASS WEEDS *(continued)*				
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Growth Habit**	C = Control S = Suppression	
			Pre-Emergence*	**Post-Emergence****
Stinkgrass, Annual	*Eragrostis cilianensis*	Summer Annual	C	2"
Torpedograss	*Panicum repens*	Perennial	–	C
Vaseygrass	*Paspalum urvillei*	Perennial	–	C
Wild Oats	*Avena fatua*	Winter Annual	–	C
SEDGES/RUSHES				
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Growth Habit**	C = Control S = Suppression	
			Pre-Emergence*	**Post-Emergence****
Nutsedge, Purple	*Cyperus rotundus*	Perennial	C	C
Nutsedge, Yellow	*Cyperus esculentus*	Perennial	C	C
Rush	*Juncus* spp.	Annual/Perennial	S	4"

*C = Control, S = Suppression in northern United States only.
**Maximum plant height in inches at time of application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep from freezing. **DO NOT** store below 20°F.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons. Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Greater Than 5 Gallons. Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers. Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** use 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 person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential, or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Sharda USA LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Sharda USA LLC.

OPEN HERE

IMAZAPIC	GROUP 2	HERBICIDE

Propose

For Use on Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Land, Paved Surfaces, and Pasture and Rangeland.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**WT. BY %**
Ammonium salt of Imazapic: [(±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-methyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid]*	23.6%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	76.4%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

Contains 2 pounds of active ingredient as the free acid per 1 gallon.
*Equivalent to 22.2% (±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-methyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid

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.)

FIRST AID - IF SWALLOWED: • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **IF IN EYES:** • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER - Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**. For general information on this product, contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at **1-800-858-7378**, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST, or at http://npic.orst.edu.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. void contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. **PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Keep from freezing. **DO NOT** store below 20°F. **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office. **CONTAINER HANDLING:** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

See label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

Manufactured For:
Sharda USA LLC, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-169 EPA Est. No. DI 05905-IA-001; SC 39578-TX-001; MA 83411-MN-001; GH 70815-GA-002

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: 1 Gallon