



WILBUR-ELLIS®
Ideas to Grow With



For Weed Control, Native Grass Establishment and Turf Growth Suppression on Pastures, Rangeland, Non-crop Areas and Conifer Plantation Site Preparation

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Ammonium salt of imazapic(±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-methyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid..... 0.885%

OTHER INGREDIENTS 99.115%

TOTAL:100.00%

OPEN RANGE® G contains 0.00885 lbs. of active ingredient per pound

EPA Reg. No. 2935-557

EPA Est. No. 39578-TX-1

**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 the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

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 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 Inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
<p>Have product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. Poison Control Center: 1-800-222-1222.</p>	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS and DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Caution: Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and 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.
- 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

For terrestrial use only. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or 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.

This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

This product may contaminate water through drift of particles in wind. This product has a high potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. 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 for contamination of water from rainfall/runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organism, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize drift.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Some weeds are known to develop resistance to herbicides that have been used repeatedly. While the development of herbicide resistance is well understood, it is not easily predicted. Therefore, herbicides should be used in conjunction with the resistance management strategies in the area.

- For resistance management, please note that OPEN RANGE G contains a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 2 herbicides. The resistant individuals may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.
- To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:
- Rotate the use of OPEN RANGE G or other Group 2 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Apply OPEN RANGE G at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the 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., 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 fields prior to herbicide application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.

- Scout fields 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; and (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 when 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, and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your local Wilbur-Ellis Company LLC representative.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This label for this product must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on this label.

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.

Observe all restrictions and precautions on this label and on the labels of products used in combination with OPEN RANGE G.

DO NOT use OPEN RANGE G other than in accordance with the instructions set forth on this label. The use of OPEN RANGE G not consistent with this label may result in injury to desired vegetation. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

When making new plantings of prairiegrass or wildflowers, carryover from persistent herbicides including sulfonyl urea, imidazolinone, triazine, substituted urea, dinitroaniline, and other herbicides applied the previous year may result in compounded injury or death of desirable vegetation when treated with OPEN RANGE G.

When making applications around desirable trees or ornamental plants, test small areas to determine the sensitivity of a particular species to soil and/or foliar applications of OPEN RANGE G. See "RESILIENCE OF TREES AND BRUSH TO OPEN RANGE G" section of this label.

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), restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers. 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
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

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 (WPS) 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. Non-crop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. See the PRODUCT INFORMATION section of this label for a description of non-crop sites. **DO NOT** enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Use of OPEN RANGE G for weed control on pastures and rangeland and on Federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Lands is only allowed in the states of CO, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WY.
- Grazing and cutting areas for hay, which has been treated with OPEN RANGE G, are only allowed in the states of CO, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WY.
- **DO NOT** use in forests.
- **DO NOT** use OPEN RANGE G on food or feed crops, except as specified on this label or supplemental labeling.
- **DO NOT cut treated area for hay within seven days after treatment.**
- **DO NOT** use organophosphate insecticides on newly seeded areas treated with OPEN RANGE G unless severe injury or loss of stand is acceptable.
- **DO NOT** exceed 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) of OPEN RANGE G per acre in one year.
- **DO NOT** treat the inside of irrigation ditches.
- **DO NOT** rinse equipment on or near desirable trees or ornamental plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- **DO NOT** use on residential lawns.
- **DO NOT** use an organophosphate insecticide in the same year where OPEN RANGE G is applied when making applications to newly planted areas.
- OPEN RANGE G may be applied to non-irrigation ditches and low-lying areas when water has drained but may be isolated in pockets due to uneven or unlevel conditions.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

OPEN RANGE G is an herbicide applied as a dry granule to provide weed control and/or turf height suppression on pastures and rangeland (see "GUIDELINES FOR RANGELAND USE" section), Federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land that may be grazed or cut for hay, railroad utility, pipeline, and highway rights-of-way, railroad crossings, utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, non-agricultural fence rows, storage areas, non-irrigation ditch banks, prairie sites, airports, industrial turf, golf courses, recreational and non-residential turf. OPEN RANGE G may be used for the release of bermudagrass, bahiagrass, smooth brome grass, wheatgrass, "wildtype" common Kentucky bluegrass, native prairiegrass, wildflowers, crown vetch, other grasses and certain legumes. OPEN RANGE G can also be used for weed control during the establishment of native prairiegrasses and other grasses (see "REVEGETATION WITH PRAIRIEGRASSES AND OTHER GRASSES" section). OPEN RANGE G may also be used for conifer plantation site preparation.

OPEN RANGE G is readily absorbed through leaves, stems, and roots and is translocated rapidly throughout the plant, with accumulation in the meristematic regions. Treated plants stop growing soon after application. Chlorosis appears first in the newest leaves, and necrosis spreads from this point. In perennials, the herbicide is translocated into, and kills, underground storage organs which prevents regrowth. Chlorosis and tissue necrosis may not be apparent in some plant species for several weeks after application. Complete kill of plants may not occur for several weeks after application. Adequate soil moisture is important for optimum OPEN RANGE G activity. When adequate soil moisture is present, OPEN RANGE G will provide residual control of susceptible germinating weeds. Activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and rooting depth.

OPEN RANGE G will control annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds and vine species. OPEN RANGE G will provide residual control of labeled weeds which germinate in the treated area. Certain brush species and ornamentals may be injured by direct application of OPEN RANGE G to their foliage.

OPEN RANGE G needs to be applied preemergence to the weeds.

OPEN RANGE G may be applied in the dormant or growing season for weed control.

Sensitivity of desirable grass species to OPEN RANGE G may be increased when grasses are stressed due to insect damage, disease, environmental conditions, shade, poorly drained soils or other causes.

Depending on the turf type being treated, some yellowing of turf may occur with applications during the growing season. Depending on weather conditions, yellowing will usually disappear in 2 to 4 weeks.

DO NOT apply OPEN RANGE G to newly seeded or sprigged grass stands, unless otherwise stated in this label (see "REVEGETATION WITH PRAIRIEGRASSES AND OTHER GRASSES" section).

MANDATORY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

DRIFT DIRECTIONS

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release granules at a height greater than 20 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.

Ground Applications:

- Apply with the boom or spinning disk at the discharge height recommended by the manufacturer but no more than 6 feet above the crop canopy.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.

Only apply this product when the potential for drift to these and other adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or non-target crops) is minimal. DO NOT apply when the following conditions exist that increase the likelihood of drift from intended targets: high or gusty winds.

Managing Particle Drift from Aerial Applications: Applicators must follow these requirements to avoid off-target drift movement application heights – without compromising aircraft safety, applications must be made at a height of 20 feet above the crop canopy or tallest plants. Applicators must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling, as well as, applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

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

Drift from applying this product may result in damage to sensitive plants adjacent to the treatment area. To minimize drift, the applicator needs to be familiar with, and take into account, the following drift reduction advisory information. Additional information may be available from state enforcement agencies or the Cooperative Extension on the application of this product.

Application Height: Making applications at the lowest possible height (aircraft, ground driven spray boom) that is safe, practical and efficacious.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the application equipment (e.g., aircraft, ground) upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including granule size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Wind Erosion: Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment: Provide accurate and uniform distribution of granule over the treated area.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

OPEN RANGE G may be applied with ground or aerial broadcast application equipment. Apply only with equipment capable of accurate calibration and uniform application of 20/40 mesh round sand.

GROUND APPLICATIONS: Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment. Avoid overlaps when applying.

AERIAL APPLICATION: Fixed wing aircraft and helicopters can be used to apply OPEN RANGE G, however, when making applications by fixed wing aircraft maintain appropriate buffer zones to prevent product drift out of the target area.

FOR WEED CONTROL IN PASTURE AND RANGELAND

(For use only in the states of CO, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WY)

For the control of undesirable weeds in pasture and rangeland (see “GUIDELINES FOR RANGELAND USE” section), apply OPEN RANGE G at 3.5 -21 lbs (0.031–0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre as a broadcast treatment. See appropriate sections of this label for specific use directions.

RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT apply more than 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) OPEN RANGE G per acre per application.
- DO NOT apply more than 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) OPEN RANGE G per acre per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 6 applications per acre per year at the rate of 3.5 lbs. per acre.
- For repeat applications, allow a minimum 7-day interval between applications.
- DO NOT cut treated area for hay within 7 days after an application.

GUIDELINES FOR RANGELAND USE

OPEN RANGE G may be applied to rangeland for the control of undesirable vegetation to achieve one or more of the following vegetation management objectives:

1. The control of undesirable (non-native, invasive and noxious) plant species.
2. The control of undesirable vegetation to aid in the establishment of desirable rangeland plant species.
3. The control of undesirable vegetation to aid in the establishment of desirable rangeland vegetation following a fire.
4. The control of undesirable vegetation for purposes of wildfire fuel reduction.
5. The release of existing desirable rangeland plant communities from the competitive pressure of undesirable plant species.
6. The control of undesirable vegetation for purposes of wildlife habitat improvement.

To ensure the protection of threatened and endangered plants when applying OPEN RANGE G to rangeland:

1. Federal agencies must follow NEPA regulations to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
2. State agencies must work with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the Service's designated state conservation agency to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
3. Other organizations or individuals must operate under a Habitat Conservation Plan if threatened or endangered plants are known to be present on the land to be treated.

Please see the appropriate section(s) of this label for specific use directions for the desired rangeland vegetation management objective.

OPEN RANGE G may only be applied to a given rangeland acre as specific weed problems arise. For the control of annual weed species such as cheatgrass, downy brome, and medusahead rye, a single application of OPEN RANGE G, that coincides with the successful establishment and/or release of desirable rangeland vegetation and the use of available IPM, can provide effective, sustainable control of the annual weed problem. For difficult to control perennial weed species such as leafy spurge, Dalmatian toadflax, and Russian knapweed, a single broadcast application of OPEN RANGE G **is usually** effective in most cases.

If needed, spot treatments with OPEN RANGE G can be used to control any remnant plants or new seedlings that may emerge. Long term control of undesirable weed species ultimately depends on the successful use of land management practices that promote the growth and sustainability of desirable rangeland plant species.

USE OF OPEN RANGE G HERBICIDE ON FEDERAL CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) LAND

(For use only in the states of CO, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WY)

OPEN RANGE G may be used on Federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land at rates up to 21 lbs (0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year (See appropriate section of this label for specific instructions for the intended use).

RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT apply more than 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) OPEN RANGE G per acre per application.
- DO NOT apply more than 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) OPEN RANGE G per acre per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 6 applications per acre per year at a rate of 3.5 lbs. per acre.
- For repeat applications, allow a minimum 7-day interval between applications.
- DO NOT cut treated area for hay within 7 days after an application.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

The following rotational crops may be planted after applying OPEN RANGE G. Planting rotational crops earlier than the **specified** interval may result in crop injury.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS					
OPEN RANGE G lbs/A	Minimum Plant Back Interval (Months After OPEN RANGE G application)				
≤4	12	12	18	26	40
5-8	12	14	22	30	44
9-12	12	18	24	36	48
Rotational Crops	Bahiagrass Clearfield® corn hybrids Peanuts Rye Wheat	Snapbeans Southern peas Soybeans Tobacco	Barley Cotton Grain sorghum Oats	Field corn* All crops not otherwise listed or included for use on this label*	Canola* Potatoes* Red Table beets* Sugar beets*

* After the specified rotational interval listed for these selected crops and for all crops not otherwise listed or included for use on this label, a successful field bioassay must be completed. The field bioassay consists of a test strip of the intended rotational crop planted across the previously treated field and grown to maturity. The test strip needs to include low areas and knolls and include variations in soil such as type and pH. If no crop injury is evident in the test strip, then the intended rotational crop may be planted the following year.

Use of OPEN RANGE G in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of plant-back crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of the product and, therefore, plant-back crop injury is always possible. If crop injury is a concern, conduct a bioassay with the desired crop prior to planting.

FOR FOLIAR AND SEEDHEAD SUPPRESSION OF BAHIAGRASS, COOL SEASON GRASSES AND SUPPRESSION OF SOME ANNUAL WEEDS

(Grazing and cutting for hay are only allowed in the states of CO, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WY)

BAHIAGRASS: OPEN RANGE G may be used at the rate of 3.5 to 10.5 lbs. (0.031-0.093 lbs.a.i.) per acre to suppress growth and seedhead development of bahiagrass in unimproved areas. In North and South Carolina apply OPEN RANGE G at the rate of 3.5 lbs. (0.031 lbs. a.i.) or 5 lbs. (0.044 lbs. a.i.) per acre respectively, as higher rates may cause turf thinning. Depending on the rate specified for OPEN RANGE G used and environmental conditions, temporary turf discoloration may occur. For optimum performance, apply OPEN RANGE G after green-up. Applications may be made before or after mowing. If applied prior to mowing, raise mowing height to leave adequate existing foliage as new growth will be suppressed. If applied after mowing, allow adequate foliage to remain by increasing mower height or allowing time for foliar regrowth prior to application. **DO NOT** apply to turf under stress from drought, cold, insect, disease, or other causes, or severe injury may occur.

RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT apply more than 10.5 lbs. (0.093 lbs. a.i.) OPEN RANGE G per acre per application.
- DO NOT apply more than 10.5 lbs. (0.093 lbs. a.i.) OPEN RANGE G per acre per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per acre per year at a rate of 3.5 lbs. per acre.
- For repeat applications, allow a minimum 7-day interval between applications.
- DO NOT cut treated area for hay within 7 days after an application.

OPEN RANGE G	PHYTOTOXICITY	LENGTH OF SUPPRESSION
3.5 lbs. (0.031 lbs. a.i.)	None to low	Partial to season long
5 to 10.5 lbs. (0.044-0.093 lbs. a.i.)	Low to moderate	Season long

For winter annual weed control, apply 14 lbs. (0.124 lbs. a.i.) per acre of OPEN RANGE G when bahiagrass is dormant, but when weeds are actively growing. The dormant application can be followed by 5 to 7 lbs. (0.044-0.062 lbs. a.i.) per acre of OPEN RANGE G in the spring after bahiagrass green-up for the suppression of seedheads and foliage.

RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT apply more than 14 lbs. (0.124 lbs. a.i.) OPEN RANGE G per acre per application.
- DO NOT apply more than 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) OPEN RANGE G per acre per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per acre per year at a rate of 10.5 lbs. per acre.
- For repeat applications, allow a minimum 7-day interval between applications.
- DO NOT cut treated area for hay within 7 days after an application.

COOL SEASON GRASSES:

KY31 Tall Fescue and “Wildtype Common” Kentucky Bluegrass: Apply OPEN RANGE G at 3.5 to 7 lbs. (0.031-0.062 lbs. a.i.) per acre for foliar and seedhead suppression of certain cool season grasses such as “KY31” tall fescue and “wildtype common” Kentucky bluegrass. Application to turf type tall fescue or Kentucky bluegrass may result in severe injury or loss of stand.

Wheatgrass: Apply OPEN RANGE G at 10.5 to 17.5 lbs. (0.093-0.155 lbs. a.i.) per acre for foliar and seedhead suppression of crested wheatgrass, and 10.5 to 21 lbs. (0.093-0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre for foliar and seedhead suppression of intermediate wheatgrass. Other wheatgrass species may also be suppressed however, apply OPEN RANGE G to a limited area to determine effectiveness. **DO NOT** apply to turf under stress from drought, disease, insects, or other causes or severe injury may occur.

RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT apply more than 17.5 lbs. (0.155 lbs. a.i.) OPEN RANGE G per acre per application.
- DO NOT apply more than 17.5 lbs. (0.155 lbs. a.i.) OPEN RANGE G per acre per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 5 applications per acre per year at a rate of 3.5 lbs. per acre.
- For repeat applications, allow a minimum 7-day interval between applications.
- DO NOT cut treated area for hay within 7 days after an application.

FOR THE CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN BERMUDAGRASS NOT BEING GROWN FOR FORAGE OR HAY

OPEN RANGE G may be used on bermudagrass turf on roadsides, utility rights-of-way, railroad crossings, airports, and non-irrigation drainage ditches. There is a differential sensitivity between bermudagrass types (see paragraphs below). Depending on bermudagrass type, timing of application, and OPEN RANGE G rate, some foliar, stolon, and seedhead suppression may occur. **IMPORTANT:** Apply OPEN RANGE G after bermudagrass has reached full green-up. Spring applications made prior to full green-up may delay green-up. **DO NOT** apply to grass under stress from drought, disease, insects, or other causes or severe injury may occur. Simultaneous mow/spray operations may suppress internode development. After mowing, allow adequate foliage regrowth prior to OPEN RANGE G application as some internode suppression may prevent bermudagrass from quickly recovering from mowing.

Common Bermudagrass: Common bermudagrass is the most resilient bermudagrass to OPEN RANGE G. Some stolon internode shortening and seedhead suppression may occur for the first 8 weeks.

Established Coastal Bermudagrass: OPEN RANGE G at 3.5 to 21 lbs. (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre will provide control of labeled weeds as well as foliar and seedhead suppression of established coastal bermudagrass. **DO NOT** use on World Feeder varieties of bermudagrass. Depending on environmental conditions and weed pressure, the longevity of suppression and weed control increases as the OPEN RANGE G rate increases.

Turf Type Bermudagrass: Turf type bermudagrass varieties show a high degree of variation in sensitivity to OPEN RANGE G. OPEN RANGE G at rates of 3.5 to 10.5 lbs. (0.031-0.093 lbs. a.i.) per acre will provide some annual weed control and foliar and seedhead suppression. Rates above 10.5 lbs. (0.093 lbs. a.i.) per acre may result in excessive injury or death of turf type bermudagrass.

SEE ABOVE SECTIONS FOR OPEN RANGE G RATES AND TIMINGS FOR SPECIFIC BERMUDAGRASS TYPES WITH REGARD TO WEED CONTROL AND TURF SENSITIVITY

Winter Annual Weed Control: Apply OPEN RANGE G at the rate of 7 to 21 lbs. (0.062-0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre prior to winter weed germination or while winter weeds are actively growing. Early spring applications may delay green-up of bermudagrass turf.

Summer Annual Weeds: For best results, apply OPEN RANGE G at the rate of 7 to 21 lbs. (0.062-0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre preemergence or early postemergence before weeds have reached 6 inches in height. Larger weeds may be controlled depending on susceptibility and, growing conditions.

Perennial Weeds: Apply OPEN RANGE G at the rate of 14 to 21 lbs. (0.124-0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre postemergence after weeds have produced adequate foliage for herbicide uptake. For a particular weed see "SPECIAL WEED CONTROL" section below.

Bahiagrass Control: Apply OPEN RANGE G at the rate of 14 to 21 lbs. (0.124-0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre postemergence. See "SPECIAL WEED CONTROL" section below for directions.

RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT apply more than 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) OPEN RANGE G per acre per application.
- DO NOT apply more than 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) OPEN RANGE G per acre per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 6 applications per acre per year at a rate of 3.5 lbs. per acre.
- For repeat applications, allow a minimum 7-day interval between applications.

FOR THE CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN UNIMPROVED CENTIPEDE GRASS **(Grazing and cutting for hay are only allowed in the states of CO, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WY)**

OPEN RANGE G may be applied at a rate of 7 to 14 lbs. (0.062-0.124 lbs. a.i.) per acre to established centipede grass for the control of annual broadleaf and grass weeds. Apply OPEN RANGE G after centipede grass has reached full green-up. Spring applications made prior to full green-up may delay green-up. **DO NOT** apply to grass under stress from drought, disease, insects or other causes or severe injury may occur. Simultaneous mow/spray operations may suppress internode development. After mowing, allow adequate foliage regrowth prior to OPEN RANGE G application as some internode suppression may prevent centipede grass from quickly recovering from mowing.

RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT apply more than 14 lbs. (0.124 lbs. a.i.) OPEN RANGE G per acre per application.
- DO NOT apply more than 14 lbs. (0.124 lbs. a.i.) OPEN RANGE G per acre per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per acre per year at a rate of 7 lbs. per acre.
- For repeat applications, allow a minimum 7-day interval between applications.
- DO NOT cut treated area for hay within 7 days after an application.

FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN SMOOTH BROMEGRASS, WILDTYPE COMMON KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS AND WHEATGRASSES

(Grazing and cutting for hay are only allowed in the states of CO, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WY)

OPEN RANGE G may be used on smooth brome grass, "wildtype" common Kentucky bluegrass and wheatgrass. OPEN RANGE G provides control of labeled grass and broadleaf weeds (see "WEEDS CONTROLLED" and "SPECIAL WEED CONTROL" sections). Treatment of smooth brome grass and wheatgrass with OPEN RANGE G may result in foliar height and seedhead suppression.

Smooth Brome grass and "Wildtype" Common Kentucky Bluegrass: Use OPEN RANGE G at 7 to 14 lbs. (0.062-0.124 lbs. a.i.) per acre in the spring for weed control and growth suppression after smooth brome grass and "wildtype" common Kentucky bluegrass have reached 100% green-up. Applications prior to 100% green-up may delay green-up. Rates from 14 to 21 lbs. (0.124-0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre may be applied in the spring but may result in excessive growth suppression. For fall applications (see "SPECIAL WEED CONTROL" section), OPEN RANGE G may be used at 14 to 21 lbs. (0.124-0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre for control of perennial weeds.

Wheatgrass: To control undesirable weeds in wheatgrasses apply OPEN RANGE G at 7 to 21 lbs. (0.062-0.186 lbs. a.i.).

RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT apply more than 21 lbs. OPEN RANGE G (0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- DO NOT apply more than 21 lbs. OPEN RANGE G (0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per acre per year at a rate of 7 lbs. per acre.
- For repeat applications, allow a minimum 7-day interval between applications.
- DO NOT cut treated area for hay within 7 days after an application.

FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN CROWN VETCH

(Grazing and cutting for hay are only allowed in the states of CO, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WY)

OPEN RANGE G may be applied at the rate of 7 lbs. (0.062 lbs. a.i.) per acre to newly seeded crown vetch beds to aid in the establishment of vetch and reduce weed competition.

OPEN RANGE G at 14 to 21 lbs. (0.124-0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre may be used on unimproved established crown vetch in noncropland areas.

OPEN RANGE G provides control of labeled grass and broadleaf weeds (refer to the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" and "SPECIAL WEED CONTROL" sections for specific rates). Treatment of crown vetch beds with OPEN RANGE G may cause internode shortening and some minor tip chlorosis depending on timing of application.

OPEN RANGE G may be applied during winter dormancy or early spring to reduce potential injury. Applications, made after May, may result in increased injury or defoliation. Fall applications during the period of active crown vetch growth may result in severe injury or loss of stand.

RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT apply more than 21 lbs. OPEN RANGE G (0.186 lbs. a.i) per acre per application.
- DO NOT apply more than 21 lbs. OPEN RANGE G (0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per acre per year at a rate of 7 lbs. per acre.
- For repeat applications, allow a minimum 7-day interval between applications.
- DO NOT cut treated area for hay within 7 days after an application.

REVEGETATION WITH PRAIRIEGRASSES AND OTHER FORAGE GRASSES

(Grazing and cutting for hay are only allowed in the states of CO, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WY)

OPEN RANGE G may be applied at the rate of 3.5 to 21 lbs. (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre to newly established or existing stands of labeled species (see below for details) in pasture and rangeland (see "GUIDELINES FOR RANGELAND USE" section). Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land and noncropland sites, roadsides, industrial sites, prairie restoration sites, drainage ditch banks. Certain local ecotypes or varieties may be suppressed by OPEN RANGE G. Many factors such as poor seedling vigor, cool temperatures, poor soil, planting depth, excessive moisture, disease, insects and dry weather after emergence can all result in poor stands. Additional stress of herbicide residue, poor soils and other factors contributing to poor seedling vigor can also increase injury and could result in mortality. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Wilbur-Ellis Company LLC cannot be held responsible for such unforeseen factors. It is advised to try OPEN RANGE G on a small area if sensitivity is not known. OPEN RANGE G controls many annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds. Weed competition is reduced allowing grass seedlings to establish. OPEN RANGE G is also effective for control of noxious weeds in established grass stands and must be applied postemergence as a foliar treatment to perennial weeds.

Establishment: For optimum results in establishing mixed grass stands with OPEN RANGE G, make application at planting before grass seedlings emerge. Newly emerged grasses can be sensitive to OPEN RANGE G. If grasses have begun to emerge, it is best to wait until they have reached the five-leaf stage to make an OPEN RANGE G application. OPEN RANGE G will control annual weeds preemergence. See "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section for maximum height of weeds and see below for more details on best rate and timing for grass and wildflower species. When planting into a field which was row cropped the previous year, compounded injury may occur from herbicide carryover (see "DIRECTIONS FOR USE" section).

Rates and Control: Apply OPEN RANGE G at 3.5 to 10 lbs. (0.031-0.088 lbs. a.i.) per acre to fields cropped the previous year, when annual weeds are the target and/or if grass/forb mixtures are used. OPEN RANGE G at 3.5 to 10 lbs. (0.031-0.088 lbs. a.i.) per acre will provide control and/or suppression of many annual grass and broadleaf weeds. Use lower rates when in the northern most U.S., dry climates or for late season plantings into clean seedbeds. OPEN RANGE G rates as low as 3.5 lbs. (0.031 lbs. a.i.) per acre may be used on soils with a pH > 7, a low CEC and a coarse texture containing a minimum of clay and organic matter. Apply OPEN RANGE G at 14 to 21 lbs. (0.124-0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre for giant ragweed or for perennial weed control/suppression.

OPEN RANGE G rates of 14 to 21 lbs. (0.124-0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre may result in stunting or stand thinning. The duration and intensity of suppression are directly related to weed pressure, chemical residue, soil type and environmental conditions. See below for details for specified grass sensitivity and timings.

Established Stands: For optimum results, apply OPEN RANGE G as a preemergent application to annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. For perennial weed control, see “SPECIAL WEED CONTROL” section. The use of high rates may result in foliar and/or seedhead height suppression of established grass stands. This effect is more likely to occur under conditions of light soils, low weed pressure, low rainfall, and short growing seasons. Use the lower rates for light weed infestations or when applying to grass stands containing desirable wildflowers and legumes (see “WILDFLOWER ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE” section for rate sensitivity). Use higher rates to broaden and lengthen weed control spectrum.

Big Bluestem, Little Bluestem and Indiangrass: OPEN RANGE G may be applied at the rate of 3.5 to 21 lbs. (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre at planting, or any time thereafter, including after seedling grasses have emerged or to perennial stands (dormant or actively growing). See “WEEDS CONTROLLED” section for specified rate. Use the lower rates in South Dakota and North Dakota and higher rates as rainfall and/or growing season increases.

Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*): OPEN RANGE G is not advised for the establishment of pure switchgrass stands as severe injury or death may result. OPEN RANGE G may be applied at a rate of 3.5 to 7 lbs. (0.031-0.062 lbs. a.i.) per acre if switchgrass is planted in mixed stands with non-sensitive species, but only if some stand thinning or loss of stand is acceptable. Mature switchgrass planting can be reclaimed from certain perennial weeds such as tall fescue, leafy spurge, johnsongrass, etc., with OPEN RANGE G at rates of 17.5 to 21 lbs. (0.155-0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre. However, severe stunting and injury is imminent. **DO NOT** apply OPEN RANGE G to switchgrass if such severe injury is unacceptable.

Sideoats and Blue Grama: Apply OPEN RANGE G to monoculture stands of sideoats and blue grama only if some stand thinning or loss of stand is acceptable. OPEN RANGE G may be applied at the rate of 3.5 to 7 lbs. (0.031-0.062 lbs. a.i.) per acre to aid in the establishment of sideoats and blue grama after new seedlings have emerged and reached the five (5) leaf stage. The lower rates may provide adequate weed suppression in early summer plantings in the states of South Dakota, North Dakota, and other states where growing degree days are short. Sideoats and blue grama have shown resilience to OPEN RANGE G at 3.5 to 7 lbs. (0.031-0.062 lbs. a.i.) per acre, applied preemergence at planting, however, some stand thinning may occur. For weed control in established stands use 7 to 17.5 lbs. (0.062-0.155 lbs. a.i.) per acre of OPEN RANGE G. Up to 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre of OPEN RANGE G may be applied but may result in foliar and/or seedhead suppression, or in the injury of sideoats and blue grama, depending on soil type, variety, weed pressure and environmental conditions.

Buffalograss: Apply OPEN RANGE G at the rate of 3.5 to 7 lbs. (0.031-0.062 lbs. a.i.) per acre for control or suppression of labeled weeds and to aid in the establishment of newly sprigged buffalograss. Apply OPEN RANGE G immediately after planting prior to spring growth or seed germination. New growth and small seedlings can be severely injured or killed. For established stands, OPEN RANGE G may be applied at the rate of 3.5 to 14 lbs. (0.031-0.124 lbs. a.i.) per acre for weed control. Higher specified rates may cause some turf discoloration and stunting. OPEN RANGE G may be applied to dormant buffalograss to control winter annual weeds. Turf type buffalograss may express different sensitivity levels to OPEN RANGE G than wild type buffalograss. Some turf types are resilient to low rates of OPEN RANGE G at seeding. Consult seed dealer for details.

Eastern Gamagrass: OPEN RANGE G can be used for the establishment or maintenance of eastern gamagrass if some stand thinning or loss is acceptable. Apply OPEN RANGE G at 3.5 to 10.5 lbs. (0.031-0.093 lbs. a.i.) per acre at planting prior to gamagrass emergence. Stand thinning and stunting is imminent. Adverse conditions, poor soils, or added stress to the gamagrass could result in stand mortality. Postemergent application to seedlings will cause mortality. On established eastern gamagrass, apply OPEN RANGE G at 3.5 to 14 lbs. (0.031-0.124 lbs. a.i.) per acre prior to gamagrass breaking dormancy. Some stunting will occur and increases as the OPEN RANGE G rate increases. Applications made during or after green-up may result in foliar and seedhead suppression and possible mortality of weak plants.

Tall Fescue Control: Tall fescue can be controlled by using OPEN RANGE G at the rate of 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre in established stands of, or to prepare a seed bed for, big bluestem, little bluestem, and indiangrass. Tall fescue must be actively growing for optimum control. If tall fescue has reached the boot stage or has reached summer dormancy, control may be poor. Burning the fescue stand, where permitted, the following spring, just prior to green-up, will aid in control and provide a better seedbed for planting. Mowing the fescue several times the summer before fall application will weaken the fescue root system, making it more susceptible to herbicides. Always allow for at least 10 inches of regrowth, following the last mowing before spraying, as both OPEN RANGE G and glyphosate products need foliage present for herbicide uptake and satisfactory control.

RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT apply more than 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) OPEN RANGE G per acre per application.
- DO NOT apply more than 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) OPEN RANGE G per acre per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 6 applications per acre per year at a rate of 3.5 lbs. per acre.
- For repeat applications, allow a minimum 7-day interval between applications.
- DO NOT cut treated area for hay within 7 days after an application.

RESILIENT GRASS SPECIES¹

PRAIRIEGRASS		OPEN RANGE G RATE LBS./A (lbs. a.i./A)	
New Common Name	Genus Species	Seeding	Established
Big Bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	3.5-21 lbs./A (0.031-0.186 lbs.a.i./A)	3.5-21 lbs./A (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	3.5-21 lbs./A (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i./A)	3.5-21 lbs./A (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Indiangrass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	3.5-21 lbs./A (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i./A)	3.5-21 lbs./A (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Bushy Bluestem	<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	---	3.5-21 lbs./A (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
King Ranch Bluestem	<i>Bothriochloa ischaemum</i>	---	3.5-21 lbs./A (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Silver Beard Bluestem	<i>Bothriochloa saccharoides</i>	---	3.5-21 lbs./A (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Broomsedge	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	---	3.5-21 lbs./A (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Fingergrass, Rhodes grass	<i>Choris spp.</i>	---	3.5-21 lbs./A (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Needlegrass	<i>Stipa spp.</i>	---	3.5-21 lbs./A (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Needleandthread	<i>Stipa comate</i>	---	3.5-21 lbs./A (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Kearny (Plains) Threeawn	<i>Aristida longespica</i>	---	3.5-21 lbs./A (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Prairie Threeawn	<i>Aristida oligantha</i>	---	3.5-21 lbs./A (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Prairie Sandreed	<i>Calamovilfa longifolia</i>	---	3.5-21 lbs./A (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Smooth Bromegrass	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	---	3.5-21 lbs./A (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Kentucky Bluegrass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	---	3.5-21 ⁴ lbs./A (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Sandberg's Bluegrass	<i>Poa sandbergii</i>	---	3.5-21 lbs./A (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Wheatgrasses	<i>Agropyron spp.</i>	---	3.5-21 lbs./A (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Bottlebrush Squirreltail	<i>Sitanion hystrix</i>	---	3.5-21 lbs./A (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Russian Wild Ryegrass	<i>Elymus junceus</i>	3.5-10.5 ² lbs./A (0.031-0.093 lbs. a.i./A)	3.5-21 lbs./A (0.031-0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Sideoats Grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	3.5-14 ³ lbs./A (0.031-0.124 lbs. a.i./A)	3.5-14 lbs./A (0.031-0.124 lbs. a.i./A)
Blue Grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	3.5-14 lbs./A (0.031-0.124 lbs. a.i./A)	3.5-14 lbs./A (0.031-0.124 lbs. a.i./A)
Buffalograss	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>	3.5-7 lbs./A (0.031-0.062 lbs. a.i./A)	3.5-14 lbs./A (0.031-0.124 lbs. a.i./A)
Eastern Gamagrass	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	3.5-10.5 lbs./A (0.031-0.093 lbs. a.i./A)	3.5-14 lbs./A (0.031-0.124 lbs. a.i./A)

¹ See individual grass sections for application timing.

² Higher specified rates may result in stunting or growth suppression.

³ OPEN RANGE G preemergent applications to newly seeded sideoats, blue grama and Eastern gamagrass may result in thinning or loss of stand.

⁴ Some bluegrass varieties are sensitive to OPEN RANGE G. Drought can delay recovery and may result in overgrazing of treated area.

* Sensitivity unknown

SENSITIVITY OF ESTABLISHED GRASSES TO 14 to 21 lbs. (0.124 -0.186 lbs. a.i.) /A OF OPEN RANGE G APPLIED IN THE FALL

Grass Species ¹	Resilient	Suppressed ²	Sensitive	Sensitivity Unknown
Bermudagrass	X			
Bluegrass, Kentucky		X		
Bluegrass, Sandberg's	X			
Bluestem, big	X			
Bluestem, bushy	X			
Bluestem, King Ranch	X			
Bluestem, little	X			
Bluestem, silver beard	X			
Bromegrass, meadow		X	X	
Bromegrass, smooth		X		
Broomsedge	X			
Buffalograss	X	X		
Cheatgrass			X	
Creeping foxtail, Garrison				X
Downey brome			X	
Fescue, Idaho	X			
Fescue, tall			X	
Gamagrass, Eastern		X		
Grama, blue	X	X		
Grama, sideoats	X	X		
Indiangrass	X			
Medusahead			X	
Needleandthread	X			
Needlegrass, green	X			
Orchardgrass		X		
Prairie cordgrass		X		
Prairie dropseed				X
Praire sandreed	X			
Praire threeawn	X			
Quackgrass		X		
Redtop		X	X	
Reed canarygrass		X	X	
Rhodes grass/Fingergrass	X			
Ryegrass, annual or Italian			X	
Ryegrass, perennial		X	X	
Squirreltail, bottlebrush	X			
Switchgrass		X	X	
Timothy			X	
Wheatgrass, bluebunch	X	X		
Wheatgrass, crested	X	X		
Wheatgrass, intermediate	X	X		

SENSITIVITY OF ESTABLISHED GRASSES TO 14 to 21 lbs. (0.124 -0.186 lbs. a.i.)/A. OF OPEN RANGE G APPLIED IN THE FALL (cont.)

Grass Species ¹	Resilient	Suppressed ²	Sensitive	Sensitivity Unknown
Wheatgrass, pubescent	X	X		
Wheatgrass, Siberian	X			
Wheatgrass, slender	X	X		
Wheatgrass, stream-bank	X	X		
Wheatgrass, western	X	X		
Wild ryegrass, Basin	X			
Wild ryegrass, Canada		X		
Wild ryegrass, Russian	X			
Wild ryegrass, Virginia		X		

¹ Species with an X in more than one column means sensitivity will vary depending on variety, use rate and environmental conditions.

² Suppression may be expressed as reduction in number of seedheads, seedhead height suppression or foliage height reduction; however, full recovery of the grass can be expected.

WILDFLOWER ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Due to a high degree of variation in genotypes, ecotypes and varieties of wildflowers, sensitivity to OPEN RANGE G can vary dramatically and may be reduced under certain soil types and environmental conditions. Apply OPEN RANGE G only if some stand thinning or loss is acceptable. Preemergent applications of low use rates, 3.5 lbs. (0.031 lbs. a.i.) per acre to resilient species, result in the least amount of injury, but may not eliminate it. Preemergent applications of OPEN RANGE G can result in injury or death of some genotypes and needs to be used only as a rescue treatment when weed competition threatens the stand. Although most legumes listed in the Sensitivity Table are resilient to an application rate of 7 lbs. (0.062 lbs. a.i.) per acre of OPEN RANGE G when used preemergence, some stand thinning may occur. Legumes are more resilient to post emergent applications, but chlorosis or stunting is possible. Directions listed in the tables below are designed for mixed grass/wildflower stands. Less than satisfactory results may occur from applications to monoculture stands. Conduct a small-scale test to determine degree of satisfaction on monoculture stands.

For prairiegrass/wildflower mixtures: Where some wildflower injury (phytotoxicity, height suppression) is acceptable, apply OPEN RANGE G at a rate to achieve desired weed control, but not to exceed sensitivity rate listed in the table below. Wildflower injury can be reduced or eliminated with preemergent applications. To minimize injury, apply OPEN RANGE G at 3.5 to 7 lbs. (0.031-0.062 lbs. a.i.) per acre at planting to resilient species listed below. Use the 3.5 lbs. (0.031 lbs. a.i.) per acre rate under cool dry conditions and in low rainfall areas. If post-emergent applications are made to established prairiegrass/wildflower mixtures, use the lowest rate of OPEN RANGE G necessary to achieve desired weed control (see “WEEDS CONTROLLED” section). Post-emergent applications can result in stand thinning or death due to vast variation in seed sources, varieties and genotypes. It is advised that a small area be tested prior to full application to determine the sensitivity of desired species. The rates listed below show those species in which an acceptable resilience to OPEN RANGE G has been confirmed on the varieties/genotypes being treated.

Application of OPEN RANGE G in conjunction with an organophosphate insecticide may cause an increase in wildflower injury.

RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT apply more than 7 lbs. (0.062 lbs. a.i.) OPEN RANGE G per acre per application.
- DO NOT apply more than 7 lbs. (0.062 lbs. a.i.) OPEN RANGE G per acre per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per acre per year at a rate of 3.5 lbs. per acre.
- For repeat applications, allow a minimum 7-day interval between applications.

Seedling Wildflower and Legume¹ Sensitivity to OPEN RANGE G at 7 lbs./per acre (0.062 lbs. a.i. /A) in Mixed Grass/ Forb Stands

Common Name	Genus Species	PREEMERGENT	POSTEMERGENT
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Aster, New England	<i>Aster novae angliae</i>	Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Aster, Prairie	<i>Aster tanacetifolia</i>	Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Baby Blue Eyes	<i>Nemophila menziesii</i>	Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Beggar ticks	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Bird's Eyes	<i>Gilia tricolor</i>	Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Bishop's Flower	<i>Anuni majus</i>	Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Blackeyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Blanketflower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Bundleflower, Illinois	<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Catchfly	<i>Silene armeria</i>	Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Clover, Crimson	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Clover, White	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Coneflower, Purple	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Coneflower, Upright Prairie	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Coreopsis, Dwarf Red Plains	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i> var. <i>Gay feather</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Coreopsis, Lance Leaved	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Coreopsis, Plains	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Cosmos, Garden	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Cosmos, Yellow	<i>Cosmos sulphureus</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Daisy, Ox-eye	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Daisy, Shasta	<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Five Spot	<i>Nemophila maculata</i>	Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Flax, Blue	<i>Linum perenne</i>	Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Indian Blanket	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Indigo, Blue False	<i>Baptisia australis</i>	Not Sensitive	Sensitive
Johnny Jump-ups	<i>Viola cornuta</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Lemon Mint	<i>Monarda citriodora</i>	Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Lespedeza, Bicolor	<i>Lespedeza</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Lespedeza, Korean	<i>Lespedeza stipulacea</i>	Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Lespedeza, Sericea	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Lupine, Perennial	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Mexican Hat	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Partridgepea	<i>Cassia fasciculata</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Pea, Calico	<i>Pisum vigna sinensis</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Pea, Flat	<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Pea, Perennial	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Phlox, Drummond	<i>Phlox drummondii</i>	Not Sensitive	Sensitive
Poppy, California	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	Not Sensitive	Sensitive
Poppy, Corn	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Poppy, Red Corn	<i>Papaver spp.</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Prairieclover, Purple	<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Prairieclover, White	<i>Dalea candidum</i>	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive

Tick-trefoil, Showy	<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Trefoil, Birdsfoot	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Vetch, Crown	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	Not Sensitive	-----
Vetch, Hairy	<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Not Sensitive	-----
Yarrow, Gold	<i>Achillea filipendulina</i>	Sensitive	Not Sensitive

¹ For legumes, make post-emergent applications when at least three true leaves are present.

Established Wildflower and Legume Resilience to OPEN RANGE G (maximum rate¹ lbs. (lbs. a.i.) /A in Mixed Grass/Forb Stands (Note: The following table indicates the resilience of wildflowers or legumes to the specified rate of OPEN RANGE G).

Common Name	Genus Species	PREEMERGENT	POSTEMERGENT ²
Flax, Blue	<i>Linum perenne</i>	0	10.5 lbs./A (0.093 lbs. a.i./A)
Indian Blanket	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	0	10.5 lbs./A (0.093 lbs. a.i./A)
Blanketflower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	0	14 lbs./A (0.124 lbs. a.i./A)
Chickory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	7 lbs./A (0.062 lbs. a.i./A)	10.5 lbs./A (0.093 lbs. a.i./A)
Daisy, Shasta	<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>	7 lbs./A (0.062 lbs. a.i./A)	14 lbs./A. (0.124 lbs. a.i./A)
Prairieclover, Purple	<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	7 lbs./A (0.062 lbs. a.i./A)	21 lbs./A (0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Coneflower, Upright Prairie	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	10.5 lbs./A (0.093 lbs. a.i./A)	10.5 lbs./A (0.093 lbs. a.i./A)
Mexican Hat	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	10.5 lbs./A (0.093 lbs. a.i./A)	10.5 lbs./A (0.093 lbs. a.i./A)
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>	14 lbs./A (0.124 lbs. a.i./A)	-----
Lupine, Perennial ⁴	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	14 lbs./A (0.124 lbs. a.i./A)	21 lbs./A (0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Coneflower, Purple	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	14 lbs./A (0.124 lbs. a.i./A)	14 lbs./A (0.124 lbs. a.i./A)
Daisy, Ox-eye ³	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	14 lbs./A (0.124 lbs. a.i./A)	14 lbs./A (0.124 lbs. a.i./A)
Leadplant	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	14 lbs./A (0.124 lbs. a.i./A)	14 lbs./A (0.124 lbs. a.i./A)
Lespedeza, Bicolor	<i>Lespedeza</i>	14 lbs./A (0.124 lbs. a.i./A)	14 lbs./A (0.124 lbs. a.i./A)
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	14 lbs./A (0.124 lbs. a.i./A)	-----
Pea, Prairie Scurf	<i>Psoralea esculenta</i>	14 lbs./A (0.124 lbs. a.i./A)	14 lbs./A (0.124 lbs. a.i./A)
Yarrow, Gold ³	<i>Achillea filipendulina</i>	14 lbs./A (0.124 lbs. a.i./A)	14 lbs./A (0.124 lbs. a.i./A)
Blackeyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	14 lbs./A (0.124 lbs. a.i./A)	17.5 lbs./A (0.155 lbs. a.i./A)
Johnny Jump-ups	<i>Viola cornuta</i>	14 lbs./A (0.124 lbs. a.i./A)	21 lbs./A (0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Sweetclover	<i>Melilotus spp.</i>	21 lbs./A (0.186 lbs. a.i./A)	14 lbs./A (0.124 lbs. a.i./A)
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	21 lbs./A (0.186 lbs. a.i./A)	21 lbs./A (0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Bundleflower, Illinois	<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i>	21 lbs./A (0.186 lbs. a.i./A)	21 lbs./A (0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Lespedeza, Sericea	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	21 lbs./A (0.186 lbs. a.i./A)	21 lbs./A (0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Partridgepea	<i>Cassia fasciculata</i>	21 lbs./A (0.186 lbs. a.i./A)	21 lbs./A (0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Sensitive vine	<i>Mimosa strigillosa</i>	21 lbs./A (0.186 lbs. a.i./A)	21 lbs./A (0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Vetch, Crown	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	21 lbs./A (0.186 lbs. a.i./A)	21 lbs./A (0.186 lbs. a.i./A)
Violet, Wild	<i>Viola spp.</i>	21 lbs./A (0.186 lbs. a.i./A)	21 lbs./A (0.186 lbs. a.i./A)

¹ Height suppression or stand reduction may occur at maximum use rate. For legumes, some yellowing and stunting can occur at higher specified use rates.

² Post-emergent application needs to be made early post-emergence on flowers to reduce injury and increase flower set.

³ Will not flower.

⁴ Most native rangeland lupines are resilient to OPEN RANGE G at 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) /A postemergence.

Wildflower Establishment with OPEN RANGE G at 7 lbs. (0.062 lbs. a.i.)/A. + PENDULUM® 2G herbicide at 100 lbs. [2 lbs. a.i. (pendimethalin)]/A

Common Name	Genus Species	PREEMERGENT ¹	POSTEMERGENT ²
Blackeyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Yes	Yes
Blanketflower	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	No	Yes
Bundleflower, Illinois	<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i>	>50% thinning	Yes
Clover, Crimson	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	>50% thinning	Yes
Coneflower, Clasping	<i>Dracopis amplexicaulis</i>	Yes	Yes
Coneflower, Upright Prairie	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	No	OK
Coneflower, Purple	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Yes	Yes
Coreopsis, Dwarf Red Plains	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i> var. <i>Gay Feather</i>	OK stunting	OK stunting
Coreopsis, Plains	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	OK stunting	Yes
Coreopsis, Lance Leaved	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	25% thinning	Yes
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	No	OK 20% thinning
Cosmos, Garden	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	OK 10% thinning	OK stunting
Cosmos, Yellow	<i>Cosmos sulphureus</i>	Yes	Yes
Daisy, Ox-eye	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	25% thinning	Yes
Daisy, Shasta	<i>Chrysanthemum maximum marginal</i>	OK 20% thinning	Yes
Lupine, Perennial	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	Yes	<50% thinning
Partridgepea	<i>Cassia fasciculata</i>	25% thinning	Yes
Poppy, California	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	Yes	25% stunting/thinning
Yarrow, Gold	<i>Achillea filipendulina</i>	OK thinning	OK

¹ Preemergence at planting.

² Postemergence to seedlings.

Yes = no injury

No = results in no wildflower germination or unacceptable injury to seedling flowers.

OK = can be used if thinning and/or stunting is acceptable or if establishment is threatened by weed competition.

Due to the diversity of species and varieties that exist in areas where wildflowers are grown, the response to OPEN RANGE G may vary greatly. To determine if area-wide applications can be made, conduct a small-scale test to determine sensitivity.

The suitability of OPEN RANGE G use on wildflower species that are not listed needs to be determined by treating a small number of such wild flowers at an appropriate rate, not to exceed 7 lbs. product (0.062 Lbs. a.i.) per acre per year. Treated wildflowers need to be evaluated 1 to 2 months following application for possible injury. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE USER ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY DAMAGE OR OTHER LIABILITY.

SPECIAL WEED CONTROL

Johnsongrass & Itchgrass: For best results, apply OPEN RANGE G at the rate of 14 to 21 lbs. product (0.124-0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre after johnsongrass or itchgrass has reached 18 to 24 inches in height at the whorl. Use higher herbicide rates as density increases. Larger grass than specified above can be controlled.

Dallisgrass, Bahiagrass, Vaseygrass, Paspalum spp., Smutgrass: For dallisgrass, bahiagrass and smutgrass control, apply OPEN RANGE G postemergence at the rate of 17.5 to 21 lbs. product (0.155-0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre, after grass has reached 100% green-up. For dallisgrass and smutgrass, activity may range from suppression to control depending upon grass growth stage and growing conditions at the time of application.

For Vaseygrass apply OPEN RANGE G at the rate of 7 to 10.5 lbs (0.062-0.093 lbs. a.i.) per acre postemergence after grass has reached 100% green-up and is from 3-8 inches in height). The addition of PENDULUM 2G (a.i. pendimethalin) will provide increased preemergent control of these grasses from seed.

Leafy Spurge: For best results, apply OPEN RANGE G at 14 to 21 lbs. (0.124-0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre in late summer or fall (August through October, but timing may vary by state and/or altitude). Consecutive year applications will optimize long-term control. OPEN RANGE G at 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre applied spring or fall, or 7 lbs. (0.062 lbs. a.i.) per acre in the spring following a 14 lbs. (0.124 lbs a.i.) per acre fall treatment may result in excessive injury to cool season grasses in some areas. Approximate dates for fall timing in North and South Dakota is late August through September. For Nebraska and Iowa, the timing is mid-September through mid-October. This application needs to be made after good soil moisture is present but prior to the leafy spurge losing its milky sap flow due to a killing frost. To check and see if the milky sap flow has been affected by a frost simply break the main stem of the leafy spurge and if milky sap flows from the break then OPEN RANGE G can still be applied.

Tall Fescue Control: Tall fescue can be controlled by using OPEN RANGE G at the rate of 21 lbs. product (0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Tall fescue must be actively growing for optimum control. If tall fescue has reached summer dormancy, control may be poor. Fall applications of OPEN RANGE G at 14 to 21 lbs. product (0.124-.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre will result in best control of existing tall fescue and new germinating seedlings. For spring applications of OPEN RANGE G at 10.5 to 21 lbs. product (0.093-0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre, use higher specified rates for older, mature fescue stands and lower OPEN RANGE G rates when planting forbs. When using 14 lbs. (0.124 lbs. a.i.) per acre of OPEN RANGE G in the fall, best results can be achieved by applying an additional 7 lbs. (0.062 lbs. a.i.) per acre OPEN RANGE G in the spring at planting for annual weed and seedling fescue control. Burning the fescue stand, where permitted, the following spring, just prior to green-up, will aid in control and provide a better seedbed for planting. Mowing the fescue several times the summer before fall application, will weaken the fescue root system, making it more susceptible to herbicides.

Russian Knapweed: Apply 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre of OPEN RANGE G during Russian knapweed senescence in the fall. Control improves as senescence progresses and may still be obtained with applications made after full senescence. Applications made prior to the initiation of senescence will result in reduced control.

Dalmatian Toadflax: Apply 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre of OPEN RANGE G plus in the fall when the top 25% of the plant is necrotic, usually after a hard frost (late October through November). The addition of ammonium sulfate at a rate of 2 to 3 pints per acre may improve control. As long as there is some green stem and/or leaf tissue remaining, good control can be achieved. This timing usually corresponds to fall basal growth. Applications made prior to this will result in poor control.

Resistant Biotypes: Naturally occurring biotypes (a plant within a given species that has a slightly different, but distinct genetic makeup from other plants of the same species) of some weeds listed on this label may not be effectively controlled by this and/or other herbicides (sulfometuron methyl) with the ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibiting mode of action. If naturally occurring ALS/AHAS resistant biotypes are present in an area, OPEN RANGE G may be applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control.

RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT apply more than 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) OPEN RANGE G per acre per application.
- DO NOT apply more than 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) OPEN RANGE G per acre per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per acre per year at a rate of 7 lbs. per acre.
- For repeat applications, allow a minimum 7-day interval between applications.

CONIFER PLANTATION SITE PREPARATION

OPEN RANGE G may be applied as a site preparation treatment prior to establishing conifer plantations to provide residual weed control of herbaceous weeds.

RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT apply more than 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) OPEN RANGE G per acre per application.
- DO NOT apply more than 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) OPEN RANGE G per acre per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 1 application per acre per year.
- For repeat applications, allow a minimum 7-day interval between applications.
- **DO NOT use in forests. Only for use on sites that are managed as conifer plantations.**

SENSITIVITY TREES AND BRUSH TO OPEN RANGE G: The following sensitivity information is provided as a general guideline when it is desirable or necessary to make OPEN RANGE G applications in and around desirable tree and brush species. **DO NOT** use OPEN RANGE G on nursery, orchard, ornamental plantings, new plantings, seedling trees or fiber farms. It is advised that OPEN RANGE G be tried on a limited basis to determine sensitivity in your area.

OPEN RANGE G may be used at rates up to 21 lbs. product (0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre for weed control in and around established trees on roadsides and prairies used for wildlife cover, erosion control, wind breaks, etc. Tree and brush species known to have acceptable resilience to OPEN RANGE G when applied under the canopy and/or to the foliage are listed below. Resilience is based upon trees with a minimum of 2-inch DBH. Application to tree and brush species that are under stress due to drought, disease, insect damage or other factors may be more susceptible to injury from OPEN RANGE G and may result in severe injury or death. Some species may exhibit tip chlorosis and minor necrosis. Foliar contact may increase injury to include defoliation and terminal death. Application methods that minimize foliar contact with desirable tree and brush species can lessen sensitivity.

When making fall applications of OPEN RANGE G, potential injury to tree and brush species from foliar contact may be minimized by making the application after the leaves have begun to senesce (fall color) or after leaf drop. Conifer species are generally resilient to fall applications. For applications in and around tree and brush species apply OPEN RANGE G at the specified timing for the target weed species.

Brush and Tree Species¹ Resilience to OPEN RANGE G at 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) per Acre

Resilience by Application Method²

Common Name	Genus Species	Directed Below Foliage	To Foliage
Apple (Var. Winesap) ³	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Yes	NA
Ash, Blue	<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>	Yes	NA
Ash, Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	No	No
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	No	No
Basswood	<i>Tilia heterophylla</i>	No	No
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Yes	Injury ⁵
Buckeye, Ohio	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	Yes	NA
Cedar-juniper, Western	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Yes	Yes
Cherry, Black ³	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	No	No
Cherry, Choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	No	No
Cherry, Sweet ³	<i>Prunus avium</i>	No	NA
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Yes	Injury ⁵
Cottonwood, narrow leaf	<i>Populus spp.</i>	Yes	Injury ⁵
Currant species	<i>Ribes spp.</i>	Injury ⁵	No
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus spp.</i>	Yes	Yes
Dogwood, Grey	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Yes	Injury ⁵
Dogwood, Red Trig	<i>Cornus spp.</i>	Yes	Yes
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Yes	Yes ⁴
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Yes	Yes
Elm, Siberian	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Yes	No
Elm, Slippery	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	Yes	Yes
Gooseberry	<i>Ribes spp.</i>	Injury ⁵	Injury ⁵
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Yes	Yes
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus spp.</i>	Yes	Injury ⁵
Juniper, Chinese	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Yes	Yes
Juniper, Western	<i>Juniperus osteosperma</i>	Yes	Yes

Brush and Tree Species¹ Resilience to OPEN RANGE G at 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) per Acre(cont.)

Resilience by Application Method²

Common Name	Genus Species	Directed Below Foliage	To Foliage
Lilac	Syringa spp.	No	No
Linden, American	Tilia americana	No	No
Locust, Black	Robinia pseudoacacia	Yes	Yes
Locust, Honey	Gleditsia triacanthos	Yes	Yes
Maple, Red	Acer rubrum	Yes	Yes
Maple, Sugar	Acer saccharum	Yes	Yes
Mulberry, Red	Morus rubra	Yes	NA
Mulberry, White	Morus alba	Yes	NA
Oak, Black	Quercus velutina	Yes	NA
Oak, Live	Quercus virginiana	Yes	Yes
Oak, Southern Red	Quercus falcata	Yes	NA
Oak, White	Quercus alba	Yes	NA
Olive, Russian	Elaeagnus angustifolia	Yes	No
Osage Orange	Maclura pomifera	Yes	NA
Peach (Var. Elberta) ³	Prunus persica	Yes	NA
Photinia, Red Tip	Photinia fraseri	Yes	Yes
Pine, Lodgepole	Pinus contorta	Yes	Injury ⁴
Pine, White ⁴	Pinus strobus	Yes	Yes
Pittosporum, Japanese	Pittosporum tobira	Yes	Yes
Plum species	Prunus spp.	Yes	No
Poplar, Yellow (Tulip)	Liriodendron tulipifera	Yes	NA
Privet, Common	Ligustrum vulgare	Yes	Yes
Rabbitbrush species	Chrysothamnus spp.	Yes	Yes
Redbud	Cercis canadensis	Yes	Yes
Redcedar, Eastern	Juniperus virginiana	Yes	Yes
Rose, Multiflora	Rosa multiflora	Yes ⁵	No
Sage, Big	Artemisia tridentata	Yes	Yes
Sage, Fringe	Artemisia frigida	Yes	Yes
Sage, Silver	Artemisia cana	Yes	Yes
Sagebrush, Big	Artemisia tridentata	Yes	Yes
Sagebrush, Fringed	Artemisia frigida	Yes	Yes
Saltcedar	Tamarix spp.	Yes	No
Serviceberry	Amelanchier alnifolia	Yes	NA
Snowberry, Western	Symphoricarpos occidentalis	Yes	Injury ⁵
Spruce species	Picea spp.	Yes ⁴	Yes ⁴
Sugarberry	Celtis laevigata	Yes	Yes
Sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	Yes	Yes ⁶

Brush and Tree Species¹ Resilience to OPEN RANGE G at 21 lbs. (0.186 lbs. a.i.) per Acre(cont.)

Resilience by Application Method²

Common Name	Genus Species	Directed Below Foliage	To Foliage
Sycamore	Plantanus occidentalis	Yes	No
Tree-of-Heaven	Ailanthus altissima	Yes	Yes
Walnut, American Black	Juglans nigra	Yes	No
Willow	Salix spp.	Yes	Injury ⁵

¹ Not intended for nursery, orchard, ornamental plantings, new plantings or seedling trees.

² Yes = Resilient, No = Not Resilient, Severe injury or death NA = Not Advised due to insufficient sensitivity data.

³ Not for use on ornamental or fruit bearing trees.

⁴ Applications made just before or during candling may cause candle injury or death.

⁵ Possible defoliation and/or death. Some species may exhibit tip chlorosis and minor necrosis. If spray contacts foliage, then defoliation and terminal death may occur. Injury can be reduced or eliminated if applied in fall after color change or leaf drop.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

OPEN RANGE G, 7 to 10.5 lbs. (0.062 - 0.093 lbs. a.i.) per acre

Common Name	Genus Species	PREEMERGENT ¹	POSTEMERGENT ²	Annual/Biennial/Perennial ³
BROADLEAVES				
Bedstraw, Catchweed	Galium aparine	C	4	WA
Beggarweed, Florida	Desmodium tortuosum	C	2	SA
Buffalobur	Solanum rostratum	----	C	SA
Buttercup, Bur	Ranunculus testiculatus	C	C	WA
Cocklebur, Common	Xanthium strumarium	S	6	SA
Lambsquarters, Common	Chenopodium album	C	2	SA
Halogeton	Halogeton glomeratus	C	C	SA
Morningglory Entireleaf	Ipomoea hederacea	S	3	SA
Ivyleaf	Ipomoea hederacea	S	3	SA
Tall	Ipomoea purpurea	S	3	SA
Mustard, Garlic	Alliaria petiolata	C	C	SA
Mustard, Wild	Brassica kaber	C	C	WA
Pigweed	Amaranthus spp.	C	6	SA
Queen Anne's Lace	Daucus carota	----	4	B
Radish, Wild	Raphanus raphanistrum	S	4	WA
Yellow Rocket	Barbarea vulgaris	C	4	WA
Sicklepod	Senna obtusifolia	C	4	SA
Sida, Prickly	Sida spinosa	C	2	SA
Smartweed Ladysthumb Pennsylvania Swamp	Polygonum persicaria Polygonum pennsylvanicum Polygonum coccineum	C C C	C C C	SA SA SA
Starbur, Bristly	Acanthospermum hispidum	C	2	SA
Velvetleaf	Abutilon theophrasti	C	6	SA

OPEN RANGE G, 7 to 10.5 lbs. (0.062 -0 .093 lbs. a.i.) per acre (cont.)

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE ¹	POST ²	Annual/Biennial/Perennial ³
GRASS WEEDS				
Brome, Downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	C	----	WA
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	C	----	WA
Crabgrass Large (Hairy)	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	C	4	SA
Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	C	4	SA
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	C	6	SA
Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	C	4	SA
Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	C	4	SA
Goatgrass, Jointed	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	C	C	WA
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	S	2	SA
Johnsongrass (Seedling)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	C	12	SA
Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	C	2	WA
Panicum, Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	S	6	SA
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus spp.</i>	S	C	A/P
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	C	12	SA
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	C	C	SA
Stiltgrass, Japanese	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	C	4	A
Vaseygrass	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	----	8	P
SEDGES				
Nutsedge Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	S	4S	P
Purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	S	4S	P
Sedge	<i>Juncus spp.</i>	S	4S	A/P

¹ C = control, S = suppression in northern United States only.

² Maximum plant height in inches at time of application.

³ Growth habit: A=Annual, SA=Summer Annual, WA=Winter Annual, B=Biennial P=Perennial.

OPEN RANGE G, 14 to 21 lbs. (0.124 -0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre

Common Name	Genus Species	PREEMERGENT ¹	POSTEMERGENT ²	Annual/Biennial/Perennial ³
BROADLEAVES				
Anoda, Spurred	<i>Anoda cristata</i>	C	6	SA
Baby's Breath ⁵	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	-----	C	P
Bedstraw, Catchweed	<i>Galium aparine</i>	C	C	WA
Bedstraw, Marsh	<i>Galium spp.</i>	C	C	WA
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	C	6	SA
Bindweed, Field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	-----	C	P
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	-----	C	SA
Burclover	<i>Medicago spp.</i>	-----	4	SA
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	C	6	SA
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	C	6	SA
Cornsalad, Common	<i>Valerianella locusta</i>	-----	C	WA
Crownbeard, Golden	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>	C	2	SA
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	-----	C	P
Dock, Curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	C	6	B
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia spp.</i>	-----	C	SA
Flax, Spurge	<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>	C	C	A
Fleabane, Annual	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	-----	C	A
Geranium, Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	-----	C	WAB
Geranium, Cranesbill	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	C	C	WAB
Ground Cherry	<i>Physalis heterophylla</i>	-----	C	P
Hemlock, Poison	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	C	6	B
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	C	3	WAB
Houndstongue, Bristly	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	C	C	B
Indigo, Hairy	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>	C	2	P
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	C	6	SA
Knapweed, Russian ⁶	<i>Centaurea repens</i>	-----	C*	P
Knotweed, Prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	C	C	SA
Kochia*	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	C	3	SA
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	C	3	SA
Morningglory				
Cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	C	6	SA
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	C	6	SA
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	C	6	SA
Pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	C	6	SA
Smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>	C	6	SA
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	C	6	SA
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	C	C	WA
Onion, Wild	<i>Allium canadense</i>	C	C	P
Pepperweed, Perennial	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	-----	C	P
Pigweed ⁴	<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>	C	6	SA
Plantain, Narrowleaf	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	C	C	B
Poinsettia, Wild	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	C	6	SA
Puncture Vine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	-----	C	SA

OPEN RANGE G, 14 to 21 lbs. (0.124 -0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre (cont.)

Common Name	Genus Species	PREEMERGENT ¹	POSTEMERGENT ²	Annual/Biennial/Perennial ³
BROADLEAVES				
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	C	4	SA
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	C	4	SA
Queen Anne's Lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	C	C	B
Ragweed Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	C	3	SA
Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	S	6	SA
Western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	----	C	A/P
Rocket, Yellow	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	C	C	WA
Senna, Coffee	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	C	4	SA
Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	C	6	SA
Sida, Prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	C	6	SA
Smartweed Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	C	C	SA
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	C	C	SA
Swamp	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>	C	C	SA
Spurge Leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	----	FALL*	P
Spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	C	4	SA
Toothed	<i>Euphorbia dentata</i>	C	4	SA
Starbur, Bristly	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	----	6	SA
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	----	18	SA
Tansymustard	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	C	C	WA
Teasel, Common	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	----	C	B
Thistle Bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	S	C	WA/B
Musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	S	C	B
Platt	<i>Cirsium canescens</i>	S	C	P
Russian*	<i>Salsola iberica</i>	C	3	A
Toadflax, Dalmatian	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	----	C*	P
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	C	C	A
Vervain, Blue	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	----	S	WA
Vervain, prostrate	<i>Verbena bracteata</i>	----	C	P
Whitetop	<i>Cardaria spp.</i>	----	C	P
Willowherb	<i>Epilobium spp.</i>	----	C	P
Woodsorrel, Yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	C	C	P
GRASS				
Bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	S	C*	P
Barley, Little	<i>Hordeum pusillum</i>	C	4	WA
Barley, Squirrel Tail	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	----	C	P
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	C	6	SA
Canarygrass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	----	C	P
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	C	----	WA
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria spp.</i>	C	6	SA
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	C	C	SA

OPEN RANGE G, 14 to 21 lbs. (0.124 -0.186 lbs. a.i.) per acre (cont.)

Common Name	Genus Species	PREEMERGENT ¹	POSTEMERGENT ²	Annual/Biennial/Perennial ³
GRASS				
Dallisgrass	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	S	C*	P
Downy Brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	C	-----	WA
Dropseed, Tall	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	S	C	A/P
Fescue, Tall	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	C	C*	P
Foxtail				
Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	C	C	SA
Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	C	C	SA
Knotroot	<i>Setaria geniculata</i>	S	6	SA
Purple Robust	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	S	S	SA
Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	C	4	SA
Garlic, Wild	<i>Allium vineale</i>	C	C	P
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	C	3S	SA
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	-----	C*	SA
Johnsongrass				
Seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	C	C	SA
Rhizome	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	-----	C*	P
Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	C	C	WA
Panicum				
Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	C	C	SA
Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	C	C	SA
Ryegrass, Annual (Italian)	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	C	C	WA
Ryegrass, Perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	-----	C	P
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus spp.</i>	S	C	A/P
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	C	C	SA
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	C	C	SA
Smutgrass	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>	-----	C	P
Stiltgrass, Japanese	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	C	C	A
Stinkgrass, Annual	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	C	2	SA
Torpedograss	<i>Panicum repens</i>	-----	C	P
Vaseygrass	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>		C	P
Wild Oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>	-----	C	WA
SEDGES/RUSHES				
Nutsedge				
Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	C	C	P
Purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	C	C	P
Rush	<i>Juncus spp.</i>	S	4	A/P

¹ C = control, S = suppression.

² Maximum plant height in inches at time of application.

³ Growth habit: A=Annual, SA=Summer Annual, WA=Winter Annual, B=Biennial P=Perennial.

⁴ Some species are resilient and resistant biotypes are possible.

⁵ For annual control.

⁶ For best control apply in the fall.

*See "SPECIAL WEED CONTROL" section

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PRODUCT STORAGE: Store in original container only and keep sealed. Store in a cool, dry and closed storage area. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions, such as humidity or pallet overhang, can affect package strength. Use caution when moving, opening, closing or pouring.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING: Non-refillable Container: Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment, then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using the product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

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559-442-1220**

NET CONTENTS: 50 POUNDS

Batch Code _____