

ORNAMEC 170

GRASS HERBICIDE

Kills unwanted grasses in and around ornamental plants.
Spray ornamentals “over-the-top”

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
 Fluazifop-P-butyl: Butyl(R)-2-[4-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]oxy]phenoxy]propanoate 1.70%

OTHER INGREDIENTS 98.30%

TOTAL 100.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:
 0.125 lb. (+) isomer (fluazifop-P-butyl) per gallon.
 Contains petroleum distillates.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION
SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING



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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans & Domestic Animals
CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks, and chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or viton. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

First Aid	
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.
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 swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-800-5556 for emergency medical treatment advice. Note to Physician: Contains petroleum distillates – vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

User Safety Requirements
 Follow manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning/maintaining Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations

- Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Users should remove clothing/PPE 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.

Environmental Hazards
 This product is toxic to fish. To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

Physical and Chemical Hazards
 Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
 This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
 Not for use on plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes. For use on plants intended for aesthetic purposes and being grown in ornamental gardens or parks, or on golf courses, or lawns and grounds.

1. Product Description

Ornamec® 170 Grass Herbicide is a selective postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds. Ornamec 170 Grass Herbicide does not control broadleaf weeds or sedges (nutgrass).

Control Symptoms – Ornamec 170 Grass Herbicide is a systemic herbicide which moves from the treated foliage into the shoots, roots, rhizomes, stolons, and growing points (meristematic regions) of treated grass weeds. Excellent control of a wide range of annual and perennial grass weeds will be obtained with Ornamec 170 Grass Herbicide when applied as directed on this label.

Growth of treated grass weeds stops soon after application. Symptoms include loss of vigor, yellowing and/or reddening, and eventual death to the treated grass plant. Symptoms are generally observed within one to three weeks, depending on grass weed species and environmental conditions.

Ornamec 170 Grass Herbicide can be used to control grass weeds in many newly transplanted and established ornamentals, trees, shrubs and groundcovers. Apply to actively growing grass weeds before they exceed the recommended growth stages shown below. See the following Tables 7 through 10 for specific uses.

Make over-the-top application of Ornamec 170 Grass Herbicide to ornamentals listed in Table 7. Over-the-top applications are defined as spray patterns delivered to the upper portions of the established ornamentals and target weeds. Use sufficient spray volumes to ensure a uniform distribution and complete spray coverage of the target weeds. Make directed spray applications to plants listed in Tables 8 through 10 to prevent contact of spray with foliage. Directed spray applications are defined as spray patterns aimed or directed toward the lower portion of the established ornamentals, and this method of application will minimize the phytotoxicity of the desired species. If the growth habit of the plant or other factors do not allow a directed spray, an over-the-top application can be made to plants in Tables 6 though 8. However, there is the possibility of damage in the range listed for each table when applied at label rates. Do not apply to ornamentals that may be harvested for food within one year after application.

NOTICE TO BUYER AND USER: It is impossible to test every species and variety or cultivar of ornamental plants under all conditions. Plant tolerance of pesticides vary as conditions vary. Plant tolerance of Ornamec 170 Grass Herbicide at label rates has been found to be acceptable within the ranges specified for the indicated genera and species. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether Ornamec 170 Grass Herbicide can be used on plants not specified on this label. The user should determine if Ornamec 170 Grass Herbicide can be used prior to use.

2. Annual and Perennial Grass Control in Ornamentals, Trees, Shrubs, and Groundcovers

Not for use in vegetable gardens or on fruit-bearing trees and shrubs.

Spray to obtain thorough coverage of grass foliage, but not to the point of runoff. Do not apply Ornamec 170 Grass Herbicide if rainfall is expected within 1 hour. Apply Ornamec 170 Grass Herbicide to actively growing grasses before they exceed growth stages specified in Tables 5 and 6. Apply Ornamec 170 Grass Herbicide when the first grass species in a mixed grass weed population reaches the specified growth stage for treatment.

Do not apply Ornamec 170 Grass Herbicide to grasses which are stressed due to moisture, temperature, low soil fertility, mechanical or chemical injury. Do not apply to grasses which have exceeded the specified growth stages (See Tables 5 and 6).

BROADCAST TREATMENTS: For annual grass species, use 6 to 9 fl.oz. of Ornamec 170 Grass Herbicide per 1,000 square feet. For perennial grass species, use 9 fl.oz. of Ornamec 170 Grass Herbicide per 1,000 square feet per application.

The maximum amount of fluzafop-R-butyl per treated area is 1.1lb. a.i./acre per year (27 fl.oz./1000 sq.ft. per year).

SPOT TREATMENTS: Mix Ornamec 170 Grass Herbicide with water according to the amounts shown in the following chart. Spray to obtain thorough coverage, but do not spray to the point of runoff.

To Make This Spray Volume	Add This Amount of Ornamec 170 Grass Herbicide
24 fl.oz.	3.5 tablespoons
32 fl.oz.	2.5 fl.oz. (5 tablespoons)
1 gallon	10 fl.oz. (18 tablespoons)
Equal measures: 1 fluid ounce (fl.oz.) = 2 tablespoons (Tbs) = 6 teaspoons (tsp) and 8 fl.oz. = 1 cup	

3. Bermudagrass Control in Zoysiagrass and Tall Fescue Turf*

Use Ornamec 170 Grass Herbicide to suppress and eventually control some undesirable grasses in turf areas. To control common bermudagrass and hybrid bermudagrass, follow the directions below:

Note: The application of this product may show slight discoloration to the desirable turfgrass. Symptoms are temporary and discoloration will subside. Do not apply to tall fescue turf unless injury can be tolerated. Weather and cultural treatments can also affect applications.

*Not applicable in California

3.1 Bermudagrass Control in Zoysiagrass*

For spot treatments of zoysiagrass with hand-operated sprayers: Begin applications in late spring (near June 1) as bermudagrass begins growth. Repeat applications at 30-day intervals throughout the summer until fall to continue the growth suppression of bermudagrass. Complete control may take 1 to 2 growing seasons.

Avoid applications to zoysiagrass under stress due to drought, temperature extremes, or chemical injury. Use hand-operated sprayers (backpack sprayers, compression or pump-up sprayers, or tank type sprayers). Add 1.3 fl.oz. of product per 1 gallon of water to treat 1,000 square feet of turf. Additional spray preparations for zoysiagrass are presented in the following table:

To Make This Spray Volume	Add This Amount Of Ornamec 170 Grass Herbicide
1 gallon	1.3 fl.oz. (8 tsp)
2 gallons	2.6 fl.oz. (16 tsp)
5 gallons	6.5 fl.oz. (40 tsp)
Equal measures: 1 fluid ounce (fl.oz.) = 2 tablespoons (Tbs) = 6 teaspoons (tsp) and 8 fl.oz. = 1 cup	

Allow time (up to 24 hours) for this product to be absorbed and translocated before mowing the treated area.

*Not applicable in California

3.2 Bermudagrass Control in Tall Fescue*

For spot treatments of tall fescue with hand-operated sprayers: Make applications in the spring and fall. Start applications after green up. Take care with applications to tall fescue during the summer months (July and August). Repeat in 14 to 21 day intervals if regrowth occurs. Complete control may take 1 to 2 growing seasons.

Avoid applications to tall fescue under stress due to drought, temperature extremes, or chemical injury. Use hand-operated sprayers (backpack sprayers, compression or pump-up sprayers, or tank type sprayers). Add 2 fl.oz. of product per 1 gallon of water to treat each 1,000 square feet of turf. Additional spray preparations for tall fescue are presented in the following table:

To Make This Spray Volume	Add This Amount Of Ornamec 170 Grass Herbicide
1 gallon	2 fl.oz. (12 tsp)
2 gallons	4 fl.oz. (24 tsp)
5 gallons	10 fl.oz. (64 tsp)
Equal measures: 1 fluid ounce (fl.oz.) = 2 tablespoons (Tbs) = 6 teaspoons (tsp) and 8 fl.oz. = 1 cup	

Allow time (up to 24 hours) for this product to be absorbed and translocated before mowing the treated area. Wait 14 days before re-seeding treated areas of tall fescue.

Note: The application of this product may show slight discoloration to the desirable turfgrass. Symptoms are temporary and discoloration will subside. Do not apply to tall fescue turf unless injury can be tolerated. Weather and cultural treatments can also affect applications.

*Not applicable in California

4. Dallisgrass Control in Tall Fescue*

For spot treatments of tall fescue: Make a single application in the spring. Add 2 fl.oz. of Ornamec 170 Grass Herbicide per one gallon of water to treat 1,000 sq.ft. to control dallisgrass in tall fescue turf.

Note: The application of this product to tall fescue turf may show slight discoloration. Symptoms are temporary and discoloration will subside. Do not apply to tall fescue turf unless injury can be tolerated. Weather and cultural treatments can also affect applications. Use a minimum spray volume of 30 gallons of water per acre.

Application timing is critical and is determined by Growing Degree Days (GDD). GDD units are determined by the following calculation:

$$\frac{\text{Max daily temp (in } ^\circ\text{F)} + \text{Minimum daily temp (in } ^\circ\text{F)} - 50^\circ\text{F}}{2} = \text{GDD}$$

If the calculation is zero or a negative number, it is ignored. Add each day's GDD units beginning on January 1st. When your total reaches 270 to 360 GDD, apply the Ornamec 170 Grass Herbicide. Effective dallisgrass control will only be obtained in this GDD range.

Date	Max Temp	Min Temp	Average	Subtract 50	Daily GDD	Total GDD
Day 1	75	45	60	10	10	10
Day 2	65	45	55	5	5	15
Day 3	55	45	50	0	0	15
Day 4	65	45	55	5	5	20
Day 5	50	45	47.5	-2.5	-2.5	20

*Not applicable in California

5. Grass Species Controlled

Table 5: Annual Grasses	
Grass Species	Growth Stage
Barnyardgrass (Echinochloa crus-galli)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Broadleaf signalgrass (Brachiaria platyphylla)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Crabgrass, large (Digitaria sanguinalis)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Crabgrass, smooth (Digitaria ischaemum)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Crabgrass, southern (Digitaria ciliaris)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Crabgrass, tropical (Digitaria bicornis)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Downy brome (Bromus tectorum)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Fall panicum (Panicum dichotomiflorum)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Field sandbur (Cenchrus pauciflorus)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Foxtail, giant (Setaria faberi)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Foxtail, green (Setaria viridis)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Foxtail, yellow (Setaria lutescens)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Goosegrass (Eleusine indica)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Italian Ryegrass (Lolium multiflorum)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Itchgrass (Rottboellia exaltata)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Johnsongrass, seedling (Sorghum halepense)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Junglerice (Echinochloa contracta)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Kikuyugrass* (Pennisetum clandestinum)	4 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Prairie cupgrass (Eriochloa contracta)	4 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Rabbitfootgrass (Polypogon monspeliensis)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Red rice (Oryza sativa)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Shattercane/Wildcane/Volunteer milo (Sorghum bicolor)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Sorghum alnum (Sorghum alnum)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Southern sandbur (Cenchrus echinatus)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Southwestern cupgrass (Eriochloa gracilis)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Texas panicum (Panicum texanum)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Volunteer barley (Hordeum vulgare)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Volunteer corn (Zea mays)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Volunteer oats (Avena fatua)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Volunteer rye (Secale cereale)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Volunteer wheat (Triticum aestivum)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Wild oats (Avena fatua)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Wild proso millet (Panicum milliaceum)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Witchgrass (Panicum capillare)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.
Woolly cupgrass (Eriochloa villosa)	2 to 8 inches tall, before tillering and/or heading.

*Not for use in California

Table 6: Perennial Grasses	
Grass Species	Growth Stage
Bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon)	4 to 8 inch runners
Dallisgrass** (Paspalum dilatatum)	270 to 360 GDD**
Guineagrass (Panicum maximum)	6 to 12 inches tall before seedhead initiation
Quackgrass (Agropyron repens)	6 to 10 inches
Rhizome johnsongrass (Sorghum halepense)	8 to 18 inches tall and before boot stage
Torpedograss*	3 to 10 inches tall (first application)
Torpedograss*	2 to 3 inches tall (subsequent application)
Wirestem muhly (Muhlenbergia frondosa)	4 to 12 inches tall before seedhead initiation

*For control of Torpedograss, use 9 fluid ounces/1000sq.ft./application. 3 applications will be needed.
 **See Section 4. Dallisgrass Control in Tall Fescue for detailed instructions.

6. Ornamentals

Table 7. Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant).	
Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Abelia, Glossy	Abelia grandiflora
Acacia, Jim wheat	Acacia schafnerii
Acacia, Ongerops	Acacia redolens
Acacia, Shoe-string	Acacia stenophylla
Acacia, Willow	Acacia saligna
Acacia, Willow-leaved	Acacia salacina
Ageratum, sp.	Ageratum sp.
Almond, Flowering	Prunus triloba
Aloe vera	Aloe vera
Aloe zanzibarica	Aloe zanzibarica
Aloe, Barbados	Aloe barbadensis
Alyssum sp.	Alyssum sp.
Ash, American Mountain*	Sorbus americana*
Ash, Arizona	Fraxinus velutina
Ash, Green*	Fraxinus pensylvanica*
Ash, White*	Fraxinus Americana*
Asparagus, Myres; Asparagus, Sprenger, Sprengeri	Asparagus densiflorus
Aucuba	Aucuba japonica
Aucuba japonica variegata	Aucuba japonica variegata
Aurea	Philadelphus coronarius
Australian bush cherry	Syzgium paniculatum
Australian tea tree	Leptospermum laevigatum
Banana, Ethiopia	Musa maurelli
Banksia	Rosa banksiae
Barberry, Mentor	Berberis mentorensis
Barberry, Redleaf Japanese; Pygmy, Crimson*	Berberis thunbergii*
Bearberry, Red	Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
Begonia, Scarletta*	Begonia Sempreflorens cultoreum*
Bellflower	Campanula carpatica
Berkman's	Thuja orientalis
Birch, Eastern white*	Betula pendula*
Bird of Paradise	Caesalpinia gilliesii
Bird of Paradise	Strelitzia reginae
Bird of Paradise, Giant	Strelitzia nicolai
Bittle bush	Encelia farinose

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Table 7 (cont). Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant).

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Gladiolus, Debbie; Jennie; Mahogany; Stargazer	<i>Gladiolus x hortulanus</i>
Gold drop, Primrose beauty	<i>Potentilla fructose</i>
Golden-rain tree; Varnish tree*	<i>Koeleruteria paniculata*</i>
Grapefruit	<i>Citrus paradise</i>
Green stone crop	<i>Sedum brevifolium</i>
Gum, Desert	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>
Gum, Red	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i>
Gum, Red box	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i>
Hackberry*	<i>Celtis occidentalis*</i>
Hahnii/Mother-in-law's tongue	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>
Hawthorn, Yedda/Indian	<i>Raphiolepis umbellate</i>
Heather, Scotch	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Hemlock, Eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Hen and chickens	<i>Sempervivum tectorum</i>
Hesperaloe parviflora	<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>
Hibiscus, Althea	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>
Hibiscus, Chinese	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
Holly, American	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Holly, Dwarf buford	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
Holly, Fosteri	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i>
Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
Holly, Meserve	<i>Ilex x meserveae</i>
Hollyhock	<i>Alcea rosea</i>
Honey locust/Shade master	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>
Honeysuckle, Bush	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>
Honeysuckle, Cape	<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>
Honeysuckle, Marrow	<i>Lonicera x morrowii</i>
Hosta, Variegated	<i>Hosta lancifolia</i>
Hydrangea, Oakleaf	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>
Hydrangea, Panicle	<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>
Iberis, Candytuff	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>
Ice plant, Purple trailing	<i>Mesembryanthemum drosanhemum productus</i>
Ice plant, Red spike	<i>Mesembryanthemum lampranthus spectabilis</i>
Ice plant, Rose	<i>Mesembryanthemum drosanhemum hispidum</i>
Indigo, Firecracker, Mexican	<i>Justicia spicigera</i>
Inkberry, Compact	<i>Ilex glabra</i>
Iris	<i>Iris sp.</i>
Ironwood	<i>Olneya tesota</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>
Ivy, Ellen Danica, grape	<i>Cissus rhombifolia</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy, Hahn's	<i>Hedera helix hahnii</i>
Ixora	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>
Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda acutifolia</i>
Jasmine, Asiatic	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>
Jasmine, Star	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>
Jessamine, Carolina	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
Jojoba	<i>Simmondsia chinensis</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>
Juniper, Admiral*	<i>Juniperus horizontalis*</i>
Juniper, Cologreen	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Juniper, Red cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Korean azalea/Poukhanense	<i>Rhododendron yedoense</i>
Lantana, Bush	<i>Lantana camara</i>
Lantana, Purple (trailing)	<i>Lantana sellowiana</i>
Lantana, Twistwood; Wayfaring tree*	<i>Viburnum lantana*</i>
Laurel, Indian	<i>Ficus macrocarpa nitiida</i>
Laurel, Indian	<i>Ficus nitida</i>
Lavender cotton	<i>Santolina chamaecy parissus</i>
Legume, O'Connors	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>
Lentago, Nannyberry*	<i>Viburnum lentago*</i>

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Table 7 (cont). Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant).

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Ligustrum, Amur River	<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>
Ligustrum, Privel/California	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
Ligustrum, Texas privet	<i>Ligustrum texanum</i>
Ligustrum, Vicari	<i>Ligustrum x Vicari</i>
Ligustrum, Wax	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Lilac, James McFarlane	<i>Syringa villosa</i>
Lilac, Korean	<i>Syringa patula</i>
Lily of the Nile, Peter Pan	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
Lily, Kaffir	<i>Clivia miniata</i>
Lily-of-the-Valley Bush	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Linden, Little-leaf*	<i>Tilia cordata*</i>
Liriope	<i>Liriope spicata</i>
Liriope, Green/Variegated	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Magnolia, Star	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>
Mahonia	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Mahonia, King's Ransom*	<i>Mahonia wagoneri*</i>
Manila ripple	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>
Maple, Flame amur*	<i>Acer ginnala*</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Maple, Silver*	<i>Acer saccharinum*</i>
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Marigold	<i>Calendula sp.</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagetes sp.</i>
Mesquite, Chilean	<i>Prosopis chilensis</i>
Mirror plant	<i>Coprosma baueri</i>
Mirror plant, Variegated	<i>Coprosma repens</i>
Moon glow	<i>Sansevieria sp.</i>
Morningglory, Bush	<i>Convolvulus oneorum</i>
Myoporum, Prostrate	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>
Myrtle, Crepe	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Myrtle, Wax	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
New Zealand Christmas tree	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>
Oak, Line	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
Oak, Pin*	<i>Quercus palustris*</i>
Oak, Silk	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>
Ocotillo	<i>Fouquieria splendens</i>
Odocanthus sp.	<i>Odocanthus sp.</i>
Oleander, Pink/ Variegated/ Petite	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Olive tree	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olive, Russian	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Orange, Sour	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>
Osmanthus, tea olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Pachysandra, Japanese	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Pagoda flower	<i>Clerodendrum speciosum</i>
Pagoda tree*	<i>Sophora japonica*</i>
Palibin	<i>Syringa meyeri</i>
Palm, Canary Island date	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>
Palm, Chinese fan	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>
Palm, Golden fruited (small)	<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>
Palm, Mediterranean fan	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>
Palm, Mexican fan	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>
Palm, Pygmy date	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>
Palm, Queen	<i>Acrecastrum romanzoffianum</i>
Palm, Queen	<i>Cocos plumose</i>
Palm, Sago	<i>Cycus revolute</i>
Palm, Windmill	<i>Chamaerops excelsa</i>
Palo Verde, green	<i>Parkinsonia aculeate</i>
Panax, Parsley	<i>Polyscias fruticosa</i>
Passion vine	<i>Passiflora pfordtii</i>
Pear, Bradford	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>
Pepin, Skandia, Buffalo, Juniper	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>
Pepper, Brazilian	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>

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Table 7 (cont). Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant).	
Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>
Periwinkle, Myrtle/ dwarf	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Petunia	<i>Petunia sp.</i>
Philodendron selloum	<i>Philodendron selloum</i>
Philodendron, "Micans" velvetleaf	<i>Philodendron oxycardium</i>
Photinia	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>
Phyllostachys, Golden bamboo	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>
Physocarpus, Abbotswood/ Gold drop/ Jackmanni	<i>Physocarpus fruticosus</i>
Physocarpus, Dwarf ninebark/ Nanus	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>
Pine, African Fern	<i>Podocarpus gracillor</i>
Pine, Australian/ Black	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Canary Island	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>
Pine, Dwarf Swiss mountain	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
Pine, Eastern white	<i>Pinus strobes</i>
Pine, Loblolly*	<i>Pinus taeda*</i>
Pine, Longleaf*	<i>Pinus palustris*</i>
Pine, Mexican border	<i>Pinus strobiformus</i>
Pine, Norfolk Island	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>
Pine, Pitch*	<i>Pinus rigids*</i>
Pine, Pond*	<i>Pinus serotina*</i>
Pine, Ponderosa/ Western	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
Pine, Red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Pine, Sand*	<i>Pinus clause*</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pine, Shortleaf*	<i>Pinus echinata*</i>
Pine, Slash*	<i>Pinus elliotii*</i>
Pine, Spruce*	<i>Pinus glabra*</i>
Pine, Table-Mountain*	<i>Pinus pungens*</i>
Pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
Pine, Yew	<i>Podocarpus macrophylla</i>
Pink lady	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
Plum, Natal	<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>
Plumbago, Cane	<i>Plumbago capensis</i>
Plumosa	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Portulaca, Sunglo*	<i>Portulaca grandiflora*</i>
Potentilla verna*	<i>Potentilla verna*</i>
Protea*	<i>Protea compacta*</i>
Protea*	<i>Protea eximia*</i>
Protea*	<i>Protea repens*</i>
Protea, Giant/ King	<i>Protea cynaroides</i>
Protea, Oleander-leaved*	<i>Protea nerifolia*</i>
Purple Hopseed Bush	<i>Dodonea viscosa purplurea</i>
Pyracantha, Lodense	<i>Pyracanta koidzumii</i>
Quince, Flowering*	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa*</i>
Radiator plant	<i>Peperomia scandens</i>
Red fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron formosa</i>
Rhododendron, Amoenum/ Coral Bells	<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>
Ruellia californica	<i>Ruellia californica</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>
Rose, Hybrid tea	<i>Rosa hybrida</i>
Rose, Rock	<i>Cistus hybridus</i>
Rosemary dwarf	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis prostrates</i>
Rubber tree	<i>Ficus elastica decora</i>
Sage, Autumn's	<i>Salvia greggi</i>
Sage, Texas	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>
Sally, Moneywort/ Wandering	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>
Saltbush	<i>Atriplex sp.</i>
Sandwort	<i>Arenaria verna</i>
Sedum	<i>Sedum spectabile</i>
Sedum	<i>Sedum x rubrotinctum</i>
Senna	<i>Cassia sturtii</i>

(cont. on next column)

Table 7 (cont). Over-The-Top Applications may be applied to the following ornamentals (Use only a nonionic surfactant).	
Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Shore juniper	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>
Snapdragon, Yellow floral carpet*	<i>Antirrhinum majus*</i>
Spider flower	<i>Grevillea rosmarinifolia</i>
Spirea, Anthony Waterer/ Crispa/ Froebelii/ Gold Flame	<i>Spiraea x bumalda</i>
Spirea, Billard	<i>Spiraea x billiardii</i>
Spirea, Coccinea*	<i>Spiraea japonica*</i>
Spirea, False	<i>Astilbe x arendsii</i>
Spirea, Snowmound	<i>Spiraea nipponica</i>
Spirea, Thunberg	<i>Spiraea thenbergii</i>
Spruce Dwarf Alberta / Black Hills/ Densata	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Spruce, Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, Serbian	<i>Picea omorika</i>
Statice, Annual	<i>Statice sinuate</i>
Strawberry, Ornamental	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>
Sumac, African standard	<i>Rhus lancea</i>
Sumac, Fragrant	<i>Rhus aromatic</i>
Sweetgum, American	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Sycamore*	<i>Platanus sp.*</i>
Ti plant	<i>Cordylone terminalis</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissium</i>
Viburnum, Arrowwood	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>
Viburnum, Compact cranberrybush	<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>
Viburnum, Doublefile / tomentosum	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>
Viburnum, Japanese snowball	<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>
Viburnum, Judd	<i>Viburnum x juddii</i>
Viburnum, Nanum	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Viburnum, Spandankwa	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>
Viburnum, Willowwood	<i>Viburnum x rhytidophyloides</i>
Waffle plant/Metallic plant	<i>Hemigraphis sp.</i>
Water willow	<i>Jacobinia ghiesbreghtiana</i>
Weigelia, Newport red / Pink	<i>Weigela florida</i>
Willow, Australia	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>
Willow, Basket / Purple*	<i>Salix purpurea*</i>
Willow, Desert	<i>Pittosporum phillyraeoides</i>
Willow, Tortuosa corkscrew	<i>Salix matsudana</i>
Willow, weeping*	<i>Salix babylonica*</i>
Willow, Wheelers dwarf, variegated	<i>Pittosporum Tobira</i>
Willow, white	<i>Salix alba</i>
Xylosma	<i>Xylosma senticosa</i>
Yarrow, Common	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Yarrow, Coronation Gold/ Fernleaf	<i>Achillea filipendulina</i>
Yaupon, Dwarf yaupon / Tall	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Yellow bells	<i>Tecoma stans angustate</i>
Yellow oleander tree	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>
Yew, Japanese	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>
Yew, Dense / Hicks / Thayeri	<i>Taxus x media</i>
Yucca	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>
Yucca, Spanish dagger	<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>
Yucca, Weeping dagger	<i>Yucca pendula</i>
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia sp.</i>

*Not applicable in California

Table 8. Directed applications minimize the foliar injury of the ornamentals shown in the list below. When possible and plant growth habit allows, applications should be made as a directed spray to the plants listed below. Limited testing of the same plants has shown phytotoxicity of up to 20% when this product is applied over-the-top at label rates.

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Bamboo, Heavenly	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Bottle-brush, Weeping	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>
Bugle weed	<i>Ajuga variegata</i>
Cactus, Prickly pear	<i>Opuntia sp.</i>
Carmel Ceanothus, Carmel creeper, Yankee Point	<i>Ceanothus griseus</i>
Cats claw, Yellow trumpet	<i>Begonia tweediana</i>
Cinquefoil, Spring*	<i>Potentilla verna*</i>
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia hybrid</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Daisy, African bush	<i>Gamolepsis chrysanthemoides</i>
Daisy, African; Treasure flowers	<i>Gazania ringens</i>
Dracaena, Massangeana	<i>Dracaena fragans</i>
Dracaena, Tricolor	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>
Eureka; Kurume; Sunglow	<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>
Fetterbush	<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Gallery	<i>Gladiolus x hortulanus</i>
Grass, Fountain	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Grass, Mondo	<i>Ophiopogon japonicum</i>
Green carpet	<i>Herniaria glabra</i>
Guava, Pineapple	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>
Gum, Lemon-scented	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>
Honeysuckle, Japanese	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Indica	<i>Rhododendron indicum</i>
Juniper, Arcadia; Broadmoor; Scandia; Tamariseifolia	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>
Juniper, Blue Pacific	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>
Juniper, Blue Rug; Hughes; Variegata; Webberi; Wiltonii; Youngtown Compacta	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Juniper, Grey Owl; Skyrocket	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Juniper, Maney; Nana; Old Gold; Pfitzeriana; Prostrata; Robdsta; Spearmint	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Juniper, Pathfinder; Welchii	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Juniper, San Jose	<i>Juniperus japonica</i>
Lantana, White	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>
Lilac	<i>Syringa chinensis</i>
Maki	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander standard</i>
Oyster plant	<i>Rhoeo spathacea</i>
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron sp.</i>
PJM	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>
Plumeria, Temple tree	<i>Plumeria acuminata</i>
Privet, Japanese	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Protea*	<i>Banksia prinites*</i>
Protea*	<i>Banksia victoria*</i>
Protea*	<i>Banksia speciosa*</i>
Protea, Pincushion*	<i>Leucospermum cordifolium*</i>
Ruellia	<i>Ruellia ciliosa</i>
Snowball, Chinese	<i>Viburnum macrocephalum</i>
Spiraea, Vanhoutte	<i>Spiraea x vanhoutteii</i>
Star plant, Lavender	<i>Grewia caffra</i>
Strawberry tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Variiegated ajuga	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Willow	<i>Salix caroliniana</i>

*Not applicable in California

Table 9. Directed applications minimize the foliar injury of the ornamentals shown in the list below. When possible and plant growth habit allows, applications should be made as a directed spray to the plants listed below. Limited testing of the same plants has shown phytotoxicity of up to 50% when this product is applied over-the-top at label rates.

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Acacia	<i>Acacia latifolia</i>
Acacia, sweet	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>
Bleeding heart	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
Blueberry, Tifblue	<i>Vaccinium achei</i>
Bottle tree	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>
Cardinal guard; Firespike; Scarlet flame	<i>Odontonema strictum</i>
Carrot wood	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>
Cassia	<i>Cassia condolioma</i>
Cherry mazzard*	<i>Avium prunum*</i>
Cordylone	<i>Cordylone stricta</i>
Coromandel	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>
Croton, Chinese crenate	<i>Exococaria cochichinensis</i>
Desert broom	<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i>
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>
Fiddlewood	<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>
Formosa	<i>Rhododendron indicum</i>
Fragrant sumac	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>
Hearts and flowers	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>
Hersey red, Hino pink, Hinodegeri	<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus lepenk</i>
Ice Plant, White (trailing)	<i>Mesembryanthemum delosperma alba</i>
Ivy, Swedish	<i>Plectranthus australis</i>
Jade plant	<i>Crassula argentea</i>
Janet Craig/Warneckii	<i>Dracaena deremensis</i>
Juniper, Armstrongii	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Juniper, Burkii	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Juniper, Excelsa Strieta; Spiny Greek	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Karen	<i>Rhododendron poukhanense</i>
Kings crown	<i>Justicia carnea</i>
Knotweed, pinkhead	<i>Polygonum capitatum</i>
Magnolia, southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Pothos; Marble Queen	<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>
Primrose, Mexican evening	<i>Oenothera berlandieri</i>
Rubber plant, baby	<i>Peperomia obtusifolia</i>
Shrimp plant	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>
Shrimp plant, white	<i>Justicia betonia</i>
Shrimp plant, yellow	<i>Pachystachys lutea</i>
Slipper flower	<i>Pedilanthus tithymaloides</i>
Sonoran palo verde	<i>Cercidium praecox</i>
Thunbergia, laurel-leaved	<i>Thunbergia laurifolia</i>
Umbrella plant	<i>Cyperus alternifolius</i>

*Not applicable in California

Table 10. Directed applications minimize the foliar injury of the ornamentals shown in the list below. When possible and plant growth habit allows, applications should be made as a directed spray to the plants listed below. Limited testing of the same plants has shown phytotoxicity greater than 50% when this product is applied over-the-top at label rates.

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Birch, river	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Chandelier plant	<i>Kalanchoe tubiflora</i>
Compacta	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
Falsecypress, boulevard	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Fern, Australia tree	<i>Cyathea australis</i>
Grass, Pampas	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Hinocrimson	<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>
Juniper, bar harbor; Prince of Wales	<i>Juniperus spp.</i>
Juniper, blue chip	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Juniper, blue heaven	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Juniper, Sea green	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Katherine Dykes	<i>Physocarpus fruticosus</i>
Lavender-scallops	<i>Kalanchoe fedtschenkoi</i>
Periwinkle, Madagascar	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Purple heart	<i>Setcreasea purpurea</i>
Spider plant	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>
Wandering Jew	<i>Zebrina pendula</i>

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

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

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.

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.

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