

# Specimen Label

PENOXSULAM	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
OXYFLUORFEN	GROUP	14	HERBICIDE



# Pindar<sup>®</sup> GT

## HERBICIDE

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### Active Ingredient:

penoxsulam: 2-(2,2-difluoroethoxy)-N-(5,8-dimethoxy[1,2,4] triazolo[1,5c]pyrimidin-2-yl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonamide.....	0.85%
oxyfluorfen: 2-chloro-1-(3-ethoxy)-4-nitrophenoxy)-4-(trifluoromethyl) benzene .....	40.31%
Other Ingredients.....	58.84%
Total .....	100.00%

Contains 0.083 lb penoxsulam and 3.93 lb oxyfluorfen active ingredient per gallon

### Precautionary Statements

#### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-611

### Keep Out of Reach of Children

## CAUTION

Wash hands thoroughly with soap before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse. Causes Moderate Eye Irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

#### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Mixers, loaders and applicators using engineering controls (see engineering controls requirements below) must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Safety glasses
- Chemical-resistant gloves when mixing and loading
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing and loading

All other mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Safety glasses
- Chemical-resistant headgear when exposed overhead
- Chemical-resistant apron when exposed to the concentrate

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

### Engineering Controls

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

### User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- 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

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. See Directions for Use for additional restrictions. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

### Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. 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 such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of Penoxsulam 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.

### Groundwater Advisory

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.

### Non-Target Organism Advisory

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.

### Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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

### Agricultural Use Requirements

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

**DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks
- Safety glasses

### Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

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

**Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: DO NOT** enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

## Storage and Disposal

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Store in cool dry place in original container.

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

### Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

**Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure 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. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or, if allowed by state and local authorities, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

### Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

**Container Handling:** Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two 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, if allowed by state and local authorities, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

### Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

**Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure 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. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or, if allowed by state and local authorities, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

## Product Information

Pindar® GT herbicide is a selective herbicide for preemergence and postemergence residual weed control of certain broadleaf and grass weeds in tree crops as indicated by this label. Apply Pindar GT at 1.5 pints per acre (0.0156 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 0.737 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) to 3 pints per acre (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) as a preemergence or an early postemergence application to susceptible weeds during the winter dormant period. For the best control of emerged grass and broadleaf weeds, apply a tank mix of Pindar GT with a postemergence herbicide registered for use on the specific crop.

Any cultural practices that disturb or redistribute surface soil following treatment with Pindar GT, including cutting water furrows, cultivation, disking treated soil areas, etc., will reduce weed control effectiveness. Observe all use directions as provided in the Use Precautions and Restrictions section of the label.

## Use Precautions

- Pindar GT controls susceptible weeds germinating from seed.
- Tank mix Pindar GT with an approved postemergence herbicide for the best control of emerged weeds.

- Tank mix Pindar GT with approved preemergence herbicides for the best preemergence control of susceptible grass weeds and to broaden the spectrum of overall weed control. Pindar GT is stable on the soil surface for up to 21 days, but must be incorporated by moisture to provide effective preemergence control of susceptible weeds. A single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inches or more, or flood irrigation within 21 days after application, is necessary to activate Pindar GT.
- Applications can be made beginning after harvest up to initiation of bud swell in almonds and stone fruit; up to beginning emergence of green leaf tissue in pistachios, walnuts, pecans and hazelnuts; up to bud swell in pome, and pomegranate, and up to the initiation of new growth in the spring for olives. Applications after these growth stages may result in significant crop injury and are the responsibility of the user. Application can be made after tree nut set is completed. Refer to the non-dormant use instructions for almond, black walnut, English walnut, pecan, and pistachio for specific information.
- Where rate ranges are given, use a lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils low in organic matter, lighter weed infestations and for reduced lengths of residual weed control. Use a higher rate in the rate range on medium to fine textured soils, soils containing higher organic matter, heavy weed infestations, or for extended residual preemergence weed control.
- Preemergence weed control is most effective when Pindar GT is applied to soil surfaces that are clean (free of crop or weed residues or clippings) and weed free. Prior to application, remove weed or crop residues by thorough incorporation into the soil using tillage equipment or by blowing or raking the area to be treated.
- Any cultural practices, cultivation, or disturbance of the soil surface after application will decrease the weed control provided by Pindar GT.

## Use Restrictions

- Use Pindar GT for the listed purposes only and only at the specified rates.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pints per acre (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 4.5 pints of Pindar GT per acre (0.0467 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 2.211 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) per year. There must be a minimum of 30 days between sequential applications.
- **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT more than twice per year.
- For postemergence applications, Pindar GT must be applied with an approved adjuvant.
- **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT to almond trees established less than 15 months. **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT to hazelnut (filbert) trees established less than 12 months. **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT to other tree nut crops established less than 9 months. Apply only to tree nut crops in good health and vigor. Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate bark has developed.
- **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT to pome and stone trees established less than 4 years, unless otherwise specified in use directions, and to olive and pomegranate trees established less than 2 years. Apply only to tree crops in good health and vigor.
- Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate bark has developed.
- **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT to tree nuts, pome, stone, olive and pomegranate trees grown in soil that contains less than 20% clay and/or greater than 70% sand.
- Direct spray Pindar GT towards the soil at the base of tree crops. Pindar GT is phytotoxic to plant foliage. **DO NOT** allow direct or indirect applications of Pindar GT to contact any green foliage or green bark or injury will occur. Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate bark has developed.
- Within approved application timings, **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT within 60 days before harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT to established crops until soil has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall and no cracked soil is present.
- Use untreated soil as fill when transplanting new tree crops into an area previously treated with Pindar GT.
- **DO NOT** make over-the-top applications to any crop unless specifically allowed in crop specific use directions.
- Apply Pindar GT by ground application equipment only unless specified in crop specific use directions.
- **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift. Avoid drift to all non-target crops and areas.
- **Chemigation:** **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** treat ditch banks or waterways with Pindar GT or contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- **DO NOT** graze or harvest plants from areas treated with Pindar GT for feed or forage.
- **DO NOT** apply to frozen soil or snow covered soil.
- **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT in enclosed greenhouses as foliage injury may result.

### Rotational Crop Restrictions

- **DO NOT** rotate to small grain crops (includes barley, buckwheat, corn, pearl millet, proso millet, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, sorghum, triticale, wheat, wild rice) or broadleaf crops (soybeans, cotton, any vegetable crop) within 10 months following an application of Pindar GT.
- **DO NOT** direct seed or transplant any crop not listed above, other than a crop labeled for use with Pindar GT, within 90 days following application.
- Tree crops can be transplanted into a previously treated area following application as long as untreated, clean soil is used as fill.
- **Note:** Unless otherwise specified elsewhere in this label or other Pindar GT label including product bulletin, treated soil must be thoroughly mixed to a depth of six inches after harvest (or abandoning) of the treated crop, but prior to planting of the rotational crop. Failure to achieve thorough and complete mixing or to follow the required minimum plant-back interval may result in crop injury, stand reduction and/or vigor reduction of the plant-back crop.

### Preemergence Weed Control

Apply the specified rate of Pindar GT in a broadcast spray volume of water per acre using calibrated spray equipment capable of uniform application to the soil surface. Seedling weeds are controlled as they come into contact with the soil applied herbicide during emergence. Preemergence weed control is most effective when Pindar GT is applied to soil surfaces that are clean (free of crop or weed residues or clippings) and weed free. Prior to application, remove weed or crop residues by thorough incorporation into the soil using tillage equipment or by blowing or raking them from the area to be treated. At least 0.5 inch of irrigation or rainfall is required to activate Pindar GT and ought to occur within 21 days after application. For optimum results, apply Pindar GT to prepared beds or soil surfaces that will be left undisturbed during the time period for which weed control is desired. Cultural practices that disturb or redistribute surface soil following treatment with Pindar GT, including cutting water furrows, cultivation, disking treated soil areas, etc., will reduce weed control effectiveness.

**Preemergence Application Rates and Rate Ranges:** Where a rate range is given, use a lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils with light weed infestations and for reduced lengths of residual weed control. Use a higher rate in the rate range on medium to fine textured soils, heavy weed infestations, or for extended residual preemergence weed control.

### Postemergence Weed Control

Apply Pindar GT in sufficient spray volume to ensure adequate weed coverage. Apply the specified rate in a broadcast spray volume of at least 10 gallons of water per acre; for best results, apply in 20 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Because Pindar GT is a contact plus translocated herbicide, complete and uniform coverage of weed foliage is essential for optimum postemergence control. Increase the spray volume to ensure complete and uniform coverage as weed height and density increases or in the presence of heavy weed or crop residue. Postemergence applications of Pindar GT are most effective when made to weeds at the seedling stage. Applications made later than the 4-inch or 4 leaf stage of susceptible weeds may result in partial control or suppression. Make postemergence applications to seedling grasses not exceeding the 2-leaf stage.

The addition of 1 quart per acre of crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil, or 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray) of an 80% active nonionic surfactant labeled for application to growing food crops, is required for effective postemergence control of susceptible emerged weeds.

For complete control of emerged weeds, mix postemergence applications of Pindar GT with an approved broad spectrum, postemergence foliar herbicide. When tank mixing, read and carefully follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.

**Postemergence Application Rates:** Where a rate range is given, use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy weed infestations, weeds in advanced stages of growth, or for extended residual preemergence weed control following control of existing emerged weeds.

### Ground Application

#### Broadcast Application

Apply Pindar GT using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment with flat fan spray nozzles. Follow manufacturer's directions for spraying pressure and boom height. An off-center (OC) nozzle positioned at the end of the boom may be desired. Check calibration of spray equipment before each use.

#### Directed Spray Application

Apply Pindar GT as a medium to coarse low pressure spray in a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre (broadcast basis). Follow manufacturer's directions for nozzle spacing and operating pressure.

Direct spray toward the soil at the base of the crop. Use a minimum of four flat fan nozzles per tree row (two on each side), and for optimum spray coverage, use eight flat fan nozzles per row (four on each side). Point forward nozzles forward and downward and point rear nozzles to the rear and downward. With either sprayer system, adjust nozzles to cover the weed foliage but minimize contact with the crop. **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT with hollow cone nozzles.

**Note:** Pindar GT is a contact herbicide. Contact of sprays or drift with foliage or green stems can cause severe crop injury. Use directed sprays and spray shields and/or leaf lifters as necessary to minimize contact of spray or drift with crop foliage or stems. Young green stems of woody plants are also susceptible to injury from spray contact. Potential for injury to woody stems diminishes with loss of green color and the development of relatively impervious non-living corky tissue (bark) on the surface of the stem.

#### Band Application

Application rates listed in this label are for broadcast application. For band application, reduce the rate per broadcast acre according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width (in inches)}}{\text{Row Width (in inches)}} \times \text{Rate per Broadcast Acre} = \text{Amount Needed per Acre for Banded Application}$$

### Aerial Application

**DO NOT** aerially apply Pindar GT unless crop specific use directions specifically allow aerial application.

#### Mandatory Spray Drift

##### Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and 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 field.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or 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 only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and 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).
- 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 recommended 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 nozzles designed to reduce drift.

### Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

### BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

### 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 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 generally 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.

### Boom-less 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.

### Buffer Restrictions

- A 25 foot vegetative buffer strip must be maintained between all areas treated with this product and lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds, estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds.

### Aerial Applications

- When wind speeds are 5 mph or less, maintain a minimum downwind buffer zone of at least 1/2 mile from all crops and desirable vegetation, except the following: maintain a minimum downwind buffer zone of 150 feet from dormant tree nut crops.
- When wind speeds are between 5 and 10 mph, downwind buffer zones in excess of those listed above are suggested.
- For upwind and side borders, maintain a minimum buffer zone of 150 feet from any non-targeted vegetable fallow bed, crop, or desirable vegetation.

### Mixing Directions

#### Pindar GT - Alone

Shake well before use. Fill the spray tank at least one-third full of clean water. With the pump and agitator running, add the specified amount of herbicide to the spray tank. The order of addition to the spray tank is wettable powders first, flowables second and soluble liquids last. Complete filling of the spray tank with water. Maintain agitation until spraying is completed.

#### Pindar GT – Tank Mix

**Preemergence Herbicides:** For preemergence residual control of grass weeds not listed on the label for Pindar GT, apply Pindar GT in a tank mix with approved label rates of a broad spectrum preemergence herbicide. Follow all label use instructions and restrictions.

**Surfactants:** Adjuvants are required for all applications of Pindar GT where postemergence broadleaf and grass weed control is desired. For best results, add a minimum of 1 quart per acre of crop oil concentrate (COC) or methylated seed oil (MSO), or 0.25% v/v of 80% active nonionic surfactant, (0.5% v/v of 80% active nonionic surfactant is required to enhance postemergence activity when hard water (greater than 600 ppm) is used). Adjuvants containing organosilicone are not advised.

**Postemergence Herbicides:** For complete control of existing broadleaf and grass weeds not listed on the label for Pindar GT, apply Pindar GT in a tank mix with approved label rates of a broad spectrum postemergence herbicide according to label requirements. Follow all label use instructions and restrictions.

#### Tank Mix Instructions:

- 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.
- Read and carefully follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. In interpreting the labels of tank mixed products, the most restrictive label limitations must apply.
- **DO NOT** exceed specified application rates. **DO NOT** tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used.

**Tank Mix Compatibility Testing:** A jar test is advised prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of this product and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination must not be used.

#### Sprayer Clean-Up

Thoroughly flush spray equipment (tank, pump, hoses and boom) with clean water before and after each use. Residues of Pindar GT remaining in the spray equipment may cause injury to subsequently treated crops. Thoroughly clean spray equipment, including all tanks, hoses, booms, screens and nozzles, before using to apply other pesticide products.

#### Clean-Out Procedures for Spray Equipment:

1. Drain any remaining spray mixture from the application equipment.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank while filling the tank 1/2 full with water.
3. Add household ammonia at the rate of 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water. Recirculate for 5 minutes and spray out part of this mixture for 5 minutes through the boom. Drain tank.
4. Remove all spray nozzles and screens and clean separately.
5. If spray equipment will be used for pesticide application to crops sensitive to Pindar GT, repeat steps 1 through 3. Thoroughly clean exterior surfaces of spray equipment.

**Note:** Rinsate may be disposed of on site according to label use directions or at an approved waste disposal facility.

### Weed Resistance and Integrated Pest Management

Pindar GT, which contains the active ingredients Penoxsulam (Group 2) and Oxyfluorfen (Group 14) herbicides, based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before and after application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- If using post-emergence herbicides or tank mixes, control weeds early when they are relatively small.
- Apply full rates of Pindar GT for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time to minimize weed escapes.

- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your local company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your local company representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. **DO NOT** assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mode of action. Products with multiple active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredient in this product.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a mode of action other than Group 2 or Group 14 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
  - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
  - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
  - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum herbicide with other mode of action as a foundation in a weed control program, if appropriate.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative modes of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 2 and 14 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two sequential applications of Pindar GT and any other Group 2 or 14 herbicides with a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different mode of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, for example, mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields to reduce weed seed production.

## Uses

### Artichoke (Globe)

(For Use in the states of Arizona, California, and Texas)

#### Post-Directed Spray Application

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	2 – 3 (0.0208 lb ai/acre penoxsulam + 0.983 lb ai/acre oxyfluorfen to 0.0311 lb ai/acre penoxsulam + 1.474 lb ai/acre oxyfluorfen)	<b>Application Method:</b> Apply as a directed spray to the soil surface between the rows and at the base of artichoke plants in a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. Use higher spray volumes to ensure thorough coverage in high densities of emerged weeds. <b>Timing to Crop:</b> Apply after completion of ditching operations. Separate applications of up to 2 pt/acre may be made 30 days apart (to a maximum of a total of 3 pt/acre) or a single application of up to 3 pt/acre may be made. Any cultural practices which disturb or redistribute surface soil following treatment with Pindar® GT, including cutting water furrows, cultivation, disking treated soil areas, etc., will reduce weed control effectiveness. <b>Timing to Weeds:</b> Preemergence up to 4 leaf stage. The best weed control is obtained by application to weeds preemergence or early postemergence when weeds are small and actively growing.

#### Precautions:

- Application of Pindar GT to artichoke plantings ought to be delayed a minimum of 60 days after cutting back or transplanting.

#### Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply over-the-top. Contact with direct spray or drift will cause injury to artichoke fronds or severe injury to buds or flowers.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pints of Pindar GT per acre per year (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) as a result of a single application or split applications.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb ai oxyfluorfen per acre per year from any combination of applications of Pindar GT or any product containing oxyfluorfen.
- **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT more than twice per year.
- **Retreatment Interval (RTI):** 30 days between sequential applications.
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 5 days of harvest.

#### Key Weeds Controlled

Preemergence	Postemergence
cheeseweed (malva) groundsel, common lambquarters, common mustard, common yellow oxalis (bermuda buttercup) † shepherdspurse sowthistle, annual	cheeseweed (malva) groundsel, common mustard, common yellow nettle, burning oxalis (bermuda buttercup) shepherdspurse sowthistle, annual

† Suppression

## Bearing and Non-Bearing Tree Nuts: (almond; hazelnut (filbert); pecan; pistachio; walnut, black; walnut, English) – Dormant Application

### Not for use in Michigan

Non-bearing tree nuts are those which will not bear a crop within one year after treatment with Pindar GT.

Application Timing (Broadcast Application)	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
preemergence	1.5 - 3 (0.0156 lb ai/acre penoxsulam + 0.737 lb ai/acre oxyfluorfen to 0.0311 lb ai/acre penoxsulam + 1.474 lb ai/acre oxyfluorfen)	<p>Applications can be made beginning after harvest up to initiation of bud swell in almonds and beginning emergence of green leaf tissue in pistachios, walnuts, pecans and hazelnuts.</p> <p>For best results, apply Pindar GT prior to weed emergence.</p> <p>If susceptible weeds are emerged, apply Pindar GT with an approved adjuvant for burndown of existing weeds.</p> <p>For existing weeds not controlled by Pindar GT, tank mix Pindar GT with an approved postemergence herbicide for complete burndown.</p> <p>Apply as a directed spray in a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. Use higher spray volumes to ensure thorough coverage in high densities of emerged weeds.</p> <p>Direct sprays to the soil and base of dormant trees.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> apply Pindar GT or tank mixes with Pindar GT over-the-top of dormant crop plantings.</p> <p>Length of residual control is dependent upon many factors including rainfall, soil type, weed infestation and environmental conditions.</p> <p>Where rate ranges are given, use a lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils low in organic matter, lighter weed infestations and for reduced lengths of residual weed control. Use a higher rate in the rate range on medium to fine textured soils or soils containing high organic matter.</p> <p>For broad spectrum preemergence control of susceptible grass and broadleaf weeds in listed tree nut plantings, apply Pindar GT in tank mix with pronamide, oryzalin or pendimethalin.</p>
postemergence		<p>Apply Pindar GT in a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre.</p> <p>If susceptible weeds are emerged, apply Pindar GT with an approved adjuvant for burndown of existing weeds.</p> <p>For optimum weed control, apply Pindar GT when weeds are less than 4 inch or 4 leaf growth stage.</p> <p>Use the lower rate of Pindar GT for susceptible seedling weeds in the early postemergence stage up to the 2 leaf stage.</p> <p>Use higher rates of Pindar GT to control weeds up to the 4 inch or 4 leaf stage.</p> <p>Applications to weeds after the 4-inch or 4-leaf stage may result in partial control.</p> <p>Pindar GT applied as a postemergence product will provide residual preemergence weed control depending upon the use rate and amount of Pindar GT reaching the soil.</p> <p>For existing weeds not controlled by Pindar GT, tank mix Pindar GT with an approved postemergence herbicide. See Mixing Directions.</p> <p>Where rate ranges are given, use a lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils low in organic matter, lighter weed infestations and for reduced lengths of residual weed control. Use a higher rate in the rate range on medium to fine textured soils or soils containing high organic matter.</p> <p>For broad spectrum postemergence control of existing grass and broadleaf weeds, apply Pindar GT in tank mix with glyphosate, glufosinate or paraquat or other approved postemergence herbicides. Follow all label instructions and requirements.</p>

**Tank Mixing:** Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mix Precautions. 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.

#### Specific Use Precautions:

- Apply Pindar GT or any of the combinations listed on this label to only healthy growing established tree nut crops.
- Avoid direct plant contact. Direct spray toward the base of trees unless specific use directions allow over-the-top application.

#### Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pints per acre (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 4.5 pints of Pindar GT per acre (0.0467 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 2.211 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT more than twice per year.
- **Retreatment Interval (RTI):** 30 days between sequential applications.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT** apply Pindar GT within 60 days before harvest.
- In all states, unless otherwise specified, make applications beginning after harvest up to initiation of bud swell in almonds and beginning emergence of green leaf tissue in pistachios, walnuts, pecans, and hazelnuts.
- Use untreated soil as fill when transplanting new trees into a previously treated area.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb ai oxyfluorfen from any combination of applications of Pindar GT or any product containing oxyfluorfen during the dormant period.
- **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT to hazelnut (filbert) trees established less than 12 months.

- **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT to almond trees established less than 15 months.
- **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT to other tree nut crops established less than 9 months.
- Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate mature bark has developed.
- Apply only to crops in good health and vigor.
- Make sequential dormant applications of any product containing oxyfluorfen following an application of Pindar GT in the dormant period according to the following table:

Rate of Pindar GT (pt/acre)	Maximum Sequential Rate of oxyfluorfen (lb ai/acre)
1.5	0.75
2	0.5
2.5	0.25
3	0

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 lb ai oxyfluorfen per acre per year from any combination of applications of Pindar GT or any product containing oxyfluorfen during the dormant (1.5 lb ai per acre) and non-dormant (1.5 lb ai per acre) seasons (harvest to harvest).
- If 4.5 pints of Pindar GT per acre (0.0467 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 2.211 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) is used in the dormant period, make no additional applications of Pindar GT in the non-dormant season of the same year.

#### Soil Type Restrictions

- **DO NOT** use Pindar GT on sand or loamy sand soils or on sandy loam soils with >70% sand and <20% clay content.
- **DO NOT** use on any soils with 20% or more gravel content.

**Weeds Controlled (Arizona and California Only)**

Preemergence		Postemergence	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
barnyardgrass <sup>2</sup>	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>	bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
celery, wild	<i>Cyclosporum leptophyllum</i>	celery, wild	<i>Cyclosporum leptophyllum</i>
cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.
crabgrass, large <sup>2</sup>	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.
dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
dock, curly <sup>2</sup>	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	dock, curly <sup>2</sup>	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>
filaree, broadleaf <sup>1</sup>	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	filaree, broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
filaree, redstem <sup>1</sup>	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
filaree, whitestem <sup>1</sup>	<i>Erodium moshatum</i>	filaree, whitestem	<i>Erodium moshatum</i>
fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
groundcherry <sup>2</sup>	<i>Physalis</i> sp.	groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> sp.
groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
knotweed, prostrate <sup>2</sup>	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	knotweed, prostrate <sup>2</sup>	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
loosestrife, hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	loosestrife, hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>
marestail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	marestail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
miner's lettuce <sup>2</sup>	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	miner's lettuce <sup>2</sup>	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>
mustard, annual	<i>Brassica</i> sp.	mustard, annual	<i>Brassica</i> sp.
nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>	nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
oat, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>	oat, wild <sup>2</sup>	<i>Avena fatua</i>
pepperweed, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	pepperweed, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
puncturevine <sup>2</sup>	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine <sup>2</sup>	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> sp.	ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> sp.
shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
sowthistle, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	sowthistle, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
spurge, prostrate <sup>2</sup>	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>	spurge, prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>
spurge, spotted <sup>2</sup>	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	spurge, spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>
storksbill, long	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	storksbill, long	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

<sup>1</sup>Pindar GT at the 3 pint rate(0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) will provide control up to the 4-inch stage. Applications after the 4-inch stage may result in partial control.

<sup>2</sup>Suppression

**Weeds Controlled (All Other States Except Arizona and California)**

Preemergence		Postemergence	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
barnyardgrass <sup>3</sup>	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	balsamapple	<i>Momordica charantia</i>
bindweed, field <sup>3</sup>	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
camphorweed	<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>	bindweed, field <sup>3</sup>	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
evening-primrose, cutleaf <sup>1</sup>	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	cudweed, narrowleaf <sup>2</sup>	<i>Gnaphalium falcata</i>
fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	evening-primrose, cutleaf <sup>3</sup>	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
groundcherry, cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	groundcherry, cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>
lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	groundcherry, wright	<i>Physalis acutifolia</i>
maretail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	maretail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	morningglory, annual	<i>Ipomoea</i> sp.
poinsettia, wild	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
ryegrass <sup>3</sup>	<i>Lolium</i> sp.	pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
sida, prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	poinsettia, wild	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
sowthistle, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	ryegrass <sup>3</sup>	<i>Lolium</i> sp.
spurge, prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>	sesbania, hemp	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>
spurge, spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	sida, prickly (teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
		smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
		sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
		velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>

<sup>1</sup>Highest rate and/or multiple applications may be required for acceptable control.

<sup>2</sup>Maximum 0.5 inch diameter

<sup>3</sup>Suppression

**Bearing and Non-Bearing Almond, Black Walnut, English Walnut, Pecan, Pistachio, Tree Nuts – Non-Dormant Application**

(For Use in Arizona and California Only)

Application Timing	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
preemergence	1.5 - 3 (0.0156 lb ai/acre penoxsulam + 0.737 lb ai/acre oxyfluorfen to 0.0311 lb ai/acre penoxsulam + 1.474 lb ai/acre oxyfluorfen)	For residual weed control of listed weeds. Where rate ranges are given, use a lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils low in organic matter, lighter weed infestations and for reduced lengths of residual weed control. Use a higher rate in the rate range on medium to fine textured soils or soils containing high organic matter.
postemergence	0.5 – 1.5 (0.0052 lb ai/acre penoxsulam + 0.246 lb ai/acre oxyfluorfen to 0.0156 lb ai/acre penoxsulam + 0.737 lb ai/acre oxyfluorfen)	Apply to seedling weeds at the 4 inch or 4 leaf growth stage. Repeat applications may be required.

**Tank Mixing:** For broader spectrum grass and broadleaf weed control, tank mix Pindar GT with an approved postemergence herbicide. Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mix Precautions. 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. See labels of tank mix partners to determine suitability and use rates for various crops.

**Specific Use Precautions:**

- Direct spray toward the base of trees. Avoid direct contact with foliage or nuts.
- Apply Pindar GT or any of the combinations listed on this label to only healthy growing established tree nut crops.
- Apply only to crops in good health and vigor.

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT more than twice per year.
- **Retreatment Interval (RTI):** 30 days between sequential applications.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT** apply Pindar GT within 60 days before harvest.

- Apply Pindar GT as a non-dormant application to tree nuts after nut set only.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pints of Pindar GT per acre (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) in a single application during the non-dormant season.
- **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT to almond trees established less than 15 months, **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT to other tree nut crops established less than 9 months. Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate mature bark has developed. Apply only to crops in good health and vigor.
- Make sequential applications of products containing oxyfluorfen following an application of Pindar GT in the non-dormant period according to the following use rates:

Rate of Pindar GT (pt/acre)	Maximum Sequential Rate of oxyfluorfen (lb ai/acre)
1	0.75
1.5	0.5
2	0.25
3	0



- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb ai oxyfluorfen from any combination of applications of Pindar GT or any product containing oxyfluorfen during the non-dormant period.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 lb ai oxyfluorfen per acre from any combination of applications of Pindar GT or any product containing oxyfluorfen during the dormant (up to 1.5 lb ai per acre) and non-dormant (up to 1.5 lb ai per acre) seasons (harvest to harvest).
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum of 4.5 pints of Pindar GT per acre per year (0.0467 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 2.211 lbs per

acre Oxyfluorfen). If 4.5 pints of Pindar GT per acre (0.0467 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 2.211 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) is used in the dormant period, make no additional applications of Pindar GT in the non-dormant season of the same year.

**Soil Type Restrictions**

- **DO NOT** use Pindar GT on sand or loamy sand soils or on sandy loam soils with >70% sand and <20% clay content.
- **DO NOT** use on any soils with 20% or more gravel content.

**Weeds Controlled**

Preemergence		Postemergence	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
bluegrass, annual <sup>2</sup>	<i>Poa annua</i>	bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
celery, wild	<i>Cyclosporum leptophyllum</i>	celery, wild	<i>Cyclosporum leptophyllum</i>
cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.
crabgrass, large <sup>2</sup>	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.
dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
dock, curly <sup>2</sup>	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	dock, curly <sup>2</sup>	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>
filaree, broadleaf <sup>1</sup>	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	filaree, broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
filaree, redstem <sup>1</sup>	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
filaree, whitestem <sup>1</sup>	<i>Erodium moshatum</i>	filaree, whitestem	<i>Erodium moshatum</i>
fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> sp.	groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> sp.
groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
knotweed, prostrate <sup>2</sup>	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	knotweed, prostrate <sup>2</sup>	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
lambsquarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	lambsquarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
loosestrife, hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	loosestrife, hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>
marestalk/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	marestalk/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
miner's lettuce <sup>2</sup>	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>	miner's lettuce <sup>2</sup>	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>
mustard, annual	<i>Brassica</i> sp.	mustard, annual	<i>Brassica</i> sp.
nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>	nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
oat, wild <sup>2</sup>	<i>Avena fatua</i>	oat, wild <sup>2</sup>	<i>Avena fatua</i>
pepperweed, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	pepperweed, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
puncturevine <sup>2</sup>	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine <sup>2</sup>	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> sp.	ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> sp.
shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>	smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
sowthistle, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	sowthistle, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
spurge, prostrate <sup>2</sup>	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>	spurge, prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>
spurge, spotted <sup>2</sup>	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	spurge, spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>
storksbill, long	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	storksbill, long	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

<sup>1</sup>Pindar GT at the 3 pint rate (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) will provide control up to the 4-inch stage. Applications after the 4-inch stage may result in partial control.

<sup>2</sup>Suppression

## Non-Cropland<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Including non-food producing, non-cultivated agricultural or non-agricultural areas including highway and utility rights-of-way, industrial sites, tank farms, storage areas, airports, fencerows not adjacent to food/feed crop fields and farmsteads.

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
preemergence	3 – 4.5 (0.0311 lb ai/acre penoxsulam + 1.474 lb ai/acre oxyfluorfen to 0.0467 lb ai/acre penoxsulam + 2.211 lb ai/acre oxyfluorfen)	Use a higher rate in the rate range for longer residual control. Where rate ranges are given, use a lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils low in organic matter, lighter weed infestations and for reduced lengths of residual weed control. Use a higher rate in the rate range on medium to fine textured soils or soils containing high organic matter.
postemergence		Use a lower rate in the rate range plus an approved adjuvant for control of susceptible broadleaf weeds in the early postemergence stage less than 4-leaf stage. Use a higher rate in the rate range plus an adjuvant for weeds up to 6-leaf stage. Application to weeds beyond the 6-leaf stage may result in partial control. Where rate ranges are given, use a lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils low in organic matter, lighter weed infestations and for reduced lengths of residual weed control. Use a higher rate in the rate range on medium to fine textured soils, soils containing high organic matter, heavy weed pressure or for extended lengths of weed control. For existing weeds not controlled by Pindar GT, a best practice is to tank mix Pindar GT with an approved postemergence herbicide for complete burndown.

### Specific Use Precautions:

- Refer to Mixing Directions section for tank mixing precautions. 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.
- Preemergence:** For broader spectrum residual preemergence weed control, Pindar GT may be applied in tank mix combination with diuron, simazine or other products labeled for this use.
- Postemergence:** For additional postemergence control of non-susceptible grass and broadleaf weeds, Pindar GT may be applied in tank mix combination with glyphosate, glufosinate or paraquat.
- Pindar GT is stable on the soil surface for up to 21 days, but must be incorporated by moisture to provide effective preemergence control of susceptible weeds. A single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inches or more, or flood irrigation within 21 days after application, is necessary to activate Pindar GT.

### Specific Use Restrictions

- DO NOT** apply more than 3 pints per acre (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) in a single application.
- DO NOT** feed or allow animals to graze on any areas treated with Pindar GT.
- DO NOT** apply more than a total of 4.5 pints of Pindar GT per acre per year (0.0467 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 2.211 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen).
- DO NOT** apply Pindar GT more than twice per year when using reduced application rates.
- Retreatment Interval (RTI):** 30 days between sequential applications.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT** apply Pindar GT within 60 days before harvest.

## Bearing and Non-Bearing Pome Fruits (apple; pear; pear, Asian)

### Not for Use in Michigan

Non-bearing trees are those which will not bear a crop within one year after treatment with Pindar GT.

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	1.5-3 (0.0156 lb ai/acre penoxsulam + 0.737 lb ai/acre oxyfluorfen to 0.0311 lb ai/acre penoxsulam + 1.474 lb ai/acre oxyfluorfen)	Applications can be made beginning after harvest up to bud swell. For best results, apply Pindar GT prior to weed emergence. If susceptible weeds are emerged, apply Pindar GT with an approved adjuvant for burndown of existing weeds. Where rate ranges are given, use a lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils low in organic matter, lighter weed infestations and for reduced lengths of residual weed control. Use a higher rate in the rate range on medium to fine textured soils or soils containing high organic matter. For existing weeds not controlled by Pindar GT, tank mix Pindar GT with an approved postemergence herbicide for complete burndown. Use a higher rate in the rate range for longer residual control.
Postemergence		Use a lower rate in the rate range for control of small susceptible broadleaf weeds less than 4-leaf stage and for shorter residual control of susceptible weeds. Use a higher rate in the rate range for control of large susceptible weeds up to the 6-leaf stage and for longer residual control of susceptible weeds. Application to weeds beyond the 6-leaf stage may result in partial control. For existing weeds not controlled by Pindar GT, always tank mix Pindar GT with an approved postemergence herbicide for complete burndown. Always mix an approved adjuvant with Pindar GT for all postemergence applications.

**Tank Mixing:** Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mix Precautions. 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. See labels of tank mix partners to determine suitability and use rates for various crops.

### Specific Use Precautions:

- Apply Pindar GT or any of the combinations listed on this label to only healthy growing established pome fruit crops.
- Avoid direct plant contact. Direct spray toward the base of trees unless specific use directions allow over-the-top application.

### Specific Use Restrictions:

- DO NOT** apply more than 3 pints per acre (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) in a single application.
- DO NOT** apply more than a total of 4.5 pints of Pindar GT per acre (0.0467 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 2.211 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) per year.
- In all states, unless otherwise specified, make applications beginning after harvest up to bud swell.

- Use untreated soil as fill when transplanting new trees into a previously treated area.
- **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT to pome trees established less than 4 years, unless specific labeled directions indicate otherwise.
- **FOR APPLE TREES ONLY:** Pindar GT can be applied to apple trees established for a minimum of 18 months in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.
- Pindar GT can be applied to resets/replants contained within 4 year old and older Pome fruit tree orchards providing the following:
  - Soils are completely settled around established and newly planted trees and there are no open channels or depressions in the soil that would allow the product to move into the root zone through the open channel.
  - Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate mature bark has developed. Trunk guards ought to be non-porous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers.
- Apply only to crops in good health and vigor.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb ai oxyfluorfen from any combination of applications of Pindar GT or any product containing oxyfluorfen during the dormant period.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 lb ai oxyfluorfen per acre from any combination of applications of Pindar GT or any product containing oxyfluorfen during the dormant (1.5 lb ai per acre) and non-dormant (1.5 lb ai per acre) seasons (harvest to harvest).
- **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT more than twice per year.
- **Retreatment Interval (RTI):** 30 days between sequential applications.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT** apply Pindar GT within 60 days before harvest.

**Soil Type Restrictions:**

- **DO NOT** use Pindar GT on sand or loamy sand soils, or on sandy loam soils with >70% sand and <20% clay content.
- **DO NOT** use on any soils with 20% or more gravel content.

**Weeds Controlled**

Preemergence		Postemergence	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
barley, wild <sup>2</sup>	<i>Hordeum murinam</i>	barley, wild	<i>Hordeum murinam</i>
barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
bindweed, field <sup>2</sup>	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	bindweed, field <sup>2</sup>	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
bluegrass, annual <sup>2</sup>	<i>Poa annua</i>	bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
bromegrass <sup>2</sup>	<i>Bromus</i> sp.	bromegrass <sup>2</sup>	<i>Bromus</i> sp.
burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
celery, wild	<i>Cyclospermum leptophyllum</i>	celery, wild	<i>Cyclospermum leptophyllum</i>
cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.
crabgrass, large <sup>2</sup>	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.
dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
dock, curly <sup>2</sup>	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	dock, curly <sup>2</sup>	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>
filaree, broadleaf <sup>1</sup>	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	filaree, broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
filaree, redstem <sup>1</sup>	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
filaree, whitestem <sup>1</sup>	<i>Erodium moshatum</i>	filaree, whitestem	<i>Erodium moshatum</i>
fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> sp.	groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> sp.
groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
knotweed, prostrate <sup>2</sup>	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	knotweed, prostrate <sup>2</sup>	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
lambquarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	lambquarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
loosestrife, hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	loosestrife, hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>
marestail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	marestail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
miner's lettuce <sup>2</sup>	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>	miner's lettuce <sup>2</sup>	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>
mustard, annual	<i>Brassica</i> sp.	mustard, annual	<i>Brassica</i> sp.
nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>	nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
oat, wild <sup>2</sup>	<i>Avena fatua</i>	oat, wild <sup>2</sup>	<i>Avena fatua</i>
pepperweed, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	pepperweed, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
puncturevine <sup>2</sup>	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine <sup>2</sup>	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
rosemallow <sup>2</sup>	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.	rosemallow <sup>2</sup>	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.

**Weeds Controlled (Cont.)**

Preemergence		Postemergence	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> sp.	ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> sp.
shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
sowthistle, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	sowthistle, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
sprangletop <sup>2</sup>	<i>Leptochloa</i> sp.	sprangletop <sup>2</sup>	<i>Leptochloa</i> sp.
spurge, prostrate <sup>2</sup>	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>	spurge, prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>
spurge, spotted <sup>2</sup>	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	spurge, spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>
storksbill, long	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	storksbill, long	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
swinecress	<i>Coronopus</i> sp.	swinecress	<i>Coronopus</i> sp.
thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
vetch	<i>Vicia</i> sp.	vetch	<i>Vicia</i> sp.
willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

<sup>1</sup>Pindar GT at the 3 pint rate (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) will provide control up to the 4-inch stage. Applications after the 4-inch stage may result in partial control.

<sup>2</sup>Suppression

**Bearing and Non-Bearing Stone Fruits (apricot; cherry, black; cherry, Nanking; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, prune)**

**Not for Use in Michigan**

Non-bearing trees are those which will not bear a crop within one year after treatment with Pindar GT.

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	1.5-3 (0.0156 lb ai/acre penoxsulam + 0.737 lb ai/acre oxyfluorfen to 0.0311 lb ai/acre penoxsulam + 1.474 lb ai/acre oxyfluorfen)	Applications can be made beginning after harvest up to initiation of bud swell. Where rate ranges are given, use a lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils low in organic matter, lighter weed infestations and for reduced lengths of residual weed control. Use a higher rate in the rate range on medium to fine textured soils or soils containing high organic matter. For best results, apply Pindar GT prior to weed emergence. Use a higher rate in the rate range for longer residual control.
Postemergence		Use a lower rate in the rate range for control of small susceptible broadleaf weeds less than 4-leaf stage and for shorter residual control of susceptible weeds. Use a higher rate in the rate range for control of large susceptible weeds up to the 6-leaf stage and for longer residual control of susceptible weeds. Application to weeds beyond the 6-leaf stage may result in partial control. For existing weeds not controlled by Pindar GT, always tank mix Pindar GT with an approved postemergence herbicide for complete burndown. Always mix an approved adjuvant with Pindar GT for all postemergence applications.

**Tank Mixing:** Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mix Precautions. 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. See labels of tank mix partners to determine suitability and use rates for various crops.

**Specific Use Precautions:**

- Apply Pindar GT or any of the combinations listed on this label to only healthy growing established stone fruit crops.
- Avoid direct plant contact. Direct spray toward the base of trees unless specific use directions allow over-the-top application.

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pints per acre (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 4.5 pints of Pindar GT per acre (0.0467 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 2.211 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) per year.
- In all states, unless otherwise specified, make applications beginning after harvest up to initiation of bud swell.
- Use untreated soil as fill when transplanting new trees into a previously treated area.
- **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT to stone trees established less than 4 years, unless specific labeled directions indicate otherwise.
- **FOR PEACH TREES ONLY:** Pindar GT can be applied to peach trees established for a minimum of 18 months in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

- Pindar GT can be applied to resets/replants contained within 4 year old and older Stone fruit tree orchards providing the following:
  - Soils are completely settled around established and newly planted trees and there are no open channels or depressions in the soil that would allow the product to move into the root zone through the open channel.
  - Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate mature bark has developed. Trunk guards ought to be non-porous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers.
  - Apply only to crops in good health and vigor.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb ai oxyfluorfen from any combination of applications of Pindar GT or any product containing oxyfluorfen during the dormant period.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 lb ai oxyfluorfen per acre from any combination of applications of Pindar GT or any product containing oxyfluorfen during the dormant (1.5 lb ai per acre) and non-dormant (1.5 lb ai per acre) seasons (harvest to harvest).
- **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT more than twice per year.
- **Retreatment Interval (RTI):** 30 days between sequential applications.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT within 60 days before harvest.

**Soil Type Restrictions:**

- **DO NOT** use Pindar GT on sand or loamy sand soils, or on sandy loam soils with >70% sand and <20% clay content.
- **DO NOT** use on any soils with 20% or more gravel content.

**Weeds Controlled**

Preemergence		Postemergence	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
barley, wild <sup>2</sup>	<i>Hordeum murinam</i>	barley, wild	<i>Hordeum murinam</i>
barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
bindweed, field <sup>2</sup>	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	bindweed, field <sup>2</sup>	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
bluegrass, annual <sup>2</sup>	<i>Poa annua</i>	bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
bromegrass <sup>2</sup>	<i>Bromus</i> sp.	bromegrass <sup>2</sup>	<i>Bromus</i> sp.
burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
celery, wild	<i>Cyclosporum leptophyllum</i>	celery, wild	<i>Cyclosporum leptophyllum</i>
cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.
crabgrass, large <sup>2</sup>	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.
dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
dock, curly <sup>2</sup>	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	dock, curly <sup>2</sup>	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>
filaree, broadleaf <sup>1</sup>	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	filaree, broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
filaree, redstem <sup>1</sup>	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
filaree, whitestem <sup>1</sup>	<i>Erodium moshatum</i>	filaree, whitestem	<i>Erodium moshatum</i>
fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> sp.	groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> sp.
groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
knotweed, prostrate <sup>2</sup>	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	knotweed, prostrate <sup>2</sup>	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
lambsquarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	lambsquarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
loosestrife, hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	loosestrife, hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>
marestail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	marestail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
miner's lettuce <sup>2</sup>	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>	miner's lettuce <sup>2</sup>	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>
mustard, annual	<i>Brassica</i> sp.	mustard, annual	<i>Brassica</i> sp.
nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>	nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
oat, wild <sup>2</sup>	<i>Avena fatua</i>	oat, wild <sup>2</sup>	<i>Avena fatua</i>
pepperweed, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	pepperweed, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
puncturevine <sup>2</sup>	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine <sup>2</sup>	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
rosemallow <sup>2</sup>	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.	rosemallow <sup>2</sup>	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.
ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> sp.	ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> sp.
shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>	smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
sowthistle, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	sowthistle, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
sprangletop <sup>2</sup>	<i>Leptochloa</i> sp.	sprangletop <sup>2</sup>	<i>Leptochloa</i> sp.
spurge, prostrate <sup>2</sup>	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>	spurge, prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>
spurge, spotted <sup>2</sup>	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	spurge, spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>
storksbill, long	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	storksbill, long	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
swinecress	<i>Coronopus</i> sp.	swinecress	<i>Coronopus</i> sp.
thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
vetch	<i>Vicia</i> sp.	vetch	<i>Vicia</i> sp.
willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

<sup>1</sup>Pindar GT at the 3 pint rate (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) will provide control up to the 4-inch stage. Applications after the 4-inch stage may result in partial control.

<sup>2</sup>Suppression

## Bearing and Non-Bearing Olive

### Not for Use in Michigan

Non-bearing trees are those which will not bear a crop within one year after treatment with Pindar GT.

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	1.5-3 (0.0156 lb ai/acre penoxsulam + 0.737 lb ai/acre oxyfluorfen to 0.0311 lb ai/acre penoxsulam + 1.474 lb ai/acre oxyfluorfen)	Applications can be made beginning after harvest up to the initiation of new growth in the spring. Where rate ranges are given, use a lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils low in organic matter, lighter weed infestations and for reduced lengths of residual weed control. Use a higher rate in the rate range on medium to fine textured soils or soils containing high organic matter. For best results, apply Pindar GT prior to weed emergence Use a higher rate in the rate range for longer residual control.
Postemergence		Use a lower rate in the rate range for control of small susceptible broadleaf weeds less than 4-leaf stage and for shorter residual control of susceptible weeds. Use a higher rate in the rate range for control of large susceptible weeds up to the 6-leaf stage and for longer residual control of susceptible weeds. Application to weeds beyond the 6-leaf stage may result in partial control. For existing weeds not controlled by Pindar GT, always tank mix Pindar GT with an approved postemergence herbicide for complete burndown. Always mix an approved adjuvant with Pindar GT for all postemergence applications.

**Tank Mixing:** Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mix Precautions. 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. See labels of tank mix partners to determine suitability and use rates for various crops.

#### Specific Use Precautions:

- Apply Pindar GT or any of the combinations listed on this label to only healthy growing established olive crops.
- Avoid direct plant contact. Direct spray toward the base of trees unless specific use directions allow over-the-top application.

#### Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pints per acre (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 4.5 pints of Pindar GT per acre (0.0467 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 2.211 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) per year.
- In all states, unless otherwise specified, make applications beginning after harvest up to initiation of new growth in the spring.
- Use untreated soil as fill when transplanting new trees into a previously treated area.
- **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT to olive trees established less than 2 years. Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate mature bark has developed. Apply only to crops in good health and vigor.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb ai oxyfluorfen from any combination of applications of Pindar GT or any product containing oxyfluorfen during the dormant period.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 lb ai oxyfluorfen per acre from any combination of applications of Pindar GT or any product containing oxyfluorfen during the dormant (1.5 lb ai per acre) and non-dormant (1.5 lb ai per acre) seasons (harvest to harvest).
- **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT more than twice per year.
- **Retreatment Interval (RTI):** 30 days between sequential applications.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT** apply Pindar GT within 60 days before harvest.

#### Soil Type Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use Pindar GT on sand or loamy sand soils, or on sandy loam soils with >70% sand and <20% clay content.
- **DO NOT** use on any soils with 20% or more gravel content.

#### Weeds Controlled:

Preemergence		Postemergence	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
barley, wild <sup>2</sup>	<i>Hordeum murinam</i>	barley, wild	<i>Hordeum murinam</i>
barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
bindweed, field <sup>2</sup>	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	bindweed, field <sup>2</sup>	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
bluegrass, annual <sup>2</sup>	<i>Poa annua</i>	bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
bromegrass <sup>2</sup>	<i>Bromus</i> sp.	bromegrass <sup>2</sup>	<i>Bromus</i> sp.
burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
celery, wild	<i>Cyclosporum leptophyllum</i>	celery, wild	<i>Cyclosporum leptophyllum</i>
cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.
crabgrass, large <sup>2</sup>	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.
dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
dock, curly <sup>2</sup>	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	dock, curly <sup>2</sup>	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>
filaree, broadleaf <sup>1</sup>	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	filaree, broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
filaree, redstem <sup>1</sup>	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
filaree, whitestem <sup>1</sup>	<i>Erodium moshatum</i>	filaree, whitestem	<i>Erodium moshatum</i>
fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>

**Weeds Controlled: (Cont.)**

Preemergence		Postemergence	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> sp.	groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> sp.
groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
knotweed, prostrate <sup>2</sup>	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	knotweed, prostrate <sup>2</sup>	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
lamb'squarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	lamb'squarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
loosestrife, hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	loosestrife, hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>
mare'stail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	mare'stail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
miner's lettuce <sup>2</sup>	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>	miner's lettuce <sup>2</sup>	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>
mustard, annual	<i>Brassica</i> sp.	mustard, annual	<i>Brassica</i> sp.
nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>	nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
oat, wild <sup>2</sup>	<i>Avena fatua</i>	oat, wild <sup>2</sup>	<i>Avena fatua</i>
pepperweed, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	pepperweed, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
puncturevine <sup>2</sup>	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine <sup>2</sup>	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
rosemallow <sup>2</sup>	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.	rosemallow <sup>2</sup>	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.
ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> sp.	ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> sp.
shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
sowthistle, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	sowthistle, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
sprangletop <sup>2</sup>	<i>Leptochloa</i> sp.	sprangletop <sup>2</sup>	<i>Leptochloa</i> sp.
spurge, prostrate <sup>2</sup>	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>	spurge, prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>
spurge, spotted <sup>2</sup>	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	spurge, spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>
storksbill, long	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	storksbill, long	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
swinecress	<i>Coronopus</i> sp.	swinecress	<i>Coronopus</i> sp.
thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
vetch	<i>Vicia</i> sp.	vetch	<i>Vicia</i> sp.
willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

<sup>1</sup>Pindar GT at the 3 pint rate (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) will provide control up to the 4-inch stage.

Applications after the 4-inch stage may result in partial control.

<sup>2</sup>Suppression

**Bearing and Non-Bearing Pomegranate – Dormant Application**

**Not for Use in Michigan**

Non-bearing trees are those which will not bear a crop within one year after treatment with Pindar GT.

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	1.5-3 (0.0156 lb ai/acre penoxsulam + 0.737 lb ai/acre oxyfluorfen to 0.0311 lb ai/acre penoxsulam + 1.474 lb ai/acre oxyfluorfen)	Applications can be made beginning after harvest up to bud swell. Where rate ranges are given, use a lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils low in organic matter, lighter weed infestations and for reduced lengths of residual weed control. Use a higher rate in the rate range on medium to fine textured soils or soils containing high organic matter. For best results, apply Pindar GT prior to weed emergence Use a higher rate in the rate range for longer residual control.
Postemergence		Use a lower rate in the rate range for control of small susceptible broadleaf weeds less than 4-leaf stage and for shorter residual control of susceptible weeds. Use a higher rate in the rate range for control of large susceptible weeds up to the 6-leaf stage and for longer residual control of susceptible weeds. Application to weeds beyond the 6-leaf stage may result in partial control. For existing weeds not controlled by Pindar GT, always tank mix Pindar GT with an approved postemergence herbicide for complete burndown. Always mix an approved adjuvant with Pindar GT for all postemergence applications.

**Tank Mixing:** Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mix Precautions. 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. See labels of tank mix partners to determine suitability and use rates for various crops.

**Specific Use Precautions:**

- Apply Pindar GT or any of the combinations listed on this label to only healthy growing established pomegranate crops.
- Avoid direct plant contact. Direct spray toward the base of trees unless specific use directions allow over-the-top application.

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pints per acre (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 4.5 pints of Pindar GT per acre (0.0467 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 2.211 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) per year.
- In all states, unless otherwise specified, make applications beginning after harvest up to bud swell.
- Use untreated soil as fill when transplanting new trees into a previously treated area.
- **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT to pomegranate trees established less than 2 years. Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate mature bark has developed. Apply only to crops in good health and vigor.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb ai oxyfluorfen from any combination of applications of Pindar GT or any product containing oxyfluorfen during the dormant period.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 lb ai oxyfluorfen per acre from any combination of applications of Pindar GT or any product containing oxyfluorfen during the dormant (1.5 lb ai per acre) and non-dormant (1.5 lb ai per acre) seasons (harvest to harvest).
- **DO NOT** apply Pindar GT more than twice per year.
- **Retreatment Interval (RTI):** 30 days between sequential applications.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT** apply Pindar GT within 60 days before harvest.

**Soil Type Restrictions:**

- **DO NOT** use Pindar GT on sand or loamy sand soils, or on sandy loam soils with >70% sand and <20% clay content.
- **DO NOT** use on any soils with 20% or more gravel content.

**Weeds Controlled:**

Preemergence		Postemergence	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
barley, wild <sup>2</sup>	<i>Hordeum murinam</i>	barley, wild	<i>Hordeum murinam</i>
barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
bindweed, field <sup>2</sup>	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	bindweed, field <sup>2</sup>	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
bluegrass, annual <sup>2</sup>	<i>Poa annua</i>	bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
bromegrass <sup>2</sup>	<i>Bromus</i> sp.	bromegrass <sup>2</sup>	<i>Bromus</i> sp.
burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
celery, wild	<i>Cyclosporum leptophyllum</i>	celery, wild	<i>Cyclosporum leptophyllum</i>
cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.
crabgrass, large <sup>2</sup>	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.
dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
dock, curly <sup>2</sup>	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	dock, curly <sup>2</sup>	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>
filaree, broadleaf <sup>1</sup>	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	filaree, broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
filaree, redstem <sup>1</sup>	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
filaree, whitestem <sup>1</sup>	<i>Erodium moshatum</i>	filaree, whitestem	<i>Erodium moshatum</i>
fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> sp.	groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> sp.
groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
knotweed, prostrate <sup>2</sup>	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	knotweed, prostrate <sup>2</sup>	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
lambsquarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	lambsquarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
loosestrife, hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	loosestrife, hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>
maretail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	maretail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
miner's lettuce <sup>2</sup>	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>	miner's lettuce <sup>2</sup>	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>
mustard, annual	<i>Brassica</i> sp.	mustard, annual	<i>Brassica</i> sp.
nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>	nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
oat, wild <sup>2</sup>	<i>Avena fatua</i>	oat, wild <sup>2</sup>	<i>Avena fatua</i>
pepperweed, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	pepperweed, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>



**Weeds Controlled: (Cont.)**

Preemergence		Postemergence	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
puncturevine <sup>2</sup>	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine <sup>2</sup>	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
rosemallow <sup>2</sup>	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.	rosemallow <sup>2</sup>	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.
ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> sp.	ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> sp.
shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>	smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
sowthistle, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	sowthistle, perennial <sup>2</sup>	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
sprangletop <sup>2</sup>	<i>Leptochloa</i> sp.	sprangletop <sup>2</sup>	<i>Leptochloa</i> sp.
spurge, prostrate <sup>2</sup>	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>	spurge, prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>
spurge, spotted <sup>2</sup>	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	spurge, spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>
storksbill, long	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	storksbill, long	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
swinecress	<i>Coronopus</i> sp.	swinecress	<i>Coronopus</i> sp.
thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
vetch	<i>Vicia</i> sp.	vetch	<i>Vicia</i> sp.
willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

<sup>1</sup>Pindar GT at the 3 pint rate (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) will provide control up to the 4-inch stage. Applications after the 4-inch stage may result in partial control.

<sup>2</sup>Suppression

**Terms and Conditions of Use**

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

**Warranty Disclaimer**

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

**Inherent Risks of Use**

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Corteva Agriscience or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

**Limitation of Remedies**

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Corteva Agriscience's election, one of the following:

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

To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Corteva Agriscience is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Corteva Agriscience be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

To the extent permitted by law, the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Corteva Agriscience or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

™® Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

**Produced for**  
**Corteva Agriscience LLC**  
**9330 Zionsville Road**  
**Indianapolis, IN 46268**

Label Code: CD02-375-021  
 Replaced Label: CD02-375-020

EPA accepted 05/05/20

**Revisions:**

- 1. Throughout label, updated trademark statement to “™®Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies” and changed all references from “Dow AgroSciences” to “Corteva Agriscience”