

GROUP 29 HERBICIDE

eMARENKO®
G

Herbicide

Preemergence Herbicide for the Control of Grasses, Annual Sedges, and Broadleaf Weeds in Production Ornamentals, Hedgerows, Conifers, Christmas Trees, Greenhouse Floors, Ornamental Production Sites, Hardscapes

DO NOT USE FOR THE MANUFACTURING OF FERTILIZER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

INDAZIFLAM..... 0.0224%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:..... 99.9776%

TOTAL:..... 100.000%

EPA Reg. No. 101563-149

EPA Est. No.

Contains 0.0112 lbs of INDAZIFLAM in a 50 lb bag

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

For MEDICAL and TRANSPORTATION Emergencies

ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-424-9300

For PRODUCT USE Information Call

1-800-331-2867

FIRST AID	
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hold eyes 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.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 inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Move person to fresh air.If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	

**SKU# 84922757
84912948E 221216AV1**

**Net Contents:
50 Pounds**

envu™

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and shoes plus socks. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS:

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing and PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash body thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean watermark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment rinsate or washwater. This product may enter water through runoff. Follow directions for use to avoid runoff. A level well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for getting into water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Surface Water Advisory: This pesticide may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read entire label before using this product.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is coveralls, waterproof gloves and shoes plus socks.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard 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. Always wear protective clothing and use appropriate equipment during application and handling. Avoid contact with granules. Avoid breathing dust.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Marengo® G is a selective, preemergence alkylazine herbicide. Marengo G provides extended residual control of many annual grasses including crabgrass, goosegrass, and annual bluegrass, as well as annual sedges, and many broadleaf weeds. Use sites include production nurseries including field and container grown, ornamentals; conifers and Christmas trees; non-bearing fruit and nut trees in nurseries; greenhouse floors (under benches), ornamental production facilities (such as shadehouses, lathhouses and hoop houses), and hardscapes. Marengo G controls weeds by reducing the emergence of seedlings through inhibition of cellulose biosynthesis (CB Inhibitor). Necrosis or yellowing may be observed if the herbicide is applied to herbaceous tissue such as leaves and green stems or at bud break of sensitive plants. Marengo G does not control plants emerging from tubers, rhizomes, bulbs, corms, and rootstocks.

Marengo G needs to be activated by rainfall or irrigation prior to weed germination for most effective preemergence control.

Marengo G is a highly active herbicide that provides effective weed control when applied to the soil around many labeled ornamentals. Marengo G may also be used over-the-top of labeled container-grown ornamentals with adequate precautions. Marengo G may damage sensitive plants, if granules are allowed to remain in contact with foliage. Carefully apply Marengo G in strict accordance to the label.

Marengo G Conversion Table

Rate in lbs/Acre	Rate in lbs/1000 sq ft
100	2.3
125	2.9
133	3.1
150	3.4
200	4.6
400	9.2

PRODUCT USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not exceed 200 lbs of Marengo G per acre (4.6 lbs/1000 sq ft) in a single application for ornamental applications.
- Do not exceed 400 lbs of Marengo G per acre (9.2 lbs/1000 sq ft) for all applications within a 12-month period.
- Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation and domestic use.
- Marengo G is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau county, or Suffolk county, in New York State.
- For ground application only.

DEACTIVATING MARENGO G

Activated charcoal has been shown to deactivate Marengo G if applied within several days of an application. Follow directions for the amount of charcoal to apply on the label of the activated charcoal.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply Marengo G with clean, properly calibrated drop, rotary, hand shaker or other spreader equipment according to the manufacturer's directions. Check periodically to be certain that the equipment is working properly prior to each use. Uniform application is essential for satisfactory weed control. Uniform application using properly calibrated equipment is essential for satisfactory weed control. Avoid skips for the best weed control and avoid overlapping application patterns to avoid plant injury. For over-the-top applications, remove granules from leaf surfaces with a blower or irrigation.

SOIL MOISTURE, IRRIGATION, AND RAINFALL AFTER APPLICATION

To activate Marengo G, irrigate lightly after application to move the herbicide into the soil. Rainfall within several days after application will negate the need to irrigate. Avoid application to saturated soil. Postpone application if rainfall that may cause visible run-off is anticipated.

EQUIPMENT CLEANUP PROCEDURE

Equipment used to apply Marengo G must be cleaned prior to use on sensitive ornamentals, or injury may result. Before and after using Marengo G clean all equipment on an approved rinse pad. Wear proper PPE while cleaning equipment.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Indaziflam, the active ingredient in Marengo G, is a Group 29 herbicide (Cellulose Biosynthesis Inhibitor) based on the mechanism-of-action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. No known resistance to Marengo G exists, however, continual use of any herbicide with the same mechanism-of-action may lead to selection of resistant weed populations and reduction in efficacy. To manage the development and spread of resistant weed populations, rotate herbicides with different mechanisms of action. Use in conjunction with sound cultural practices which minimize weed pressure and maximize weed control. Marengo G has been shown to help manage weeds that have developed resistance to other herbicides including: glycines (glyphosate), triazines, ALS-inhibitors, and dinitroanaline (DNA) herbicides. The decision to use any particular herbicide should be based on an IPM program and all cultural practices and other pesticides in use. Contact an Environmental Science U.S., LLC representative for the latest information on resistance management guidelines for this product.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Marengo G¹

Broadleaf Weeds

American black nightshade	<i>Solanum americanum</i>
American Burnweed	<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>
Beggarticks	<i>Bidens alba</i>
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine spp.</i>
Black medic ²	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Buckwheat, Wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
California burclover	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Canada thistle, Common	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chamberbitter	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>
Chickweed, Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, White	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Corn speedwell	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Cudweed, Linear-leaf/Purple	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>
Cupid's shaving brush	<i>Emilia fosbergii</i>
Curly dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dandelion, Cat's ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>
Dandelion, Common	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dogfennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>
Evening primrose, Common	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Evening primrose, Cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
False chamomile ²	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>
Filaree, Redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Florida pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>
Garden spurge	<i>Chamaesyce hirta</i>
Groundsel, Common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Hairy fleabane	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>
Hairy nightshade	<i>Solanum sarachoides</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Marestail	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lawn burweed	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>
Little mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
London rocket ²	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Longstalked phyllanthus	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>
Mustard, Black ²	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
Mustard, Wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Parthenium	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pink purslane	<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>
Plantain, Buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Plantain, Paleseed	<i>Plantago virginica</i>
Poinsettia, Wild	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>
Prostrate knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Prostrate spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Ragweed, Common ²	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Tassel flower	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia caulescens</i>
Sesbania, Hemp ²	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sida, Prickly/Teaweed ²	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Southern brassbuttons ²	<i>Cotula australis</i>
Sowthistle, Annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Stinkwort	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>
Sunflower, Common ²	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
Tropic ageratum	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>
Velvetleaf ²	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Vetch, Purple ²	<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>
Wild carrot ²	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Willowherb	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
Woodsorrel, Yellow ²	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>

GRASSES, MONOCOTS, AND SEDGES

Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Annual kyllinga ³	<i>Cyperus sesquiflorus</i>
Barnyardgrass, Common	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Cheatgrass	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>
Crabgrass, Blanket	<i>Digitaria serotina</i>
Crabgrass, Henry	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>
Crabgrass, Large/Hairy	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Doveweed	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>
Fall panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Foxtail brome	<i>Bromus rubens</i>
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>
Kyllinga, Fraqrant/Annual ³	<i>Kyllinga odorata</i>
Little barley	<i>Hordeum pusillum</i>
Mouse barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
Red brome	<i>Bromus rubens</i>
Rice flatsedge ³	<i>Cyperus iria</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Ryegrass, Perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
Sedge, Annual ³	<i>Cyperus spp.</i>
Sedge, globe ³	<i>Cyperus croceus</i>
Tufted lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i>

¹ Use higher labeled rates if weed pressure is historically high or longer residual control is desire. Weed control can also be achieved with split applications of Marengo G. Do not exceed a total of 400 lbs of product per acre per year (9.2 lbs/1000 sq ft/year) with split applications.

² Weeds suppressed by Marengo G

³ Marengo G only controls sedges and kyllinga emerging from seed. It does not control perennial sedge emerging from nutlets or perennial forms of kyllinga.

ORNAMENTALS

Marengo G may be applied for preemergence weed control in hedgerows, production ornamentals in outdoor nurseries, shadehouses, hoop houses, Christmas trees, and conifer plantations. Apply Marengo G, prior to weed seed germination to dormant or actively growing ornamentals as listed in the table below. Apply Marengo G to established ornamentals. Application of Marengo G to budded grafts or graft unions may cause plant injury or plant death.

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR MARENGO G ON ORNAMENTALS

- Do not exceed the maximum single application rates specified for each ornamental use.
- Do not allow granules applied "over-the-top" to remain in contact with foliage. Marengo G may cause localized injury to foliage, especially young leaf tissue. For over-the-top applications, remove granules from leaf surfaces with a blower or irrigation.
- Do not use Marengo G on ornamentals where granules may become trapped in developing leaves or in meristematic areas (e.g. whorls of grasses and perennials such as hosta).
- Do not use Marengo G on or around annuals not listed as tolerant on this label.
- Do not use Marengo G in landscape beds within 12 months prior to seeding or 3 months prior to planting.
- Do not use Marengo G around bearing fruit and nut trees. Marengo G may be used around non-bearing fruit and nut trees. Non-bearing trees are defined as trees that will not bear fruit until at least 1 year after treatment.
- Do not use Marengo G around non-bearing fruit trees unless they are at least 1 year old.
- Do not use Marengo G within the dripline of bearing fruit and nut trees.
- Do not incorporate Marengo G into the soil or potting mix.
- Do not cultivate or disturb the soil surface after application of Marengo G as this may reduce weed control.
- If transplanting mature plants listed as tolerant on this label into soil treated with Marengo G within the preceding 12 months, replace existing soil around roots to minimize effects on plant establishment.
- Do not use Marengo G on ornamentals being grown in a greenhouse.
- Do not use Marengo G on nursery seedbeds, rooted cuttings, or young plants in liners.
- Do not apply Marengo G to plants growing in containers less than 6 inches wide.
- Do not apply Marengo G to plants less than 5 inches in height.
- Do not apply Marengo G to drainage ditches.
- Do not apply Marengo G to ornamental bulbs after they have emerged.

USE OF MARENGO G ON ORNAMENTALS IN COARSE AND SANDY SOILS

Soil conditions can affect the tolerance of ornamentals to Marengo G. Excessively coarse or sandy soils may allow for downward movement of Marengo G into the root zone and cause significant root damage and phytotoxicity. Coarse soils may include significant quantities of sand, gravel, decomposed granite, and ground cinders. Prior to application of Marengo G on these soils, confirm soil texture with a soil test. Ornamentals grown in soil exceeding 90% sand or 20% gravel may be at risk. If Marengo G is to be applied in these soils, evaluate tolerance of a few plants of each ornamental in Marengo G treated soil for 1-2 months prior to a large scale application.

SYMPTOMS OF MARENGO G INJURY ON ORNAMENTALS

Marengo G may injure sensitive ornamentals by damaging roots or leaves. Plants damaged by root absorption will appear stunted, deformed, and may not recover. If granules of Marengo G are allowed to remain in contact with treated plants, leaf symptoms may appear as lesions, discoloration, or curling. Symptoms may appear within 2-4 weeks after application. Newly formed leaves may be undamaged. It is essential that the user assess the severity of any symptoms on cultivars not listed on this label, before proceeding with large-scale applications of Marengo G.

PRODUCTION ORNAMENTAL USES

Marengo G may be applied as a single or sequential application to production ornamental plants. Marengo G provides up to 8 months of weed control with a single application. The length of control depends on many environmental factors as well as the target weeds and weed pressure. Apply Marengo G to the soil surface or over-the-top only to established plants. Do not apply Marengo G to newly rooted cuttings/or seedling beds. To avoid root damage, apply Marengo G around established plants when the soil has firmly settled. Irrigation or rainfall will help to settle the soil and seal surface cracks.

Marengo G should be applied to soil free of weeds, debris, and soil clods for optimum efficacy. Herbicidal efficacy may be reduced if soil is disturbed after application.

AMOUNT TO USE: Apply Marengo G to the soil around ornamentals at 125 - 200 lbs of Marengo G per acre (2.9 - 4.6lbs/1000 sq ft).

A subsequent application of Marengo G can be made within 90 days after the initial application to extend weed control provided that the total Marengo G applied does not exceed 400 lbs per acre (9.2 lbs/1000 sq ft) in a 12 month period.

Over-the-top applications should be made to dry foliage. Applications made to wet foliage may cause the product to stick to the foliage and lead to localized injury. Use weed free media in containers. Exposed growing mixes risk weed seed contamination. Marengo G will not prevent weed germination from seeds deeper in the media profile.

ORNAMENTALS AND THEIR CULTIVARS TOLERANT TO MARENGO G

Tolerant ornamentals and their cultivars are listed in the following table. If a desired plant to be treated is not listed on this label, treat several plants at the maximum use rate and evaluate 1-2 months later for acceptable tolerance. The user assumes responsibility for application to plants not listed in this table. Do not treat annuals not listed on this label.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultivar
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Emerald, Green Giant, Green Flag, Nigra, Techny, Yellow Ribbon
Asparagus fern	<i>Asparagus plumosus</i>	
Aucuba, Japanese/Gold Dust Plant	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Variegata
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	Delaware Valley White, Fashion, Florida Flame, Girard's Rose, Haps Pink, High Tide, Judge Solomon, Karen, Nova Zembla, Mother's Day, Pink Gumpo, Red Ruffle, VF 14, White Gumpo
Azalea, Cat Album	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Chionoides
Azalea, Encore	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	Autumn Debutante
Azalea, Formosa	<i>Rhododendron indicum</i>	Satsuki
Azalea, Kurme	<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>	Hino Crimson
Azalea, Macrantha	<i>Rhododendron macrantha</i>	
Bayberry, Northern	<i>Myrica (Morella) pensylvanica</i>	
Beautybush	<i>Linnaea (Kolwitzia) amabilis</i>	
Big bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	
Black Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	
Blackberry, European	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Legacy, Ouachita
Bleeding heart vine	<i>Clerodendrum thomsoniae</i>	Bleeding Heart
Bluebird	<i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i>	Dark Knight
Bluestem, Big	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	
Bottlebrush, Crimson	<i>citrinus</i>	
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea spp.</i>	Barbara Karst, Double Red
Boxwood	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Baby Gem, Chicagoland Green, Dwarf, Green Beauty
Boxwood, Common/English	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Green Gem, Green Mountain, Suffructicosa, Winter Gem
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleia</i>	Nanho Blue
Buttonwood, Silver/Green	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	
Camellia, Japanese	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Margaret Heathcliff Pink
Camellia, Little leaf	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Cleopatra Pink, Shi Shi Gashira
Cedar, Atlantic white	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	
Cedar, Japanese	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Black Dragon, Burkii, Globosa Nana, Yoshino
Chaste Tree	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Abbeville Blue
Cleyera, Japanese	<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>	Sotall
Clusia, Dwarf	<i>Clusia guttifera</i>	Nana
Cocoplum	<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>	
Coral bells (Heuchera)	<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>	Ruby Bells, Silver Scrolls
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster</i>	Coral Beauty
Crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Burgundy Cotton, Pocomoke Pink, Sarah's Favorite, Siren Red
Crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei</i>	Miami, Muskogee, Natchez, Tuscarora
Crown of thorns	<i>Euphorbia milli</i>	
Cryptomeria	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Black Dragon, Yoshino
Cypress, Bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Shawnee Brave
Cypress, False	<i>Chamaecyparis spp.</i>	Gold Mops, Gold Thread
Cypress, Japanese (Hinoki Cypress)	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Globose Nana
Cypress, Pond	<i>Taxodium distichum var. imbricatum</i>	
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	
Cypress, Mediterranean	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Glaucia
Daphne	<i>Daphne caucasica</i>	Summer Ice
Deutzia	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	Nikko
Euonymus, Spreading	<i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i>	Manhattan
False holly	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Goshiki
Feather reed grass	<i>Calamagrostis x acutiflora</i>	Overdam, Karl Foerster
Firebush, Dwarf	<i>Hamelia patens</i>	Compacta
Firethorn (Pyracantha)	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Red Cushion
Florida Leucothe (Pipestem)	<i>Leucothoe populifolia</i>	
Forsythia (Golden bells)	<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i>	Lynwood Gold
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia radicans</i>	
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Frostproof, Mystery
Gaura	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>	Pink Fountain
Gold-dust plant	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Gold Dust
Hardy kiwi	<i>Actinidia arguta</i>	Anna
Hawaiian snowbush	<i>Breynia disticha</i>	
Hawthorn, Black	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	
Heather	<i>Erica spp.</i>	
Hibiscus, Chinese	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	President Red, San Diego Red
Hibiscus (Rose mallow)	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	Luna White
Hibiscus (Rose of sharon)	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Boule de Feu, Lohengrin, Pink Heart, Red
Holly	<i>Ilex latifolia</i>	Mary Nell
Holly, American	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	
Holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Budfordii Nana, Carissa, Dwarf Burford, Needlepoint
Holly, Dragon lady	<i>Ilex x aquipernyi</i>	Dragon Lady
Holly, Dwarf yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Schillings, Stoke's Dwarf
Holly, Inkberry/Gallberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Compacta, Densa, Shamrock
Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Compacta, Green Lustre, Sky Pencil, Soft Touch
Holly, Meserveae	<i>Ilex meserveae</i>	Blue Maid, Blue Princess
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Sunburst, Sunshine
Honeysuckle, European	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Harlequin
Honeysuckle, Japanese	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	
Hosta (before emergence)	<i>Hosta spp</i>	Sum and Substance, Twilight
Iceplant	<i>Delosperma congestum</i>	White Nugget
Iceplant	<i>Delosperma nubigenum</i>	Basutoland
Iceplant, Hardy	<i>Delosperma cooperi</i>	Cooper's Hardy Iceplant, Purple Mountain
Inkberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Densa
Indian hawthorn	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Dwarf Pink, Minor, Pink Lady
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Thorndale
Ixora	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Maui, Maui Red, Maui Yellow
Ixora, Dwarf	<i>Ixora taiwanensis</i>	Petite Pink, Petite Red
Japanese Cleyera	<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>	
Japanese Mock-orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Variegata
Japanese plum yew	<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i>	Fastigiata
Japanese yew	<i>Taxus x media</i>	Densiformis
Jasmine, Asiatic/Yellow star	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Minima
Jasmine, Winter	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	
Jessamine, Carolina	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	
Juniper, Chinese	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Gold Tip, Grey Owl, Sea Green, Spartan
Juniper, Creeping	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Bar Harbor, Blue Rug
Juniper, Flaky	<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	Blue Star
Juniper, Japanese garden	<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	Nana
Juniper, Parson's	<i>Juniperus davurica</i>	Expansa, Parsonii
Juniper, Shore	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Blue Pacific
Kinnikinnick	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Landmark Sunrise Rose
Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	
Lilac	<i>Syringa x 'Penda'</i>	Bloomerang
Lilac, Common	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	
Lilac, Dwarf korean	<i>Syringa meyeri</i>	Palibin
Lilac, Japanese tree	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	Ivory Silk
Lilac, Manchurian	<i>Syringa 'pubescens' subsp. <i>Patula</i></i>	Miss Kim
Lily of the valley shrub	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Cavatine, Mountain Fire
Liriope (Lilyturf)	<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Aztec Grass, Big Blue, Evergreen Giant, Silvery Sunproof

(continued)

(continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultivar
Liriope (Lilyturf)	<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Silver Carpet
Loropetalum	<i>Loropetalum chinensis</i>	Burgundy, Ruby, Plum Purple, Rubra
Maiden grass (Eulaliagrass)	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Gracillimus, Zebrinus, Little Zebra
Magnolia, Loebner	<i>Magnolia x loebneria</i>	Leonard Messel
Magnolia, Star	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	Waterlilly
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Bloodgood, Weeping Red Dragon
Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Autumn Blaze, Autumn Radiance, Frank's Red, October Glory, Red Sunset
Mealycup sage	<i>Salvia farinacea</i>	Victoria white
Mondograss	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	
Muhly Grass	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Firepower
Oak, Northern pin	<i>Quercus ellipsoidalis</i>	
Oak, Overcup	<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	
Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	
Oak, Prairie stature	<i>Quercus x bimundorum</i>	Midwest
Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Swamp White
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Calypso, Cardinal Red
Palm, Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	
Palm, European (Mediterranean) Fan	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	
Passion Vine	<i>Passiflora caerulea</i>	Blue
Periwinkle, Madagascar	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Titan Lilac
Photinia	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>	Birmingham, Red Tip
Pine, Eastern white	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	
Pine, Loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	
Pine, Mondell	<i>Pinus eldarica</i>	
Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Variegata
Plum, American	<i>Prunus americana</i>	
Podocarpus (Buddhist pine)	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	
Potentilla, Shubby cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Goldfinger
Prairie Cordgrass	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	
Privet, Vicary golden	<i>Ligustrum x vicary</i>	Vicary Golden
Pyracantha/Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Red Cushion
Quince, Flowering	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>	
Red cedar, Eastern	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Idyllwild
Rose	<i>Rosa spp.</i>	Caramba, Double Knock Out, Flower Carpet Amber, Home Run, Knock Out, Louis Phillippe, Pink Knock Out, RadrazzPink
Rose	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	
Rose, Virginia	<i>Rosa virginiana</i>	
Rose Mallow	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	
Rose of sharon	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Pink Heart, Boule de Feu
Russian Olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	
Sage, Mealycup	<i>Salvia farinacea</i>	Victoria White
Schefflera	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	Dwarf, Trinette, Variegata
Scotchbroom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Burkwoodii
Sedge, Leather leaf flat	<i>Carex comans</i>	Red Rooster
Serviceberry (Shad brush)	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	
Smoketree	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	Royal Purple
Snowberry, Common	<i>Symporicarpos albus</i>	
Snowbush, Hawaiian	<i>Breynia disticha</i>	
Spruce, Dwarf alberta	<i>Picea glauca</i>	Conica
Stonecrop (1 application)	<i>Sedum spp.</i>	Kamshaticum, Matrona
Stonecrop (1 application)	<i>Sedum ternatum</i>	Larinem Park
Sweet olive, Fragrant tea olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Shenandoah
Taxus (Japanese yew)	<i>Taxus x media</i>	Densiformis
Thin-fruit sedge	<i>Carex flaccosperma</i>	
Viburnum, Burkwood	<i>Viburnum x burkwoodii</i>	
Viburnum, Popcorn (Japanese snowball)	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	Popcorn, St. Veverne
Wax Myrtle, Southern	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	(w/woody growth)
Witch Alder, Dwarf	<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i>	
Yellow Anise	<i>Illicium parviflorum</i>	
Yellow Indian grass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	

Do not use Marengo G on any of these plants

Common Name	Scientific Name
Blue fescue grass	<i>Festuca glauca</i>
Croton	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>
Dewdrops	<i>Duranta erecta</i>
Fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
Fountain grass, Purple	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Mandevilla	<i>Mandevilla spp.</i>
Privet, Japanese	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Sweet viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>

Do not make an over-the-top application to wildflowers.

NON-SELECTIVE USES

NON-CROP AREAS

Marengo G may be used to maintain bare ground in non-crop areas. These include paths, parking lots, curbs, sidewalks, driveways, around buildings, gravel areas, loading ramps, educational facilities, storage yards, vacant lots, fence rows, parks, and hardscapes. All weeds and debris must be removed from the area to be treated for optimum weed control. Irrigation or rainfall after application will provide maximum weed control.

Use of Marengo G near Sensitive Grasses

Marengo G applied uphill to sensitive grasses can move, under certain circumstances, to sensitive grasses and cause injury and stand reduction.

AMOUNT OF USE: Apply 200-400 lbs of Marengo G per acre (4.6-9.2 lbs/1000 sq ft)

ORNAMENTAL PRODUCTION FACILITIES

Marengo G may be used in ornamental production facilities such as nurseries, on floors of greenhouses, areas covered by landscape fabric, hoophouses, lathhouses, and shadehouses to provide bare ground weed control beneath benches, potted plants, or growing/holding areas.

Do not use Marengo G in hoophouses, lathhouses, and shadehouses if ornamental plants are present.

Make applications to these sites during clean up, sanitation, and preparation prior to plant production.

AMOUNT OF USE: Apply 200 - 400 lbs of Marengo G per acre (4.6 - 9.2 lbs/1000 sq ft).

If weeds are present at the time of application, remove weeds or use a post emergent herbicide observing all use restrictions. Water in Marengo G after application and allow treated area to dry prior to introducing plants.

Do not apply Marengo G to areas where water is present or where water can potentially move Marengo G off the application area.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Store in original container and keep tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry place. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Pesticides wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER HANDLING

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, 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, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Environmental Science U.S., LLC. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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Environmental Science U.S., LLC

5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400

Cary, NC 27513

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