



ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

*Glyphosate (N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine) in the form of its isopropylamine salt	50.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	50.0%
TOTAL 100.0%	

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

4.8 lb per U.S. gallon of the active ingredient glyphosate in the form of its isopropylamine salt. Equivalent to 3.6 lb per U.S. gallon of the acid, glyphosate.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**



**READ THE ENTIRE LABEL FIRST.
OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS AND
FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistant category chart. Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical resistant gloves category A such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber ≥14 mils., and shoes plus socks.

Engineering Control Statements

When handlers use 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 wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Users should remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

First Aid

If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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First Aid (cont.)

If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.</p>	

Domestic Animals

This product is considered to be relatively nontoxic to dogs and other domestic animals; however, ingestion of this product or large amounts of freshly sprayed vegetation may result in temporary gastrointestinal irritation (vomiting, diarrhea, colic, etc.) If such symptoms are observed, provide the animal with plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration. Call a veterinarian if symptoms persist for more than 24 hours.

Environmental Hazards

Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater. Treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants. This oxygen loss can cause fish suffocation. In case of spill or leak, soak up with an absorbent and remove to a landfill.

Physical Or Chemical Hazards

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied using only stainless steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers.

DO NOT MIX, STORE OR APPLY THIS PRODUCT OR SPRAY SOLUTIONS OF THIS PRODUCT IN GALVANIZED STEEL OR UNLINED STEEL (EXCEPT STAINLESS STEEL) CONTAINERS OR SPRAY TANKS. This product or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

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 4 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 category A such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber ≥14 mil, and shoes plus socks.

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) for agricultural pesticides. The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Keep people and pets off treated areas until spray solution has dried.

1. What It Does

This product will kill many herbaceous and woody plants in wildlife food plots, wildlife habitat restoration areas, and wildlife management areas. It mixes readily with water for application as a foliar spray. It may be applied through most standard sprayers.

This product moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact to and into the root system. Visible effects on most annual weeds occur within 2 to 4 days, but on most perennial weeds may not occur for 7 days or more. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow activity of this product and delay visual effects of control.

Visible effects are gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant which advances to complete browning of above-ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts. Unless otherwise specified on this label, delay application until vegetation has emerged and reached the growth stages described for control. Unemerged plants arising from unattached underground rhizomes or root stocks of perennials will not be affected by the herbicide and will continue to grow. For this reason, best control of most perennial weeds is obtained when treatment is made at late growth stages approaching maturity.

2. Where To Use

This product may be used in wildlife food plots, wildlife habitat restoration areas, and wildlife management areas.

Wildlife food plots: This product may be used as a site preparation treatment prior to planting wildlife food plots. Apply as directed to control vegetation in the plot area. Any wildlife food species may be planted after applying this product, or native species may be allowed to reinfest the area. If tillage is needed to prepare a seedbed, wait 7 days after applying this product before tilling to allow for maximum effectiveness.

Habitat restoration and management: When applied as directed, undesirable vegetation may be controlled in habitat management areas. Applications may be made to allow recovery of native plant species and for similar broad-spectrum vegetation control requirements in habitat management areas.

Spot treatments may be made to selectively remove unwanted plants for habitat enhancement. For spot treatments, care should be exercised to keep spray off of desirable plants.

3. Application Directions

3.1 For Pump Style Sprayers

Ideal for smaller wildlife food plots.

1. Add the appropriate amount of water and concentrate to the sprayer tank. Close sprayer and pump handle to pressurize.
2. Adjust nozzle to deliver a coarse spray pattern.
3. Spray to wet leaf surfaces. Apply evenly.
4. Re-pressurize the sprayer as needed to maintain a good spray pattern.

3.2 For 12 Volt ATV & Tow-Behind Boom Sprayers

Ideal for treating larger Wildlife Food Plots

1. Consult your equipment owner's manual to calibrate your application equipment.
2. Add 1/2 to 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray tank.
3. Slowly add in Top Plot™ Weed & Grass Killer Concentrate with agitation.
4. Add balance of water to the tank.
5. To apply evenly, drive the tractor at a constant speed and spray to wet leaf surfaces.

4. Spray Preparation

Top Plot Weed & Grass Killer Concentrate is a soluble concentrate that dissolves readily in clean water (free of mud or clay). Reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used, such as water from ponds or unlined ditches. In certain applications, liquid fertilizer may replace part of the water as a diluent. Additional surfactants are not required for this formulation.

Top Plot Weed & Grass Killer Concentrate Alone With Water As Diluent:

1. Determine spray volume needed for the treated area. Add one-half the required amount of clean water to the spray tank.
2. Measure the specified amount of product and add Top Plot Weed & Grass Killer Concentrate slowly with agitation, and complete filling the tank with water.
3. Mix thoroughly and continue agitation while spraying.

Sprayer Cleanup: CLEAN THE ENTIRE SPRAYER AFTER APPLICATION OF THIS PRODUCT. Failure to clean the sprayer thoroughly may result in injury to desirable crops which are subsequently sprayed.

5. How Much To Use

Spray concentrations for applications made on a spray-to-wet basis range from 1.5 to 2.5 fl. oz. of product per 1 gallon of water (22.5 to 37.5 fl. oz. of product per 15 gallons of water). Use the lower spray concentrations in the range for annual weeds and the higher spray concentration for perennial and hard-to-control species. Do not apply more than 1 gallon of product per acre.

6. Use Precautions

AVOID DRIFT. EXTREME CARE MUST BE USED WHEN APPLYING THIS PRODUCT TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS AND CROPS.

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop, plants, or other areas on which treatment was not intended.

The likelihood of injury occurring from the use of this product is greatest when winds are gusty or in excess of 5 miles per hour or when other conditions, including lesser wind velocities, will allow spray drift to occur. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle types that will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) which are likely to drift.

AVOID APPLYING AT EXCESSIVE SPEED OR PRESSURE.

NOTE: Use of this product in any manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

7. Use Tips

- Always use the higher rate of this product within the specified range when weed growth is heavy or dense.
- Do not treat weeds under poor growing conditions such as drought stress, disease or insect damage, as reduced weed control may result. Reduced results may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust.
- Reduced control may result when applications are made to annual or perennial weeds that have been mowed, grazed, or cut, and have not been allowed to regrow to the specified stage for treatment.

- Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Heavy rainfall or irrigation within 2 hours after application may wash the chemical off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required.
- This product does not provide residual weed control. For subsequent residual weed control, follow a label-approved herbicide program. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used.
- Buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this product with herbicides or other materials that are not expressly specified in this labeling. Mixing this product with herbicides or other materials not specified on this label may result in reduced performance.
- For best results, spray coverage should be uniform and complete.
- The maximum rates stated on this product labeling apply to this product combined with the use of all other herbicides containing glyphosate or sulfosate as the active ingredient. Calculate the application rates and ensure that the total use of this and other glyphosate or sulfosate containing products does not exceed stated maximum use rates.

8. Spray Drift Management

DRIFT MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO ANY OTHER VEGETATION CONTACTED TO WHICH TREATMENT IS NOT INTENDED. TO PREVENT INJURY TO ADJACENT DESIRABLE VEGETATION, APPROPRIATE BUFFER ZONES MUST BE MAINTAINED.

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

Importance of Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion sections of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow-rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Wind** - Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 - 10 MPH. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 MPH due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.
- **Temperature and Humidity** - When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.
- **Temperature Inversion** - Applications must not occur during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an air inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Sensitive Areas: This pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (eg. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

9. Weeds Controlled

Annual Weeds: Apply to actively growing grass and broadleaf weeds. Allow at least 3 days after treatment before disturbing vegetation. After this period, weeds may be mowed, tilled or burned. To prevent seed production, applications should be made prior to seedhead formation.

Weed Species	
Anoda, spurred	Morningglory, <i>Ipomoea</i> spp.
Barnyardgrass, <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Mustard, blue, <i>Chorispora tenella</i>
Bassia, fivehook, <i>Bassia hyssopifolia</i>	Mustard, tansy, <i>Descurainia pinnata</i>
Bittercress	Mustard, tumble, <i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>
Black nightshade	Mustard, wild, <i>Brassica kaber</i>
Bluegrass, annual, <i>Poa annua</i>	Oats, wild, <i>Avena fatua</i>
Bluegrass, bulbous, <i>Poa bulbosa</i>	Panicum, <i>Panicum</i> spp.
Brome, downy	Pennycress, field, <i>Thlaspi arvensis</i>
Brome, Japanese	Pigweed, redroot, <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Buttercup, <i>Ranunculus</i> spp.	Pigweed, smooth, <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Carolina geranium	Plains/Tickseed coreopsis
Carpetweed	Puncturevine
Cheatgrass	Purslane, common
Cheeseweed, <i>Malva parviflora</i>	Ragweed, common, <i>Ambrosia artimisiifolia</i>
Chervil	Ragweed, giant, <i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Chickweed	Rocket, London, <i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Chickweed, mouseear, <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	Sandbur, field, <i>Cenchrus</i> spp.
Cocklebur	Shattercane <i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
Copperleaf hophornbeam	Shepherdspurse, <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Corn speedwell	Sicklepod
Crabgrass, <i>Digitaria</i> spp.	Signalgrass, broadleaf, <i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Dwarf dandelion, <i>Krigia cespitosa</i>	Smartweed, ladythumb
Eclipta	Smartweed, Pennsylvania, <i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
Falsedandelion	Sowthistle, annual, <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Falseflax, smallseed, <i>Camelina microcarpa</i>	Spanishneedles
Fiddleneck, <i>Amsinckia</i> spp.	Speedwell, purslane
Filaree	Spurge, annual
Flaxleaf fleabane, <i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Spurge, prostrate
Fleabane, <i>Erigeron</i> spp.	Spurge, spotted
Florida pusley	Spurry, umbrella, <i>Holosteum umbellatum</i>
Foxtail, <i>Setaria</i> spp.	Starthistle, yellow
Foxtail, Carolina, <i>Alopecurus carolinianus</i>	Stinkgrass, <i>Eragrostis ciliaris</i>
Goosegrass	Sunflower, <i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Groundsel, common, <i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Teaweed/prickly sida
Henbit	Texas panicum
Horseweed/marestail, <i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Thistle, Russian, <i>Salsola kali</i>
Itchgrass	Velvetleaf, <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Johnsongrass, seedling	Virginia copperleaf
Knotweed	Virginia pepperweed
Kochia, <i>Kochia scoparia</i>	Witchgrass, <i>Panicum capillare</i>
Lambsquarters, common, <i>Chenopodium album</i>	Woolly cupgrass
Lettuce, prickly, <i>Lactuca seriola</i>	Yellow rocket
Mayweed	
Medusahead	

Perennial Weeds: This product may be used as a broadcast treatment or spot treatment for perennial weeds with any of the application equipment listed on this label in noncropland sites.

Weed Species	
Alligatorweed, <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> *	German ivy
Anise/Fennel, <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Guineagrass, <i>Panicum maximum</i>
Artichoke, Jerusalem, <i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>	Hemlock, poison, <i>Conium maculatum</i>
Bahiagrass, <i>Paspalum notatum</i>	Horsenettle, <i>Solanum carolinense</i>
Bermudagrass, <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Horseradish, <i>Armoracia rusticana</i>
Bermudagrass, water (knotgrass), <i>Paspalum distichum</i>	Ice-plant, <i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>
Bindweed, field, <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Johnsongrass, <i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Bluegrass, Kentucky, <i>Poa pratensis</i>	Kikuyugrass, <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>
Blueweed, Texas, <i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	Knapweed, <i>Centaurea repens</i>
Brackenfern, <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Lantana, <i>Lantana camara</i>
Bromegrass, smooth, <i>Bromus inermis</i>	Lespedeza, common, <i>Lespedeza striata</i>
Bursage, woolly-leaf	Lespedeza, sericea, <i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>
Canarygrass, reed, <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Loosestrife, purple, <i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Cattail, <i>Typha</i> spp.	Lotus, American, <i>Nelumbo lutea</i>
Clover, red, <i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Maidencane, <i>Panicum hemtomon</i>
Clover, white, <i>Trifolium repens</i>	Milkweed, <i>Asclepias</i> spp.
Cogongrass, <i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Muhly, wirestem, <i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>
Cordgrass, <i>Spartina</i> spp.	Mullein, common, <i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Cutgrass, giant, <i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i> *	Napierrgrass, <i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>
Dallisgrass, <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Nightshade, silverleaf, <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Dandelion, <i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Nutsedge, purple, <i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
Dock, curly, <i>Rumex crispus</i>	Nutsedge, yellow, <i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Dogbane, hemp, <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	Orchardgrass, <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Fescue, <i>Festuca</i> spp.	
Fescue, tall, <i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	

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Weed Species (cont.)		
Pampasgrass, <i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	Spatterdock, <i>Nuphar luteum</i>	Vaseygrass, <i>Paspalum urvillei</i>
Paragrass, <i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	Spurge, leafy*	Velvetgrass, <i>Holcus</i> spp.
Pepperweed, perennial	Starthistle, yellow, <i>Centaurea soisitalis</i>	Waterhyacinth, <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Phragmites, <i>Phragmites</i> spp.*	Sweet potato, wild, <i>Ipomoea pandurata</i> *	Waterlettuce, <i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Quackgrass, <i>Agropyron repens</i>	Thistle, artichoke	Waterprimrose, <i>Ludwigia</i> spp.
Redvine*	Thistle, Canada	Wheatgrass, western
Reed, giant <i>Arundo donax</i>	Timothy, <i>Phleum pratense</i>	
Ryegrass, perennial, <i>Lolium perenne</i>	Torpedograss, <i>Panicum repens</i> *	
Smartweed, swamp, <i>Polygonum coccineum</i>	Trumpetcreeper*	
	Tules, common, <i>Scirpus acutus</i>	

*Partial control

Woody Brush And Trees: When applied as specified under the conditions described, this product CONTROLS or PARTIALLY CONTROLS the following woody brush, plants and trees:

Weed Species	
Alder, <i>Alnus</i> spp.	Maple, Vine, <i>Acer circinatum</i> *
Ash, <i>Fraxinus</i> spp.*	Monkey flower, <i>Mimulus guttatus</i> *
Aspen, quaking, <i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Mountain-misery (Bearclover), <i>Chamaebatia foliolosa</i>
Beech	Oak, Black, <i>Quercus yelutina</i> *
Birch, <i>Betula</i> spp.	Oak, Northern Pin, <i>Quercus palustris</i>
Blackberry, <i>Rubus</i> spp.	Oak, Post, <i>Quercus stellata</i>
Blackgum	Oak, Red, <i>Quercus rubra</i>
Bracken	Oak, Southern Red, <i>Quercus falcata</i>
Broom, French, <i>Cytisus monspessulanus</i>	Oak, White, <i>Quercus alba</i> *
Broom, Scotch, <i>Cytisus scopadus</i>	Peppertree, Brazilian, <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>
Buckwheat, California, <i>Edogonum fasciculatum</i> *	Persimmon, <i>Diospyros</i> spp.*
Cascara pagrada, <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i> *	Pine
Catsclaw, <i>Acacia greggi</i> *	Poison ivy, <i>Rhus radicans</i>
Ceanothus, <i>Ceanothus</i> spp.	Poison oak, <i>Rhus toxicodendron</i>
Chamise, <i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	Poplar, yellow (Tulip tree), <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> *
Cherry, Bitter, <i>Prunus emarginata</i>	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Cherry Black, <i>Prunus serotina</i>	Raspberry, <i>Rubus</i> spp.
Cherry, Pin, <i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	Redbud, eastern, <i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Coyotebrush, <i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Rose, multiflora, <i>Rosa multiflora</i>
Creep, Virginia, <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> *	Russian olive, <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Deerweed	Sage, black and white, <i>Salvia</i> spp.
Dewberry, <i>Rubus trivialis</i>	Sagebrush, California, <i>Artemisia californica</i>
Dogwood, <i>Cornus</i> spp.	Salmonberry, <i>Rubus spectabilis</i>
Elderberry, <i>Sambucus</i> spp.	Saltcedar, <i>Tamarix</i> spp.
Elm, <i>Ulmus</i> spp.*	Saltbush
Eucalyptus, bluegum, <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	Sea myrtle <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>
Gorse	Sassafras spp.
Hasardia, <i>Haplopappus squamosus</i> *	Sourwood, <i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> *
Hawthorn, <i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Sumac, Poison, <i>Rhus vernix</i> *
Hazel, <i>Corylus</i> spp.	Sumac, Smooth, <i>Rhus glabra</i> *
Hickory, <i>Carya</i> spp.	Sumac, Winged, <i>Rhus copallina</i> *
Holly	Sweetgum, <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Honeysuckle, <i>Lonicera</i> spp.	Swordfern, <i>Polystichum munitum</i>
Hornbeam, American, <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Tallow tree, Chinese, <i>Sapium sebiferum</i>
Kudzu, <i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Thimbleberry, <i>Rubus parviflorus</i>
Locust, black, <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> *	Tobacco, tree, <i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *
Madrone	Toyon
Manzanita, <i>Arctostaphylos</i> spp.	Trumpetcreeper, <i>Campsis radicans</i>
Maple, Red, <i>Acer rubrum</i> *	Waxmyrtle, southern, <i>Myrica cerifera</i> *
Maple, Sugar, <i>Acer saccharum</i>	Willow, <i>Salix</i> spp.
	Yerba santa

*Partial control

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage and disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: STORE ABOVE 10°F (-12°C) TO KEEP PRODUCT FROM CRYSTALLIZING. Crystals will settle to the bottom. If allowed to crystallize, place in a warm room (68°F or 20°C) for several days to allow crystals to redissolve, then shake well before using.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(cont.)*

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.

OR

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.

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