This information is for promotional purposes only. Space considerations may require information to be omitted.
Always refer to the actual package for complete label verbiage. This product may not yet be available or approved for sale or use in your area.

FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL | GROUP 1 | HERBICIDE

VENDRA™ II

Contains Fluazifop-P-butyl, the active ingredient used in Fusilade® II Turf and Ornamental Herbicide.

For the control of grass weeds in landscape areas, roadsides, nurseries, greenhouses, flower beds, groundcovers, interiorscapes, parks, sports fields, golf courses, commercial and residential areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**(% by weight)**
Fluazifop-P-butyl*	24.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:**	75.5%
TOTAL	100.0%

*CAS No. 79241-46-6

**Contains petroleum distillates.

Vendra II is formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate (EC) containing 2 lbs. fluazifop-P-butyl per gallon.

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-309

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

See below for additional Precautionary Statements.

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	• 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 further treatment advice.
If in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • **DO NOT** give any liquid to the person. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at **1-844-685-9173** for emergency medical treatment information.	

For Chemical Emergency:
Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

Vendra™ II is not manufactured, or distributed by Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC, seller of Fusilade® II Turf and Ornamental Herbicide.

Atticus

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Atticus, LLC
940 NW Cary Parkway, Suite 200
Cary, NC 27513

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

Harmful if absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and handlers (other than mixers and loaders) must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks

Mixers and loaders must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading

Follow the 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- 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 and aquatic invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply to areas where runoff into water bodies is expected. **For Terrestrial Uses: DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater and is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

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 groundwater.

This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff. 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 fluazifop-p-butyl 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.

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.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame. **DO NOT** mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

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 regulation.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

AGRICULTURAL USES: COMMERCIAL SOD FARMS, ORNAMENTALS GROWN IN COMMERCIAL GREENHOUSES AND NURSERIES, TREE FARMS AND CHRISTMAS TREES

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 the label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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

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, wear:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

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NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT treat areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. **DO NOT** allow entry into treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Warnings must include the following information:

CAUTION: Area treated with **Vendra II** on (date of application). **DO NOT** enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. In case of accidental exposure to pesticide spray, wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If in eyes, flush with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Read all label directions before using.

Vendra II is a postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds in ornamentals and certain turf grasses. **Vendra II** does not control broadleaf weeds or sedges (nutgrass). **Vendra II** may be applied directly over the top of ornamentals or as a directed spray. Refer to the **Ornamental Plants** tables 2-5 for specific plant safety.

Vendra II 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.

Vendra II is rainfast in one hour.

CONTROL SYMPTOMS

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 weed plant. Symptoms are generally observed within 7–14 days after treatment, depending on grass weed species and environmental conditions. Complete control occurs from 10–21 days following application.

RESISTANCE-MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **Vendra II** is a Group 1 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **Vendra II** and other Group 1 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **Vendra II** or other Group 1 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include:
  (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
  (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species;
  (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your Atticus, LLC representative or at 984-465-4800.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Thorough coverage of all weed plant foliage is important for good activity. Optimum weed control is achieved when young actively growing weeds are treated that are not under stress from moisture, temperature, low soil fertility, mechanical, or chemical injury.

TIMING

Best control of susceptible grass weeds is obtained when **Vendra II** is applied to actively growing grass weeds before they exceed the listed growth stages shown on this label. Refer to **Table 1.** for specific directions on weed growth stages.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Apply using aerial, ground, or handheld application equipment (e.g., backpack sprayer, truck mounted sprayer, mechanically-pressurized handgun, groundboom, airblast). For best control, use sufficient spray volume and pressure to ensure complete coverage of the target grass weeds. Apply in 1–2 gallons final spray per 1,000 sq. ft. with spray pressures of 40–60 psi at the nozzle tip. When grass weed foliage is dense, use 60 psi and a minimum of 2 gallons per 1,000 sq. ft. to ensure coverage of grass weed foliage.

Always add a high quality nonionic surfactant containing at least 75% surface-active agent, at 0.25–0.5% v/v (½–1 pint per 25 gallons) of the finished spray volume for ground sprays.

FOR BEST RESULTS, DO NOT USE FLOOD TYPE OR OTHER SPRAY NOZZLE TIPS WHICH DELIVER COARSE, LARGE DROPLET SPRAYS.

FOR BEST RESULTS, DO NOT APPLY VENDRA II WITH CONTROLLED DROPLET APPLICATORS (CDA) OR ANY SIMILAR DEVICES.

Disturbance (such as mowing, hand weeding, etc.) of treated grass weeds is not advised within 7 days prior to or within 7 days after application of **Vendra II**, as weeds may be put under stress, reducing weed control. Timely cultivation 2–3 weeks before or after applying **Vendra II** may assist weed control.

- Apply to actively growing grass weeds. Application to grass weeds which are stressed due to moisture, temperature, low soil fertility, mechanical or chemical injury may result in reduced weed control.
- For best results, apply at the directed rate to grass weeds at the specified growth stages as outlined in **Table 1. Annual and Perennial Grass Weeds Controlled by Vendra II**. Application to grass weeds which have tillered, formed seed heads, or exceeded listed growth stages may require additional treatment.

- Apply when the first grass weed species in a mixed grass weed population reaches the listed growth stages for treatment. Use the highest directed rate for grass weeds in that group.
- Where irrigation is used, best results may be obtained when **Vendra II** is applied within 7 days after irrigation.
- Best perennial grass weed control can be obtained if rhizomes or stolons are cut up by hoeing, etc., to stimulate maximum emergence of grass weed shoots.
- **Vendra II** may be tank mixed with other pesticides, liquid fertilizers or any other additives according to this label or if local experience indicates that each product on the tank mix are safe to the treated crop.
- Sequential applications of other herbicides except as specified on this label or on supplemental labeling within five days before or after **Vendra II** application may result in ornamental injury and/or reduced grass weed control.
- Thoroughly clean spray tank with water and a commercial tank cleaner before and after each use.
- Reduced grass weed control may be observed if rainfall or irrigation occurs within one hour of application.
- It is advised not to store **Vendra II** in or around homes.
- REFER TO **TABLE 1.** FOR SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS ON WEED GROWTH STAGES.

PRODUCT RESTRICTIONS:

- **CHEMIGATION: DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT THROUGH ANY TYPE OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM.**
- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum application rates for **Vendra II**.
- For established turf, **DO NOT** reseed desirable grasses to treated areas for 14 days following the application. For bare ground areas which have been treated, wait 30 days to reseed.
- **DO NOT** allow drift to other crops and non-target areas. Some turfgrass crops are highly susceptible to **Vendra II**.
- **DO NOT** GRAZE ANIMALS IN TREATED AREAS OR FEED TREATED PLANTS.

NOTICE TO BUYER AND USER: It is impossible to test every species and variety or cultivar of ornamental or nursery plants under all conditions. Plant resistance of pesticides varies as conditions vary. Plant resistance of **Vendra II** 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 or not **Vendra II** can safely be used on plants not specified on this label. The user should determine if **Vendra II** can be used safely prior to use.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- If the wind speed is 10 mph or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the wind speed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ 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 wind speed 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 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 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when w 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 AND ENVIORNMENTAL 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 height increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that 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 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.

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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.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

APPLICATION RATES

LANDSCAPE AND ORNAMENTALS

For landscaped areas in residential, commercial, public and industrial buildings, roadsides, tree farms, Christmas trees, field grown ornamentals, greenhouses, nurseries, flower beds, industrial weed control, roadsides, including rights of ways, utility easements, and utility structures.

Vendra II can be used to control annual and perennial grass weeds in many newly transplanted and established dicot ornamentals, trees, shrubs, and ground covers. See **Tables 2-5** for specific plant safety. **Vendra II** may be applied as an over-the-top spray, spot treatment or a directed spray in ornamentals using aerial, ground, or handheld application equipment (e.g., backpack sprayer, truck mounted sprayer, mechanically-pressurized handgun, groundboom, airblast).

Apply 16 - 24 fl. oz. (0.250 – 0.375 lb. ai) per acre or 0.4 – 0.6 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. of **Vendra II** in sufficient water along with 0.25% (½ pt/25 gal) of a nonionic surfactant. Use only nonionic surfactant on ornamentals. **DO NOT USE A CROP OIL CONCENTRATE WITH VENDRA II ON ORNAMENTALS.**

For Control of wild oat (*Avena fatua*), barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), volunteer barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), volunteer rye (*Secale cereale*), volunteer wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) in Daffodils: Apply 16 fl. oz. (0.250 lb. ai) of **Vendra II** per acre along with 0.25-0.5% v/v (1-2 quarts/100 gallons) of a high quality non-ionic surfactant containing at least 75% surface-active agent. Apply in 40 to 80 gallons spray volume per acre. Make one application pre-bloom.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 24 fl. oz. (0.375 lb. ai) per acre, or 0.6 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. of **Vendra II** per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per acre per year at maximum use rate.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 72 fl. oz. (1.125 lbs. ai) per acre, or 1.7 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. of **Vendra II** per year.
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval:** 14 days
- For mechanically-pressurized handgun applications to landscaping trees, bushes, and shrubs:
  - Do not exceed a maximum concentration of 0.01 lb. ai per gallon of application solution when making spot treatment applications.
  - A minimum volume of 55 gallons of spray solution must be used per acre.

NONCROP AREAS, ROADSIDE, AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS

Vendra II can be used to control annual and perennial grass weeds in noncrop areas. Noncrop areas include airports, cemeteries, electric transformer stations and sub-stations, pipeline pumping stations, around residential, commercial, public and industrial buildings, storage yards, fence lines, parkways, roadsides, rights-of-way.

Apply using aerial, ground, or handheld application equipment. Refer to the **Application Equipment** section for specific sprayer information, including nozzle specifications.

TANK MIX RECOMMENDATIONS NONCROP AREAS—WEED CONTROL

Vendra II and Diquat Dibromide may be applied together in a tank mix program for desiccation plus systemic control of grassy weeds.

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.

Apply 16 – 24 fl. oz. (0.250 - 0.375 lb. ai) **Vendra II** with labeled rate of Diquat Dibromide per acre. Add 8 – 16 fl. oz. of a 75% or greater nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of water.

Tank Mix Precautions—Vendra II and Diquat Dibromide

- Use the full label rate of **Vendra II**.
- Always add 8–16 fl. oz. of a 75% or greater nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of water.
- Due to the very fast desiccation of photosynthesizing plant tissue, diquat dibromide may cause some antagonism of the activity of **Vendra II**, which must be translocated to cause its effect.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 24 fl. oz. (0.375 lb. ai) per acre, or 0.6 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. of **Vendra II** per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per acre per year at maximum use rate.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 72 fl. oz. (1.125 lbs. ai) per acre, or 1.7 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. of **Vendra II** per year.
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval:** 14 days
- For mechanically-pressurized handgun applications to landscaping trees, bushes, and shrubs:
  - Do not exceed a maximum concentration of 0.01 lb. ai per gallon of application solution when making spot treatment applications.
  - A minimum volume of 55 gallons of spray solution must be used per acre.

GRASS WEED CONTROL IN DESIRABLE TURFGRASS

For the suppression and/or control of Common Bermudagrass, Hybrid Bermudagrass and other grass weeds in Zoysia, Fine Fescue and Tall Fescue turfgrass in golf courses, residential, commercial, public and industrial buildings turfgrass areas.

Apply using aerial, ground, or handheld application equipment (e.g., backpack sprayer, truck mounted sprayer, mechanically-pressurized handgun, groundboom, airblast). Refer to the **Application Equipment** section for specific sprayer information, including nozzle specifications.

Apply 3 - 6 fl. oz. (0.047 - 0.094 lb. ai) per acre, or 0.07 - 0.14 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. along with 0.25% v/v (0.5 pt./25 gal.) of a nonionic surfactant. Apply every 28 days when the grass weeds are actively growing. The higher rates may result in temporary discoloration of the desirable turf with recovery in 10–14 days. **DO NOT apply to Zoysia, Fine Fescue and Tall Fescue turfgrasses which are under stress.** For best results, make applications in spring and fall and avoid treatments during July and August.

Complete control of undesirable grass weeds may take multiple sequential applications over 1–2 growing seasons.

OVER-SPRAY ZOYSIAGRASS

Make applications at a rate of 3 – 4 fl. oz. (0.047 - 0.062 lb. ai) per acre, or 0.07 – 0.09 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. of **Vendra II**, and a nonionic surfactant. Make applications in late spring (around June 1) and repeated about every 28–30 days. Late-summer application can be reduced to 2 – 3 fl. oz. (0.031 - 0.047 lb. ai) per acre, or 0.05 – 0.07 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. as bermudagrass is preparing for dormancy. During hot summer weather the rates can be increased to 4 – 5 fl. oz. (0.062 - 0.078 lb. ai) per acre, or 0.09 – 0.11 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.

Note: The 5 fl. oz./A (0.078 lb. ai) (0.11 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) rate could cause temporary turf discoloration.

OVER-SPRAY TALL FESCUE TURFGRASS

Make applications at a rate of 5 – 6 fl. oz. (0.078 - 0.094 lb. ai) per acre, or 0.11 – 0.14 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. Start applications during warm weather in early spring (April, May) when bermudagrass is breaking dormancy. Repeat in fall (September, October) when bermudagrass is preparing for dormancy. Avoid applications during the hot months of summer.

Note: This application will show slight discoloration to desirable turfgrass. Tall Fescue turfgrass should recover within 10 – 14 days. Weather and cultural treatments can also affect applications. Use a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre.

GRASS WEED CONTROL IN FINE FESCUE TURFGRASS (CHEWINGS, HARD AND CREEPING RED FESCUE)

Apply at 8 - 16 fl. oz. (0.125 - 0.250 lb. ai) per acre, or 0.18 – 0.37 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. with a nonionic surfactant to actively growing grass (monocot) weeds. Application can be repeated after 28 days. Applications at the boot stage may reduce Fine Fescue seedheads. Use a minimum of 30 gallons water per acre. Only Fine Fescues are resistant to these rates of **Vendra II**.

TURF RENOVATION FOR CONTROL OF BERMUDAGRASS

Apply at 24 fl. oz. (0.375 lb. ai) per acre, or 0.6 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. of **Vendra II** with labeled rate of glyphosate for control of existing vegetation. A second application can be made after 3-4 weeks for optimum control of bermudagrass. **DO NOT** seed into treated area for 30 days after last application of **Vendra II**. Treated area can be sprigged 7 days after last application.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 24 fl. oz. (0.375 lb. ai) per acre, or 0.6 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. of **Vendra II** per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per acre per year at maximum use rate.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 72 fl. oz. (1.125 lbs. ai) per acre, or 1.7 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. of **Vendra II** per year.
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval:** 28 days
  - Turf renovation for control of bermudagrass: 21 days
- **DO NOT** apply to Tall Fescue turfgrass during the summer.

SPOT TREATMENTS AND DIRECTED SPRAYS

(Landscape and Ornamentals; Noncrop Areas, Roadside, and Industrial Areas; Recreational Areas; Golf Courses; and Ornamental Sod Farms) (Not For Use On Ornamental Lawns and Turfgrass)

Mix **Vendra II** and a nonionic surfactant with water according to the amounts shown below. Spray to obtain thorough coverage, but **DO NOT** spray to runoff. Retreat if necessary.

SPOT SPRAY MIXING DIRECTIONS

To Make This Spray Volume	Add These Amounts	
	Vendra II	Nonionic Surfactant
1 gal	0.75 fl. oz. (0.012 lb. ai)	0.5 fl. oz.
10 gal	6.5 fl. oz. (0.102 lb. ai)	3 fl. oz.
25 gal	0.5 qt. (0.250 lb. ai)	0.5 pt.
50 gal	1 qt. (0.500 lb. ai)	1 pt.

GRASS WEEDS

TABLE 1. ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL GRASS WEEDS CONTROLLED BY VENDRA II

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GROWTH STAGE (INCHES)
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	2-8
Bermudagrass	*Cynodon dactylon*	4-8
Broadleaf signalgrass	*Brachiaria platyphylla*	2-8
Crabgrass,		
Large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*	2-8
Smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*	2-8
Southern	*Digitaria ciliaris*	2-8
Tropical	*Digitaria bicornis*	2-8
Downy brome	*Bromus tectorum*	2-8
Fall Panicum	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	2-8
Field Sandbur	*Cenchrus incertus*	2-8
Foxtail,		
Giant	*Setaria faberi*	2-8
Green	*Setaria viridis*	2-8
Yellow	*Setaria lutescens*	2-8
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*	2-8
Guineagrass, seedling	*Panicum maximum*	6-12
Italian Ryegrass	*Lolium multiflorum*	2-8
Itchgrass	*Rottboellia exaltata*	2-8

(continued)

TABLE 1. ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL GRASS WEEDS CONTROLLED BY VENDRA II *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GROWTH STAGE (INCHES)
Johnsongrass,		
Rhizome	*Sorghum halepense*	8-18
Seedling	*Sorghum halepense*	8-18
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colonum*	2-8
Kikuyugrass*	*Pennisetum clandestinum*	4-8
Prairie cupgrass	*Eriochloa contracta*	2-8
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*	6-10
Rabbitfootgrass	*Polypogon monspeliensis*	2-8
Red Rice	*Oryza sativa*	2-8
Shattercane	*Sorghum bicolor*	2-8
Sorghum almum	*Sorghum almum*	2-8
Southern Sandbur	*Cenchrus echinatus*	2-8
Southwestern cupgrass	*Eriochloa gracilis*	2-8
Texas Panicum	*Panicum texanum*	2-8
Torpedograss**	*Panicum repens*	3-10
Volunteer Cereals		
V. Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*	2-8
V. Corn	*Zea mays*	2-8
V. Milo	*Sorghum bicolor*	2-8
V. Oats	*Avena sativa*	2-8
V. Rye	*Secale cereals*	2-8
V. Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*	2-8
Wild Proso Millet	*Panicum miliaceum*	2-8
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*	2-8
Wild oats	*Avena fatua*	2-8
Wirestem muhly	*Muhlenbergia frondosa*	4-12
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*	2-8
Woolly cupgrass	*Eriochloa villosa*	2-8

Note: For best results, apply before tillering and/or heading.
*Not Registered for use by California
**Use 24 fl. oz./A (0.375 lb. ai) per application. Up to three applications may be needed for complete control.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

TABLE 2. OVER-THE-TOP APPLICATIONS

Over-the-top applications may be applied to the following ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals.

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Abelia, Glossy	*Abelia grandiflora*
Acacia, Jim wheat	*Acacia schafnerii*
Acacia, Shoe-string	*Acacia stenophylla*
Acacia, Willow	*Acacia saligna*
Acacia, Willow-leafed	*Acacia salacina*
Ageratum sp.	*Ageratum sp.*
Almond, Flowering	*Prunus triloba*
Aloe, Barbados	*Aloe barbadensis*
Aloe vera	*Aloe vera*
Aloe zanzibarica	*Aloe zanzibarica*
Alyssum sp.	*Alyssum sp.*
Ash, American Mountain	*Sorbus americana**
Ash, Arizona	*Fraxinus velutina*
Ash, Green	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica**
Ash, White	*Fraxinus americana**
Asparagus, Myres	*Asparagus densiflorus*

(continued)

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TABLE 2. OVER-THE-TOP APPLICATIONS *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Asparagus, Sprenger	*Asparagus densiflorus*
Aucuba	*Aucuba japonica*
Aucuba japonica variegata	*Aucuba japonica variegata*
Aurea	*Philadelphius coronarius*
Banana, Ethiopia	*Musa maurelli*
Banksia	*Rosa Banksiae*
Barberry, Mentor	*Berberis mentorensis*
Barberry, Redleaf Japanese	*Berberis thunbergii**
Bearberry, Red	*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*
Begonia, Scarletta	*Begonia Semperflorens cultoreum**
Bellflower	*Campanula carpatica*
Birch, Eastern white	*Betula pendula**
Bird, of paradise, Giant	*Strelitzia nicolai*
Bird of paradise	*Caesalpinia gilliesii*
Bird of Paradise	*Strelitzia reginae*
Brittle bush	*Encelia farinosa*
Bottle-brush	*Callistemon lanceolatus*
Bougainvilea sp.	*Bougainvilea spp.*
Boxwood, Common	*Buxus sempervirens*
Boxwood, Japanese	*Buxus microphylla var. japonica*
Boxwood, Korean	*Buxus microphylla koreana*
Buckthorn, Tallhedge	*Rhamnus frangula*
Burningbush, Compact	*Kochia scoparia f. trychophylla*
Bush, Lily-of-the-Valley	*Pieris japonica*
Bush, Purple hopseed	*Dodonaea viscosa purpurea*
Cactus, Barrel	*Ferocactus sp.*
Cactus, Cholla	*Opuntia Cholla*
Cactus, Hedgehog	*Echinocatus sp.*
Cactus, Saguaro	*Carnegiea gijantea*
Caesalpinia cacalaco	*Caesalpinia cacalaco*
Camellia	*Camellia japonica*
Camellia, Sasanqua	*Camellia sasanqua*
Cape weed	*Arctotheca calendula*
Carissa tuttlei	*Carissa tuttlei*
Cassia, African	*Cassia didymobrotrya*
Cassia, Feathery	*Cassia artemisioides*
Cassia sturdii	*Cassia sturdii*
Centaurea, Dusty miller	*Centaurea cineraria*
Century plant	*Agave americana*
Cerastium, Snow in summer	*Cerastium tomentosum*
Ceratoria, Carob tree	*Ceratoria siliqua*
Cercis, Red bud	*Cercis canadiensis*
Cherry, Australian bush	*Syzgium paniculatum*
Cherry, Brush	*Eugenia myrtifolia*
Cherry, Carolina	*Prunus caroliniana ompacta*
Chives	*Allium schoenoprasum*
Cleyera	*Cleyera spp.*
Cleyera	*Ternstroemia gymnanthera*
Clover, Pink	*Polygonum capitatum*
Coffee	*Coffea arabica*

(continued)

TABLE 2. OVER-THE-TOP APPLICATIONS *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Coleus	*Coleus x hybridus**
Coleus, Jade wizard	*Coleus x hybridus*
Coolibah, Gum-barked	*Eucalyptus microtheca*
Coreopsis, Threadleaf	*Coreopsis verticillata*
Coronet, Orange	*Calendula officinalis**
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster microphyllus*
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster repens*
Cotoneaster apiculata	*Cotoneaster apiculata*
Cotoneaster, Coral beauty	*Cotoneaster dammeri*
Cotoneaster, Royal beauty	*Cotoneaster dammeri*
Cotoneaster, Spreading	*Cotoneaster divaricatus*
Cotoneaster, Willowleaf	*Cotoneaster salicifolius franch*
Crabapple, Showy	*Malus floribunda*
Cranesbill	*Geranium pratense*
Creeper, Blue star	*Isotoma spp.*
Crossandra	*Crossandra nilotica*
Croton	*Codiaeum variegatum*
Crown Vetch	*Vicia sp.*
Cypress, Allum lawson	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*
Cypress, Cripps hinoki false	*Chamaecyparis obtusa*
Cypress, Italian	*Cupressus sempervirens*
Daisy, Shasta	*Chrysanthemum x superbum*
Daisy, White africans	*Osteospermum fruticosum alba*
Daylily	*Hemerocallis hybrids*
Deutzia, Slender	*Deutzia gracilis*
Dianthus, Sweet William	*Dianthus barbatus*
Dogwood, Cornelia cherry	*Cornus mas*
Dogwood, Flaviramea	*Cornus sericea*
Dogwood, Flowering	*Cornus florida*
Dogwood, Red twig	*Cornus sericea*
Dumbcane, Giant	*Dieffenbachia amoena*
Emerald mound	*Lonicera xylosteum*
Eranthemum, Purple false	*Pseuderanthemum atropurpureum*
Erythrina, Fastadiata	*Erythrina fusca*
Erythrina, Swamp immortella	*Erythrina fusca*
Escallonia fradessii	*Escallonia fradessii*
Escallonia rubra	*Escallonia rubra*
Euonymus fortunei	*Euonymus fortunei*
Euonymus, Siebold	*Euonymus alata*
Euonymus, Silver king	*Euonymus japonica*
Euonymus, Spreading	*Euonymus kiautschovicus*
Euryops	*Euryops pectinatus*
Evergreen, Fransher	*Algaonema commutatum*
Evergreen, Painted	*Algaonema crispum*
Evergreen, Silver queen	*Algaonema commutatum*
Evergreen, Treubii ribbon	*Algaonema commutatum*
Fatshedera	*Fatshedera lizei*
Fern, Desert tree	*Lysiloma thornberii*
Fern, Leatherleaf	*Rumohra adiantiformis*
Fern, Sword	*Nephrolepsis exaltata*

(continued)

TABLE 2. OVER-THE-TOP APPLICATIONS *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Fig, Creeping	*Ficus repens*
Fig, Exotica weeping	*Ficus benjamina*
Fig, Trailing hottentot	*Carpobrotus chilensis**
Fir, Balsam	*Abies balsamea**
Fir, Concolor	*Abies concolor*
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga mensiessi*
Fir, Noble	*Abies procera*
Firethorn	*Pyracantha graberi*
Firethorn, Mojave	*Pyracantha koidzumii x coccinea*
Firethorn, Scarlet, Lalandei	*Pyracantha coccinea*
Firethorn, Variegated	*Pyracantha angustifolia*
Flower, Spider	*Grevillea rosmarinifolia*
Forsythia intermedia	*Forsythia intermedia*
Forsythia spp.	*Forsythia spp.*
Forsythia, weeping	*Forsythia suspensa*
Forsythia x intermedia	*Forsythia x intermedia*
Gardenia, dwarf	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Gardenia, Tahitian	*Gardinia taitensis*
Gay feather	*Liatris spicata*
Gazania gold rush	*Gazania splendens*
Gazania uniflora leucoleana	*Gazania uniflora leucoleana*
Geranium	*Pelargonium domesticum*
Geranium, Ivy	*Pelargonium peltatum*
Geranium, Smash Hit Red	*Pelargonium x hortorum**
Gimlet, Narrow-leaf	*Eucalyptus spathulata*
Gladiolus, Debbie, Jennie, Mahoganny, stargazer	*Gladiolus x hortulanus*
Grapefruit	*Citrus paradisi*
Grape holly, Oregon	*Mahonia sp.*
Grass, Red fountain	*Pennisetum setaceum*
Gum, Desert	*Eucalyptus rudis*
Gum, Red	*Eucalyptus rostrata*
Gum, Red box	*Eucalyptus polyanthemus*
Hackberry	*Celtis occidentalis**
Hawthorn, Yedda / Indian	*Raphiolepsis unbellata*
Heather, Scotch	*Calluna vulgaris*
Hemlock, Eastern	*Tsuga canadensis*
Hen and chickens	*Sempervivum tectorum*
Hesperaloe parviflora	*Hesperaloe parviflora*
Hibiscus, Althea	*Hibiscus syriacus*
Hibiscus, Chinese	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*
Holly, American	*Ilex opaca*
Holly, Dwarf buford	*Ilex cornuta*
Holly, Fosteri	*Ilex x attenuata*
Holly, Japanese	*Ilex crenata*
Holly, Meserve	*Ilex x Meserveae*
Hollyhock	*Alcea rosa*
Honey locust / shade master	*Gleditsia triancanthos var. inermis*
Honeysuckle, Bush	*Diervila lonicera*
Honeysuckle, Cape	*Tecomaria capensis*
Honeysuckle, Marrow	*Lonicera x marrowii*

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TABLE 2. OVER-THE-TOP APPLICATIONS *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Hosta, Variegated	*Hosta lanciflora*
Hydrangea, Oakleaf	*Hydrangea querciflora*
Hydrangea, Panicle	*Hydrangea paniculata*
Iberis, Candytuff	*Iberis sempervirens*
Ice plant, Purple trailing	*Mesembryanthemum drosanhemum productus*
Ice plant, Red spike	*Mesembryanthemum lampranthus spectabilis*
Ice plant, Rose	*Mesembryanthemum drosanhemum hispidum*
Indigo, Firecracker, Mexican	*Justicia spicigera*
Inkberry, Compact	*Ilex glabra*
Iris	*Iris spp.*
Ironwood	*Olneya tesota*
Ivy, Algerian	*Hedera canariensis*
Ivy, Ellen Danica, grape	*Cissus rhombifloia*
Ivy, English	*Hedera helix*
Ivy, Hahn's	*Hedera helix hahnii*
Ixora	*Ixora coccinea*
Jacaranda	*Jacaranda acutifolia*
Jacobina ghiesbreghtiana	*Jacobina ghiesbreghtiana*
Jasmine, Star	*Trachelospermum jasminoides*
Jasmine, Asiatic	*Trachelospermum asiaticum*
Jessamine, Carolina	*Gelsemium sempervirens*
Jojoba	*Simmondsia chinensis*
Juniper, Admiral	*Juniperus horizontalis**
Juniper, Cologreen	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper, Red ceder	*Juniperus virginiana*
Lantana, Bush	*Lantana camera*
Lantana, Purple (trailing)	*Lantana sellowiana*
Lantana, Twistwood	*Viburnum lantana**
Lantana, Wayfaring tree	*Viburnum lantana**
Laurel, Indian	*Ficus microcarpa nitida*
Laurel, Indian	*Ficus nitida*
Legume, O'Conners	*Trifolium fragiferum*
Lentago, Nannyberry	*Viburnum lentago**
Leptospermum laevigatum	*Leptospermum laevigatum*
Ligustrum, Amur River	*Ligustrum amurense*
Ligustrum, Privet / California	*Ligustrum ovalifolium*
Ligustrum, Texas privet	*Ligustrum texanum*
Ligustrum, Vicari	*Ligustrum x Vicari*
Ligustrum, Wax	*Ligustrum lucidum*
Lilac, James McFarlane	*Syringa villosa*
Lilac, Korean	*Syringa patula*
Lily, Kaffir	*Clivia miniata*
Lily of the Nile, Peter Pan	*Agapanthus africanus*
Linden, Little-leaf	*Tilia cordata**
Liriope	*Liriope spicata*
Liriope, Green / Variegated	*Liriope muscari*
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Magnolia, Star	*Magnolia stellata*
Mahonia	*Mahonia aquifolium*
Mahonia, King's Ransom	*Mahonia wagoneri**

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TABLE 2. OVER-THE-TOP APPLICATIONS *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Maple, Flame amur	*Acer ginnala**
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*
Maple, Norway	*Acer platanoides*
Maple, Silver	*Acer saccharinum**
Maple, Sugar	*Acer saccharum*
Marigold	*Calendula sp.*
Marigold	*Tagetes sp.*
Mesquite, Chilean	*Prosopis chilensis*
Morningglory, Bush	*Convolvulus oneorum*
Myoporum, Prostrate	*Myoporum parvifolium*
Myrtle, Crepe	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Myrtle, Wax	*Myrica cerifera*
Oak, live	*Quercus virginiana*
Oak, Pin	*Quercus palustris**
Oak, Silk	*Grevillea robusta*
Ocotillo	*Fouquieria splendens*
Odocanthus sp.	*Odocanthus sp.*
Oleander, Pink, variegated, petite	*Nerium oleander*
Olive, Osmanthus, tea	*Osmanthus fragrans*
Olive, Russian	*Elaeagnus angustrifolia*
Olive tree	*Olea europaea*
Ongerops, Acacia	*Acacia redolens*
Orange, Sour	*Citrus aurantium*
Pachysandra, Japanese	*Pachysandra terminalis*
Pagoda flower	*Clerodendrum speciosum*
Palibin	*Syringa meyeri*
Palm, Canary Island date	*Phoenix canariensis*
Palm, Chinese fan	*Livistona chinensis*
Palm, Golden fruited (small)	*Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*
Palm, Mediterranean fan	*Chamaerops humilis*
Palm, Mexican fan	*Washington robusta*
Palm, Pygmy date	*Phoenix roebelenii*
Palm, Queen	*Acrecastrum romanzoffianum*
Palm Queen	*Cocos plumosa*
Palm, Sago	*Cycas revoluta*
Palm, Windmill	*Chamaerops excelsa*
Palo Verde, green	*Parkensonia aculeata*
Panax, Parsley	*Polyscias fruticosa*
Passion vine	*Passiflora pfordtii*
Pear, Bradford	*Pyrus calleryana*
Pepper, Brazilian	*Schinus terebinthifolius*
Periwinkle	*Vinca major*
Periwinkle, Myrtle, dwarf	*Vinca minor*
Petunia spp.	*Petunia spp.*
Philodendron selloum	*Philodendron selloum*
Philodendron, "Micans" velvetleaf	*Philodendron oxycardium*
Photinia	*Photinia x fraseri*
Phyllostachys, Golden bamboo	*Phyllostachys aurea*
Physocarpus, Abbotswood	*Physocarpus fruticosa*
Physocarpus, Dwarf Ninebark, Nanus	*Physocarpus opulifolius*

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TABLE 2. OVER-THE-TOP APPLICATIONS *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Physocarpus, Gold drop	*Physocarpus fruticosa*
Physocarpus, Jackmanni	*Physocarpus fruticosa*
Pilea, Creeping Charlie	*Pilea nummulariifolia*
Pine, African fern	*Podocarpus gracilor*
Pine, Black / Austrian pine	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, Canary Island	*Pinus canariensis*
Pine, Dwarf Swiss mountain	*Pinus mugo*
Pine, Eastern white	*Pinus strobus*
Pine, Loblolly	*Pinus taeda**
Pine, Longleaf	*Pinus palustris**
Pine, Mexican border	*Pinus strobiformus*
Pine, Norfolk Island	*Araucaria heterophylla*
Pine, Pitch	*Pinus rigida**
Pine, Pond	*Pinus serotina**
Pine, Red	*Pinus resinosa*
Pine, Sand	*Pinus clausa**
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pine, Shortleaf	*Pinus echinata**
Pine, Slash	*Pinus elliottii*
Pine, Spruce	*Pinus glabra**
Pine, Table-Mountain	*Pinus pungens**
Pine, Virginia	*Pinus virginiana*
Pine, Western / Ponderosa	*Pinus ponderosa*
Pine, Yew	*Podocarpus macrophylla*
Pink lady	*Raphiolepsis indica*
Plant, Candelabra	*Euphorbia lactea*
Plant, Caricature	*Graptophyllum pictum*
Plant, Mirror	*Coprosma baueri*
Plant, Ti	*Cordyline terminalis*
Plant, Variegated mirror	*Coprosma repens*
Plant, Waffle plant / metallic	*Hemigraphis sp.*
Plum, Natal	*Carissa grandiflora*
Plumbago, Cane	*Plumbrago capensis*
Plumosa	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Polystichum capense	*Polystichum capense*
Portulaca, Sunglo	*Portulaca grandiflora**
Potentilla, Gold drop, Primrose beauty	*Potentilla fructosa*
Potentilla verna	*Potentilla verna**
Protea	*Protea compacta**
Protea	*Protea eximia**
Protea	*Protea repens**
Protea, Giant / King	*Protea cynaroides*
Protea, Oleander-leaved	*Protea nerifolia**
Pygym, Crimson	*Berberis thunbergii**
Pyracanths, Lodense	*Pyracantha koidzumii*
Quince, Flowering	*Chaenomeles speciosa**
Radiator plant	*Peperomia scandens*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron formosa*
Rhododendron, Amoenum	*Rhododendron obtusum*
Rhododendron, Blaauw's pink	*Rhododendron spp.*

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TABLE 2. OVER-THE-TOP APPLICATIONS *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Rhododendron, Boule de neige	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Chionoides	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron, Coral bells	*Rhododendron obtusum*
Rhododendron, Delaware Valley white	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Elizabeth Gable	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron, English roseum	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron, Fashio	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Gerard's Rose	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Gibraltar	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Gloria	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Greeting	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Gumpo pink	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Gumpo white	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, H. H. Hume	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Hahm red	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Herbert	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Hino red	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Kaempo	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Kluis sensation	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Korean azalea/Poukhanense	*Rhododendron yedoense*
Rhododendron, Less dark purple	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron, Masasoit	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Mother's Day	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Pericat	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Pink pearl	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, President Lincoln	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Prize	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Purple elegans	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron, Purple gem	*Rhododendron sp.*
Rhododendron, Purple splendor	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron, Red ruffle	*Rhododendron sp.*
Rhododendron, Red wing	*Rhododendron sp.*
Rhododendron, Road runner	*Rhododendron sp.*
Rhododendron, Rose greeley	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron, Rosebud	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Roseum elegans	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron, Roseum superbum	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron, Royalty	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Rutherfordiana Constances	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Salmon spray	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Snow	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Stewartstonian	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Sweethart	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Tabor	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, Tradition	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, White cascade	*Rhododendron spp.*
Rhododendron, White catawba	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron "Gable Hybrid"	*Rhododendron "Gable Hybrid"*
Rhuellia californica	*Rhuellia californica*
Rose	*Rosa spp.*

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TABLE 2. OVER-THE-TOP APPLICATIONS *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Rose, Hybrid tea	*Rosa hybrida*
Rose, Rock	*Cistus hybridus*
Rosemary dwarf	*Rosmarinus officinalis prostratus*
Rubber tree	*Ficus elastica decora*
Sage, Texas	*Leucophyllum frutescens*
Sally, Moneywort / Wandering	*Lysimachia nummularia*
Saltbush	*Atriplex spp.*
Salvia greggii	*Salvia greggii*
Sandwort	*Arenaria verna*
Sansevieria, Hahaii / Mother-in-law's tongue	*Sansevieria trifasciata*
Sansevieria, Moon Glow	*Sansevieria spp.*
Santolina, Lavendar cotton	*Santolina chanaecy parissus*
Schefflera, Manila Ripple	*Schefflera arboricola*
Schinus, California pepper	*Schinus molle*
Sedum	*Sedum spectabile*
Sedum, Brown bean	*Sedum guatemalense*
Sedum, Green stone crop	*Sedum brevifolium*
Sedum x rubrotinctum	*Sedum x rubrotinctum*
Snapdragon	*Antirrihinum majus**
Snapdragon, Yellow floral carpet	*Antirrihinum majus*
Spirae, Anthony Waterer	*Spirae x bumalda*
Spirae, Billiard	*Spirae x billiardi*
Spirae, Coccinea	*Spirae japonica**
Spirae, Crispa	*Spirae x bumalda*
Spirae, Froebelii	*Spirae x bumalda*
Spirae, Gold Flame	*Spirae x bumalda*
Spirae, Snowmound	*Spirae nipponica*
Spirae, Thunberg	*Spirae thunbergii*
Spirea, False	*Astilbe x arendsii*
Sprengeri	*Asparagus densiflorus*
Spruce, Blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Dwarf Alberta, Black Hills, Densata	*Picea glauca*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, Serbian	*Picea omarika*
Statice, Annual	*Statice sinuata*
Strawberry, Ornamental	*Fragaria chiloensis*
Sumac, fragrant	*Rhus aromatica*
Sumac, African standard	*Rhus lancea*
Sweetgum, American	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
Sycamore	*Platanus spp.**
Tecoma, Yellow Bells	*Tecoma stans angustate*
Thuja, Berkman's	*Thuja orientalis*
Thuja, Emerald green	*Thuja occidentalis*
Thuja, Globosa	*Thuja occidentalis*
Thuja, Pyramidalis	*Thuja occidentalis*
Thuja, Techny	*Thuja occidentalis*
Thuja, Techny american arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*
Thuja, White Cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*
Thuja, Woodwardii	*Thuja occidentalis*
Trachelospermum asiaticum	*Trachelospermum asiaticum*

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TABLE 2. OVER-THE-TOP APPLICATIONS *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Tree, Firewheel	*Stenocarpus sinuatus*
Tree, Golden-rain	*Koelreuteria paniculata**
Tree, New Zealand Christmas	*Metrosideros excelsus*
Tree, Pagoda	*Sophora japonica**
Tree, Varnish	*Koelreuteria paniculata*
Tree, Yellow oleander	*Thevetia peruvianaa*
Viburnum, Arrowwood	*Viburnum dentatum*
Viburnum, Compact cranberrybush	*Viburnum trilobum*
Viburnum, Doublefile / tomentosum	*Viburnum plicatum*
Viburnum, Japanese snowball	*Viburnum japonicum*
Viburnum, Judd	*Viburnum x juddii*
Viburnum, Nanum	*Viburnum opulus*
Viburnum, Spandankwa	*Viburnum suspensum*
Viburnum, Willowwood	*Viburnum x rhytidophylloides*
Weigelia, Newport red	*Weigelia florida*
Weigelia, Pink	*Weigelia florida*
Welleri	*Buxus sempervirens*
Willow, Australia	*Geijera parviflora*
Willow, Basket	*Salix purpurea*
Willow, Desert	*Pittosporum phillyraeoides*
Willow, Purple	*Salix purpurea**
Willow, Tortuosa corkscrew	*Salix matsudana*
Willow, Weeping	*Salix babylonia**
Willow, Wheelers dwarf, variegated	*Pittosporum tobira*
Willow, White	*Salix alba*
Xylosma senticosa	*Xylosma senticosa*
Yarrow, Common	*Achillea milefolium*
Yarrow, Coronation gold, fernleaf	*Achillea filipendulina*
Yaupon, Dwarf yaupon / Tall	*Ilex vomitoria*
Yew, Dense	*Taxus x media*
Yew, Hicks	*Taxus x media*
Yew, Japanese	*Taxus cuspidata*
Yew, Thayeri	*Taxus x media*
Yucca	*Yucca filamentosa*
Yucca, Spanish dagger	*Yucca gloriosa*
Yucca, Weeping dagger	*Yucca pendula*
Zinnia sp.	*Zinnia spp.*

*Not Registered for Use by California

TABLE 3. DIRECTED APPLICATIONS

Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals.

- When plant growth habit allows, make applications as a directed spray to the ornamental plants listed below to minimize phytotoxicity.
- Limited testing of the ornamental plants listed below has shown phytotoxicity of up to 20% when **Vendra II** is applied over-the-top at label rates. (Phytotoxicity can occur whenever spray comes in contact with the foliage, even during directed sprays.)

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Bamboo, Heavenly	*Nandina domestica*
Bottle-brush, Weeping	*Callistemon viminalis*
Bugle weed	*Ajuga variegata*
Cactus, Prickly pear	*Opuntia sp.*
Cats Claw. Yellow trumpet	*Begonia tweediana*
Ceonothus griseus	*Ceonothus griseus*
Cinquefoil, Spring	*Potentilla verna*

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TABLE 3. DIRECTED APPLICATIONS *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Columbine	*Aquilegia hybrida*
Cypress, Leyland	*Cupressocyparis leylandii*
Dracaena, Massangeana	*Dracaena fragans*
Dracaena, Tricolor	*Dracaena marginata*
Eureka	*Rhododendrum obtusum*
Fetterbush	*Leucothoe axillaris*
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraserI*
Gallery	*Gladiolus x hortulanus*
Gamolepsis chrysanthemoides	*Gamolepsis chrysanthemoides*
Gazania ringens	*Gazania ringens*
Grass, Green fountain	*Pennisetum sectaceum*
Grass, Mondo	*Ophiopogon japonicum*
Green carpet	*Herniaria glabra*
Guava, Pineapple	*Feijoa sellowiana*
Gum, Lemon-scented	*Eucalyptus citriodora*
Honeysuckle, Japanese	*Lonicera japonica*
Indica	*Rhododendrum indicum*
Juniper, Arcadia	*Juniperus sabina*
Juniper, Blue Pacific	*Juniperus conferta*
Juniper, Blue Rug	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Juniper, Broadmoor	*Juniperus sabina*
Juniper, Grey Owl	*Juniperus virginiana*
Juniper, Hughes	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Juniper, Maney	*Juniperus chinensis*
Juniper, Nana	*Juniperus chinensis*
Juniper, Old Gold	*Juniperus chinensis*
Juniper, Pathfinder	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper, Pfitzeriana	*Juniperus chinensis*
Juniper, Prostrata	*Juniperus chinensis*
Juniper, Robdsta	*Juniperus chinensis*
Juniper, San Jose	*Juniperus japonica*
Juniper, Scandia	*Juniperus sabina*
Juniper, Skyrocket	*Juniperus virginiana*
Juniper, Spearmint	*Juniperus chinensis*
Juniper, Tamariseifolia	*Juniperus sabina*
Juniper, Variegata	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Juniper, Webberi	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Juniper, Welchii	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper, Wiltonii	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Juniper, Youngtown Compacta	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Kurume	*Rhododendrum obtusum*
Lantana, White	*Lantana montevidensis x*
Lilac	*Syringa chinensis*
Maki	*Podocarpus macrophyllus*
Maple, Red	*Acer rubrum*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander standard*
Oyster plant	*Rhoeo spathacea*
P.I.M.	*Rhododendrum spp.*
Philodendron sp.	*Philodendron spp.*
Plumeria, Temple Tree	*Plumeria acuminata*

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TABLE 3. DIRECTED APPLICATIONS *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Privet, Japanese	*Ligustrum japonicum*
Protea	*Banksia prinotes**
Protea	*Banksia victoria**
Protea	*Banksia speciosa**
Protea, Pincushion	*Leucospermum cordifolium**
Ruellia	*Ruelia ciliosa*
Snowball, Chinese	*Viburnum macrocephalum*
Spirea, Vanhouttei	*Spirea x vanhouteii*
Star plant, Lavender	*Grewia caffra*
Sunglow	*Rhododendrum obtusum*
Tree, Strawberry	*Arbutus unedo*
Varigated ajuga	*Ajuga reptans*
Willow	*Salix caroliniana*

*Not Registered for Use by California.

TABLE 4. DIRECTED APPLICATIONS

Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals.

- When plant growth habit allows, make applications as a directed spray to the ornamental plants listed below to minimize phytotoxicity.
- Limited testing of the ornamental plants listed below has shown phytotoxicity of up to 50% when **Vendra II** is applied over-the-top at label rates. (Phytotoxicity can occur whenever spray comes in contact with the foliage, even during directed sprays).

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Acacia	*Acacia latifolia*
Acacia sweet	*Acacia farnesiana*
Bleeding heart	*Dicentra spectabilis*
Blueberry tifblue	*Vaccinum achei*
Bottle tree	*Brachychiton populneum*
Carrot wood	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*
Cassia	*Cassia condolioma*
Cherry mazzard	*Avium prunum**
Cordyline	*Cordyline stricta*
Coromandel	*Asystasia gangetica*
Croton chinese crenate	*Exococaria cochichinensis*
Desert broom	*Baccharis sarothorides*
Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus nicholii*
Fiddlewood	*Citharexylum spinosum*
Hearts and flowers	*Aptenia cordifolia*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus lepenk*
Ice plant white (trailing)	*Mesembryanthemum delosperma alba*
Ivy swedish	*Plectranthus australis*
Jade plant	*Crassula argentea*
Janet Craig/Warnecki	*Dracaena deremensis*
Juniper, Armstrongii	*Juniperus chinensis*
Juniper, Burkii	*Juniperus virginiana*
Juniper, Excelsa Strieta	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper, Spiny Greek	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Justicia red	*Odontonema strictum*
Kings crown	*Justicia carnea*
Knotweed pinkhead	*Polygonum capitatum*
Magnolia Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Pothos/Marble Queen	*Epipremnum aureum*
Primrose, mexican evening	*Oenothera berlandier*
Rhododendron, Formosa	*Rhododendron indicum*

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TABLE 4. DIRECTED APPLICATIONS *(cont.)*

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Rhododendron, Hershey red	*Rhododendron obtusum*
Rhododendron, Hino pink	
Rhododendron, Hinodegeri	
Rhododendron, Karen	*Rhododendron poukhanensis*
Rubber plant baby	*Peperomia obtusifolia*
Shrimp plant	*Justicia brandegeana*
Shrimp plant yellow	*Pachystachys lutea*
Slipper flower	*Pedilanthus tithymaloides*
Sonoran palo verde	*Cercidium praecox*
Thunbergia laurel-leaved	*Thunbergia laurifloia*
Umbrella plant	*Cyperus alternifolius*
White shrimp plant	*Justicia betonica*

*Not Registered for Use by California

TABLE 5. DIRECTED APPLICATIONS

Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals.

- When plant growth habit allows, applications should be made as a directed spray to the ornamental plants listed below to minimize phytotoxicity.
- Limited testing of the ornamental plants listed below has shown phytotoxicity greater than 50% when **Vendra II** is applied over-the-top at label rates. (Phytotoxicity can occur whenever spray comes in contact with the foliage, even during directed sprays.)

COMMON NAME/VARIETY	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Birch river	*Alsophia australis*
Chandelier plant	*Kalanchoe tubiflora*
Compacta	*Euonymus alata*
Falsecypress boulevard	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Fern Australia tree	*Acalypha godsefeiana hertophylla*
Grass pampas	*Cortaderia selloana*
Juniper, Bar Harbor	*Juniperus spp.*
Juniper, Blue chip	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Juniper, Blue Haven	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper, Prince of Wales	*Juniperus spp.*
Juniper, Sea green	*Juniperus chinensis*
Katherine Dykes	*Physocarps fruticosa*
Lavender-scallops	*Kalanchoe fedtschenkoi*
Periwinkle Madagascar	*Catharanthus roseus*
Purple heart	*Setcreasea purpurea*
Spider plant	*Chlorophytum comosum*
Wandering jew	*Zebrina pendula*

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a tightly closed container in a cool, dry place. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the 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:

For plastic containers ≤ 5 gallons: Nonrefillable Container: DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

For plastic containers > 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Recap 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE. Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If these terms and conditions are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability. **CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, injury, and other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application (including misuse), the presence of other materials, weather conditions, and other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of ATTICUS, LLC. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, ATTICUS, LLC makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond statements on this label. **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither ATTICUS, LLC the manufacturer, nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use, handling, application, or storage of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

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