

Restricted Use Pesticide

Due to potential human health risks of concern (cancer) from chronic dietary or dermal exposure when used in accordance with label directions. For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

OXADIAZON	GROUP	14	HERBICIDE
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Oxa-Pro™ 2G

• FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY. Selective Preemergent Herbicide for the Control of Annual Grasses and Weeds In Turf and woody Ornamental shrubs, vines, and trees.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Oxadiazon [2-tert-butyl-4-(2,4-dichloro-5-isopropoxyphenyl)-1, 3, 4-oxadiazolin-5-one]..... 2.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS:..... 98.0%

Total:..... 100.0%

EPA Reg.No. 9198 - 262

EPA Est. No. 9198-OH-1M, 9198-OH-2G, 9198-AL-001A

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

FIRST AID	
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.
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 by a poison control center or doctor.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-757-8951 for emergency medical treatment information.	

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 coversalls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, waterproof gloves, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks and chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS CAUTION HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Do not get in eyes or clothing. Wear appropriate protective eyewear. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Waterproof gloves

User Safety Recommendations

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to oysters and shrimp. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Oxadiazon should not be used in areas where irrigation or rainfall results in the direct or indirect (via ditches and canals) contamination of surface waters through dissolved runoff or erosion of soil particles to which oxadiazon is adsorbed. For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow. This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of oxadiazon from runoff water and sediment. NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of nontarget 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 drift.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restricted Use Pesticide
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 Oxa-Pro 2G through any type of irrigation system. After application, user must thoroughly irrigate the site as soon as possible on the same day of application. The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) between applications is 60 days. Total applications of oxadiazon of all physical forms must not exceed 6.0 lbs. a.i./A/year if this product is used on the same site with liquid formulations.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Oxa-Pro 2G is a selective, preemergent herbicide for control of many annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in turf and on a wide variety of woody ornamental shrubs, vines, and trees. Oxa-Pro 2G controls weeds by killing the young weed seedlings as they come in contact with the herbicide during germination. Apply Oxa-Pro 2G with a properly calibrated granular applicator that will apply the granules uniformly (uniform application is essential for satisfactory weed control). Calibrate the applicator prior to use, according to the manufacturer's directions, and check frequently during the application to be certain that the equipment is working properly. Do not allow domestic animals to graze treated areas. Avoid contamination of water intended for irrigation and domestic use.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product is a Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 14 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 this product or other Group 14 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.

- 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., high 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 herbicides 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.

TURF

For use in established perennial Bluegrass, Bentgrass, Bermudagrass, Buffalograss, Perennial Ryegrass, St. Augustinegrass, Seashore Paspalum*, Tall Fescue , and Zoysia turf, such as, fairways , parks, golf courses , and lawns. Rake turf area free of leaves, mowing if necessary, so granules reach soil surface. Measure area to be treated and uniformly apply required amount, using a fertilizer spreader. Cross-treating with one-half required amount in each direction will give best results. Do not apply to wet turf. After application, user must thoroughly irrigate the site as soon as possible on the same day of application.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply to Bentgrass turf mowed at less than 3/8 inch.
- Do not apply this product to newly seeded areas.
- Do not apply to Dichondra or Centipede grass.
- Do not apply this product to putting greens or tees because of the varying cultural practices used.
- Do not apply to wet turf.
- Not for use in turfgrass on Residential properties.
- A maximum single application rate of 3.0 lbs. ai/A, and a maximum annual application rate of 6.0 lbs ai/A
- For applications to non-agricultural turf (e.g.golf courses, parks, athletic fields), this product may not be applied prior to any liquid applications of oxadiazon within the same calendar year on the same area of turf.
- On golf course turf only: In areas of heavy weed infestation only, the maximum single application rate is 4.0 pounds of active ingredient per acre, and the maximum annual application is 8.0 pounds of active ingredient per acre. No liquid applications may be applied on areas of turf treated at this maximum application rate in the same year.
- For applications on non-agricultural turf (e.g., golf courses, parks, athletic fields) that follow a liquid application, this product must be applied 60 days or later after the liquid application. After applying this product, no liquid applications of oxadiazon are allowed within the same calendar year on the same area of turf.
- On golf course turf only: total applications of oxadiazon of all physical forms are limited to 30% of the total managed turf area of a golf course per year. Applications may be made to any turf surface type, including fairways, tees, greens, roughs, non-playable turf surfaces, or other managed turf areas. This 30% limit may be applied to the same or different turf areas year to year.
- On golf course turf and soil farms: a minimum 10-foot-wide untreated vegetative buffer must be maintained between the treated area and any surface water features.
- For St. Augustinegrass and Bentgrass turf, do not exceed the rate of 150 lbs. per acre per year (3 lbs of ai) of this product.
- Do not overseed fairways before 60 days after an application of this product. Do not use where Poa Trivialis is present in overseed mix.

USE PRECAUTION

- This product may cause discoloration of Bentgrass, Bermudagrass and St. Augustinegrass. The discoloration is temporary and normally outgrown within 2 to 3 weeks.

NOTES

- Avoid contact with flowers and shrubs except as discussed elsewhere on this label.
- Seeding into treated areas should be delayed until 4 months after treatment except as noted below.
- When making applications to Tropic Lalo, applications should be made 0-12 days after sprigging.

PREEMERGENT WEED CONTROL			
	AMOUNT OF PRODUCT		
WEEDS CONTROLLED	PER ACRE	PER 1000 SQ. FT.	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Crabgrass (<i>Digitaria spp.</i>) Goosegrass (<i>Elymus indica</i>) *Field Sandbur (<i>Encrus incertus</i>) *Annual Sedge (<i>Iperus compressus</i>)	100 - 150 lbs.	2 ¼ - 3 ½ lbs. Use the higher rate with expected heavier weed pressure	Apply in late winter or early spring prior to seed germination. Application made after March or April may not be fully effective.
*Annual Bluegrass (<i>Poa Annua spp.</i>) (See note below)	100-150 lbs.	2 ¼ - 3 ½ lbs. Use the higher rate with expected heavier weed pressure	Apply in late summer to early fall prior to seed germination. The Andersons Oxa-Pro 2G does not control <i>Poa annua</i> that has germinated prior to the application.
Virginia Buttonweed (<i>Diodia virginiana</i>) Pigweed (<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>) Florida Pusley (<i>Richardia scabra</i>) Oxalis (<i>Oxalis spp.</i>) Stinging Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>) Carpelgrass (<i>Axonopus officinis</i>)	150 lbs.	3 ½ lbs.	Apply in early spring prior to seed germination.

NOTE: In many areas, annual bluegrass exists as at least two biotypes or subspecies of *Poa annua*. The true annual biotype is *Poa annua ssp. annua*, which germinates every year from seed, while the biotype that behaves like a perennial is *Poa annua ssp. reptans*. This perennial biotype can survive through the summer and established plants will not be controlled by this product. Consult the extension service or University weed specialists in your area for more information.
*Not currently registered in California.

FALL APPLICATION FOR SPRING WEED CONTROL IN COOL SEASON TURF*

	AMOUNT OF THIS PRODUCT		
WEEDS CONTROLLED	PER ACRE	PER 1000 SQ. FT.	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Crabgrass, Goosegrass and other annual weeds	150 lbs.	3 ½ lbs. Use the higher rate with expected heavier weed pressure	For use in Bluegrass, Bentgrass, Perennial Ryegrass and Tall Fescue turf. Make application in the fall after turf has become dormant. For late, fall applications, seeding into treated areas must be delayed until 4 months after green up.
ANNUAL WEED CONTROL DURING BERMUDAGRASS, ZOYSIAGRASS, SEASHORE PASPALUM, AND TROPIC LALO (<i>Paspalum Heteromytil</i>) ESTABLISHMENT FROM SPRIGS*			
	AMOUNT OF PRODUCT		
WEEDS CONTROLLED	PER ACRE	PER 1000 SQ. FT.	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Crabgrass, Goosegrass, Annual Sedge, and other annual weeds	100 to 150 lbs.	2 ¼ to 3 ½ lbs. Use the higher rate with expected heavier weed pressure	For Bermudagrass , make application immediately prior to or immediately after sprigging. For Seashore Paspalum , make application 10 to 14 days after sprigging. Applications made close to the time of sprigging may cause objectionable Seashore Paspalum injury. Disturbance of the soil surface after The Andersons Oxa-Pro 2G application may disrupt the herbicide barrier and reduce effectiveness. Irrigate immediately after application for best results.
RESTRICTIONS	• For St. Augustinegrass and Bentgrass turf, do not exceed the rate of 150 pounds per acre (3 pounds active ingredient) of this product. Do not apply to Bentgrass turf mowed at less than ¼ inch. The maximum number of applications that may be made per year are two. The maximum single application rate is 3 lbs. ai per acre per year. A subsequent application can be made 60 days after the previous treatment.		

Oxa-Pro 2G may cause discoloration of Bentgrass, Bermudagrass and St. Augustinegrass. This discoloration is temporary and normally outgrown within 2 to 3 weeks. Avoid contact with flowers and shrubs except as directed elsewhere on this label. Do not apply Oxa-Pro 2G to newly seeded areas. Seeding into treated areas must be delayed until 4 months after treatment except as noted above. Do not apply to Dichondra or Centipedegrass. Oxa-Pro 2G must not be used on putting greens or tees because of the varying cultural practices used. When making applications to Tropic Lalo, applications must be made 0-12 days after sprigging. Do not use in areas where endangered Hawaiian Goose or nene (*Branta sandvicensis*), Hawaiian duck (*Anas wyvilliana*), Hawaiian Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus knudsen*), and Hawaiian Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis*) may feed.

WOODY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, VINES, TREES, AND CONIFER NURSERY* APPLICATION

Apply Oxa-Pro 2G anytime during the year, prior to weed seed germination, for weed control. Oxa-Pro 2G can be applied to both newly transplanted and established ornamentals. Application can be made to actively growing or dormant ornamentals. After application, user must thoroughly irrigate the site as soon as possible on the same day of application. Oxa-Pro 2G should not be mixed into the soil. Cultivating or disturbing the soil may reduce the weed control activity of Oxa-Pro 2G. Do not apply to wet foliage or under conditions in which granules will collect on leaves. Do not use in green- houses as plant injury may result.
*Use not permitted in California

AMOUNT TO USE

A maximum single application rate of 3.0 lbs ai/A, and a maximum annual application rate of 6.0 lbs ai/A.
Ground Application - Apply Oxa-Pro 2G broadcast to ornamentals at 100 to150 lbs of product per acre (or 2 to 3 ½ pounds per 1,000 sq. ft.) depending on the weeds to be controlled, as listed below. Remove existing weed growth before application.

ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS		ANNUAL GRASSES
Bittercress *Bristly Oxtongue Carpelweed *Cheeseweed Common Groundsel Common Purslane *Evening Primrose *Fiddleneck *Fireweed *Galinsoga *Garden Spurge Golden Ragwort Lamb'squarters	(<i>Cardamine spp.</i>) (<i>Picris echinoides</i>) (<i>Mo/lugo verticilata</i>) (<i>Malva parviflora</i>) (<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>) (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>) (<i>Oenothera spp.</i>) (<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>) (<i>Epiobium angustifolium</i>) (<i>Galinsoga spp.</i>) (<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>) (<i>Senecio aureus</i>) (<i>Chenopodium album</i>)	Annual Bluegrass *Annual Sedge *Barnyard grass *Bristly Foxtail Crabgrass Fall Panicum Green Foxtail Goosegrass *Jungle Ricegrass *Panama Paspalum *Ripgut Bromegrass *Wild Oats (<i>Poa annua</i>) (<i> cynus compressus</i>) (<i>Echinochloa crus-ga/II</i>) (<i>Cetaria verticillata</i>) (<i>Digitaria spp.</i>) (<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>) (<i>Cetaria viridis</i>) (<i>Elymus indica</i>) (<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>) (<i>Paspalum fimbriaatum</i>) (<i>Bromus catharticus</i>) (<i>Avena lalua</i>)
*Liwertwort *Niruri Pennsylvania Smartweed Petty Spurge *Prostrate Spurge *Redroot Pigweed *Shepherdspurse *Sensitive Plant Sow Thistle Speedwell *Spirny Amaranth Spotted Catsear *Stinkwort Yellow Woodsorrel	(<i>Marchantia spp.</i>) (<i>Phytolathu niruri</i>) (<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>) (<i>Euphorbia pepus</i>) (<i>Euphorbia supina</i>) (<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>) (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>) (<i>Mimosa pudica</i>) (<i>Senecio oleraceus</i>) (<i>Veronica spp.</i>) (<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>) (<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>) (<i>Coronopus didymus</i>) (<i>Oxalis stricta</i>)	*Use 150 lbs (3.0 lbs of active ingredient) per acre for less susceptible weeds. *Use not permitted in California

How To Calibrate Spreaders For Applications Of The Product

SPREADER	GROUND SPEED	WIDTH OF COVERAGE	SPREADER SETTINGS			
			LIGHT RATE 1.96 lb. ai/A	LOW RATE 2.95 lb. ai/A	MEDIUM RATE 3.27 lb. ai/A	HIGH RATE 3.92 lb. ai/A
Andersons Model 2000 / AccuPro 2000 (cone 9); Adersons 2000 SR / SR-2000 (cone 9); Andersons LCO-1000	3 mph	10 feet	1/4	1/3	1/2	3/4
Scotts R-8, R-8A (cone 9)	3 mph	10 feet	6/3/4	1/4	1/3/4	1/4
LESCO 020093 (0.25)	3 mph	7 feet	C1/2	D 1/4	D 1/2	D 3/4
LESCO 705698 (0.25)	3 mph	7 feet	9	10 1/2	11	11 1/2
The Andersons SDS/SS-2 Drop	3 mph	overlap wheels	3	3 1/4	3 1/2	4

NOTE: These settings are for initial calibration only. It is strongly advised that your equipment be calibrated prior to actual application, using these settings as a starting point.

TOLERANT SPECIES OF ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS

Oxa-Pro 2G is formulated for use on a wide variety of ornamental species and ground covers in container, field grown, and landscape planting situations. Oxa-Pro 2G may be used at the specified rates on the following species.

ESTABLISHED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS			
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Abutilon Acacia Agapanthus Alamanda, Common Alpine Willow Andromeda *Anthurium (Ozaki Red) Apache plume Aralia Arborvitae Ash, Green Azalea *Baby's Breath *Bald Cypress Bamboo, Featherly Camellia, Common, Japanese Canna Candytuft Carissa Carnation Ceanothus Cedar, Red Cistus Citrus, Oriental** Citrus, Upright** Grapefruit Lemon Lime Mandarin Jangelo Langerine Temple Cuban Shallock Valencia Washington Navel *Cleyera *Coreopsis *Cotoneaster *Crabapple *Crampetrite *Creeping Phlox Cypripedium Cypress Cypress, Leyland *Dahlia Daphne, Fragrant *Deszika, Shiner *Dieffenbachia Dogwood, Common Dogwood, Redosier Dogwood, Kousa Douglas fir	<i>Abutilon pictum</i> <i>Acacia spp.</i> <i>Agapanthus africanus</i> <i>Alamanda cathartica</i> <i>Epilobium Hesheri</i> <i>Pieris spp.</i> <i>Fallugia paradoxa</i> <i>Aralia spinosa</i> <i>Thuja spp.</i> <i>Fraxinus pensylvanica</i> <i>Rhododendron spp.</i> <i>Baby's Breath</i> <i>Libodium distichum</i> <i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> <i>Camellia japonica</i> <i>Gardenia sasanqua</i> <i>Camellia japonica</i> <i>Iberis sempervirens</i> <i>Carissa macrocarpa</i> <i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> <i>Ceanothus americanus</i> <i>Juniperus virginia</i> <i>Cistus atlantic</i> <i>Cistus purpureus</i> <i>Citrus paradisi</i> <i>Citrus limon</i> <i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i> Bears <i>Citrus reticulata</i> <i>Citrus Klange/6 Minneola</i> <i>Citrus reticulata</i> var <i>langeriana</i> <i>Citrus knobils</i> Temple <i>Citrus insana</i> <i>Citrus sinensis</i> <i>Citrus sinensis</i> <i>Cleyera japonica</i> <i>Cleyera laponica</i> <i>Coreopsis /anceolata</i> <i>Asystasia gangetica</i> <i>Cotoneaster spp.</i> <i>Malus spp.</i> <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> <i>Phlox subulata</i> <i>Chrysanthemum spp.</i> <i>Cupressus spp.</i> <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> <i>Dahlia spp.</i> <i>Daphne odora</i> <i>Deszika gracilis</i> <i>Dieffenbachia spp.</i> <i>Camus florida</i> <i>Camus stolonifera</i> <i>Camus kousa</i> <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Banyan, Weeping Barberry Beefsteak plant Bearberry Beech, European Birch, Paper *Blanket Flower Blazing Star Boxwood, Japanese Boxwood, Common Bougainvillea Brassia, Dwarf Buddleia *Buple flower Callistemon Fountain Grass Ginkgo Gazania, Trailing *Gladios *Golden Raintree Heath, Spring Heather, Scotch Heliotropium Hemlock, Canada Hibiscus Honeysuckle Holly Ice Plant Ilma Ivy, Algerian Ivy, English Jasmine, Orange Jasmine Jasmine, Star Jasmine, Showy Juniper Justicia *Kwanan Cherry *Lamb's Ear Lantana, Trailing Lapalapa Larch, European Laurel, English *Leopards - Bane Leucothoe, Coast Leucothoe, Drooping Lily of the Nile Lilac *Littleleaf Linden Little Pickles Loquat	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> <i>Berberis spp.</i> <i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i> <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> <i>Betula papyrifera</i> <i>Gaillardia aristata</i> <i>Liatris spicata</i> <i>Buxus microphylla</i> <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> <i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> <i>Brassia actinophylla</i> <i>Buddleia davidii</i> <i>Aluja reptans</i> <i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i> <i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i> <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> <i>Gazania uniflora leucolana</i> <i>ginkgo biloba</i> <i>Koe/reuteria paniculata</i> <i>Erica carnea</i> <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> <i>Heliotropium arborescens</i> <i>Susga canadensis</i> <i>Hibiscus spp</i> <i>Lonicera spp</i> <i>Ilex spp</i> <i>Carpobrotus edule</i> <i>Sida la lalax</i> <i>Hedera canariensis</i> <i>Hedera helix</i> <i>Murraya paniculata</i> <i>Jasminum mesnyi</i> <i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i> <i>Jasminum floridum</i> <i>Juniperus spp</i> <i>Justicia brandegeana</i> <i>Prunus serotina</i> <i>Stachys byzantina</i> <i>Lantana montevidensis</i> <i>Cheirandron spp</i> <i>Larix decidua</i> <i>Prunus baureoceras</i> <i>Doronicum cordatum</i> <i>Leucothoe axillaris</i> <i>Leucothoe fontanesia</i> <i>Catschiel</i> <i>Agapathis uniflorus</i> <i>Syringa spp</i> <i>Tilia cordata</i> <i>Othonna capensis</i> <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>

Net Weight 50 lbs. (22.68 kg)

ELIMINATED WEEDS		NEWLY TRANSPLANTED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVER:
Elm/Ulmus spp Escallonia Eucahyptus spp Euryops, Gray Leaved Euonymus , Spreading Euonymus, Wintercreeper Falsescypress, Hinoki Falsescypress , Japanese Flowers, Large Forsythia Myrtle Nandina Oak Ochiana Ohal Oleander Orthosiphon Osmanthus Pachysandra Palm, Bamboo Palm, Fishtail Palm, Licuala Palm, *Macarthur Palm, Manac Palm, Manila Palm, Parlor Palm, Rattan Palm, Sealing Wax Palm, Sugar Paperbark Tree Peony eriwinkle, Common Pinca major Photinia, Frasier's Delonix regaea Pine Pittosporum, Japanese Plum, Natal Podocarpus , *Yew *Pomegranite* Poplar Potentilla Privet Protea species Pyracantha Raphiolepis Redwood, Dawn Rhododendron Rose Russian Olive Sargent Cherry Scotch Broom Sedum *Serviceberry, Saskatoon* Silver Butterfly bush Smith Buckthorn Speedwell Spurge *Static St.Johnswort, Golden St.Johnswort, Goldcup Strawberry Tree Sumac, Staghorn Sweet William Syzgium Trailing African Daisy Viburnum Wedelia *Witchazel, Common *Woodwaxen, Common *Woolly Thyme Wyoma Yellow Foxglove *Yew	<i>Escallonia spp</i> <i>Eucahyptus spp</i> <i>Euryops gray-leaved</i> <i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i> <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> <i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> <i>Chamaecyparis paolera</i> <i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i> <i>Forsythia intermedia</i> <i>Myrtus communis</i> <i>Nandina domestica</i> <i>Quercus spp</i> <i>Ochraea serrulata</i> <i>Samanea saman</i> <i>Nerium oleander</i> <i>Orthosiphon stamineus</i> <i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i> <i>Fachyandra lermontii</i> <i>Rhapi excelsa</i> <i>Caryota spp</i> <i>Licuala Thurus</i> <i>Pythosperma marcarthurii</i> <i>Euterpe spp</i> <i>Veitchia merrillii</i> <i>Collinia e/egans</i> <i>Daemonorops spp</i> <i>Citruschaytiakia</i> <i>Arenga saccharifera</i> <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> <i>Paeonia spp</i> <i>Vinca minor</i> <i>Pinca major</i> <i>Periwinkle, Canada</i> <i>Photinia fraseri</i> <i>Delonix regaea</i> <i>Pinus spp</i> <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> <i>Carsia macrocarpa</i> <i>Podocarpus macrophylla</i> <i>Punica granatum</i> <i>Populus spp</i> <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> <i>Ligustrum spp</i> <i>Banksia menziesii</i> <i>Leucaedendron discolor</i> <i>Leucospermum carolinum</i> <i>Protea eximia</i> <i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> <i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i> <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> <i>Rhododendron spp</i> <i>Rosa spp</i> <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> <i>Prunus sargentii</i> <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> <i>Sedum album</i> <i>Amebauchia triflora</i> <i>Buddleia a/temifolia</i> <i>Rahmus smithii</i> <i>Veronica spicata</i> <i>Picea spp</i> <i>Limonium spp</i> <i>Hypericum frondosum</i> <i>Hypericum patulum</i> <i>Arbutus unedo</i> <i>Rhus typhina</i> <i>Dianthus barbatus</i> <i>Syzgium paniculatum</i> <i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i> <i>Viburnum spp</i> <i>Wedelia trilobata</i> <i>Wisteria sinensis</i> <i>Hamanelis virginiana</i> <i>Genista tinctoria</i> <i>Thymus pseudolanuginosus</i> <i>Nyctoma congesta</i> <i>Digitalis x metronensis</i> <i>Laxus spp</i>	Magnolia Mahonia, Grape Holly Holly Metastick Plant Mexican Orange *Mock Orange Money Tree Murraca Murraca Myoporum Magnolia spp Mahonia aquilifolium Acer spp Holly Hemlock Choiysya temata Philadelphus virginialis Pleomele marginata Murraca exilica Murraca paniculata Myoporum /aetum COMMON NAME *Blanket Flower Brassia, Dwarf Camellia Carnation Cedar, Red *Cotroneaster Dogwood, Flowering Elm Forsythia Gazania, Trailing Hackberry Ivy, Algerian Ivy, English Hemlock, Canada Holly Ice Plant Juniper *Leopards - Bane Metastick Plant Oak Periwinkle, Common Periwinkle, Large Pine Poplar Privet Protea Species Rhododendron Russian Olive Spruce Trailing African Daisy Wedelia *Wisteria, Chinese *Yew SCIENTIFIC NAME <i>Gaillardia aristata</i> <i>Acer spp</i> <i>Hedera helix</i> <i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> <i>Juniperus atlantica</i> <i>Asystasia gangetica</i> <i>Camus florida</i> <i>Dianthus barbatus</i> <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> <i>Hedera canariensis</i> <i>Hedera helix</i> <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> <i>Ilex spp</i> <i>Carpobrotus edule</i> <i></i>