

Specimen Label

PENOXSULAM	Group	2	HERBICIDE
OXYFLUORFEN	Group	14	HERBICIDE



Dow AgroSciences



HERBICIDE

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Active Ingredient:

penoxsulam: 2-(2,2-difluoroethoxy)-N-(5,8-dimethoxy[1,2,4] triazolo[1,5c]pyrimidin-2-yl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonamide.....	0.85%
oxyfluorfen: 2-chloro-1-(3-ethoxy)-4-nitrophenoxy)-4-(trifluoromethyl) benzene	40.31%
Other Ingredients.....	58.84%
Total	100.00%

Contains 0.083 lb penoxsulam and 3.93 lb oxyfluorfen active ingredient per gallon

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-611

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

First Aid

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Mixers, loaders and applicators using engineering controls (see engineering controls requirements below) must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Safety glasses
- Chemical-resistant gloves when mixing and loading
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing and loading

All other mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Safety glasses
- Chemical-resistant headgear when exposed overhead
- Chemical-resistant apron when exposed to the concentrate

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse

them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/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

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. See Directions for Use for additional restrictions. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Directions for Use

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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 interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks
- Safety glasses

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in cool dry place in original container.

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

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or, if allowed by state and local authorities, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or, if allowed by state and local authorities, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or, if allowed by state and local authorities, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

Product Information

Pindar® GT herbicide is a selective herbicide for preemergence and postemergence residual weed control of certain broadleaf and grass weeds in tree crops as indicated by this label. Apply Pindar GT to tree crops from early fall to late winter or in early spring, prior to germination of targeted weeds, as per labeled use directions. The best weed control is obtained by application to weeds either preemergence or early postemergence when weeds are small and actively growing. Any cultural practices that disturb or redistribute surface soil following treatment with Pindar GT, including cutting water furrows, cultivation, disking treated soil areas, etc., will reduce weed control effectiveness. Observe all use directions as provided in the Use Precautions and Restrictions section of the label.

Use Precautions

- Pindar GT controls susceptible weeds germinating from seed.
- Tank mix Pindar GT with an approved postemergence herbicide for the best control of emerged weeds.
- Tank mix Pindar GT with approved preemergence herbicides for the best preemergence control of susceptible grass weeds and to broaden the spectrum of overall weed control. Pindar GT is stable on the soil surface for up to 21 days, but must be incorporated by moisture to provide effective preemergence control of susceptible weeds. A single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inches or more, or flood irrigation within 21 days after application, is necessary to activate Pindar GT.
- Read and observe all label directions before using. When tank mixing, read and carefully follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. In interpreting all labels for the tank mixture, the most restrictive labels must apply. Directions provided in the Use Precautions and Restrictions of this label apply to all uses of this product. Use directions for listed crops are provided in the Uses section of this label.
- For the best weed control, apply Pindar GT at 1.5 pints per acre (0.0156 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 0.737 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen)

to 3 pints per acre (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) as a preemergence application prior to weed emergence during the winter dormant period. Applications can be made beginning after harvest up to initiation of pink bud stage in almonds; up to beginning emergence of green leaf tissue in pistachios, walnuts, and pecans; and up to bud swell in pome, stone, olive and pomegranate. Applications after these growth stages may result in significant crop injury and are the responsibility of the user. Application can be made after tree nut set is completed. Refer to the non-dormant use instructions for almond, black walnut, English walnut, pecan, and pistachio for specific information.

- Pindar GT can be applied at 1.5 pints per acre (0.0156 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 0.737 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) to 3 pints per acre (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) as an early postemergence application to susceptible weeds during the winter dormant period. For the best control of emerged grass and broadleaf weeds, apply a tank mix of Pindar GT with a postemergence herbicide registered for use on the specific crop.
- Where rate ranges are given, use a lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils low in organic matter, lighter weed infestations and for reduced lengths of residual weed control. Use a higher rate in the rate range on medium to fine textured soils, soils containing higher organic matter, heavy weed infestations, or for extended residual preemergence weed control.
- Preemergence weed control is most effective when Pindar GT is applied to soil surfaces that are clean (free of crop or weed residues or clippings) and weed free. Prior to application, remove weed or crop residues by thorough incorporation into the soil using tillage equipment or by blowing or raking the area to be treated.
- Any cultural practices, cultivation, or disturbance of the soil surface after application will decrease the weed control provided by Pindar GT.

Use Restrictions

- Use Pindar GT for the listed purposes only and only at the specified rates.
- Do not apply more than 3 pints per acre (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) in a single application or more than a total of 4.5 pints of Pindar GT per acre (0.0467 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 2.211 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) per year. There must be a minimum of 30 days between sequential applications.
- For postemergence applications, Pindar GT must be applied with an approved adjuvant.
- Do not apply Pindar GT to almond trees established less than 15 months. Do not apply Pindar GT to hazelnut (filbert) trees established less than 48 months. Do not apply Pindar GT to other tree nut crops established less than 9 months. Apply only to tree nut crops in good health and vigor. Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate bark has developed.
- Do not apply Pindar GT to pome and stone trees established less than 4 years, and to olive and pomegranate trees established less than 2 years. Apply only to tree crops in good health and vigor. Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate bark has developed.
- Do not apply Pindar GT to pome, stone, olive and pomegranate trees grown in soil that contains less than 20% clay and/or greater than 70% sand.
- Direct spray Pindar GT toward the base of tree crops. Pindar GT is phytotoxic to plant foliage. Do not allow direct or indirect applications of Pindar GT to contact any green foliage or green bark or injury will occur. Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate bark has developed.
- Within approved application timings, do not apply Pindar GT within 60 days before harvest.
- Do not apply Pindar GT to established crops until soil has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall and no cracked soil is present.
- Use untreated soil as fill when transplanting new tree crops into an area previously treated with Pindar GT.
- Do not make over-the-top applications to any crop unless specifically allowed in crop specific use directions.
- Apply Pindar GT by ground application equipment only unless specified in crop specific use directions.
- Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift. Avoid drift to all non-target crops and areas.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply Pindar GT through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not treat ditch banks or waterways with Pindar GT or contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- Do not graze or harvest plants from areas treated with Pindar GT for feed or forage.
- Do not apply to frozen soil or snow covered soil.
- Do not apply Pindar GT in enclosed greenhouses as foliage injury may result.

Spray Drift Buffer Restrictions

- A 25 foot vegetative buffer strip must be maintained between all areas treated with this product and lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds, estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds.
- Do not allow spray to drift from the application site and contact people, structures people occupy at any time or the associated property, parks, and recreation areas, non-target crops, aquatic and wetland areas, woodlands, pastures, rangelands, or animals.
- For ground applications, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy and when wind speed is 10 mph or less at the application site as measured by an anemometer.
- Use coarse spray according to ASABE S-572 definition for standard nozzles.
- The applicator also must use all other measures necessary to control drift.

Rotational Crop Restrictions

- Do not rotate to small grain crops (includes barley, buckwheat, corn, pearl millet, proso millet, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, sorghum, triticale, wheat, wild rice) or broadleaf crops (soybeans, cotton, any vegetable crop) within 10 months following an application of Pindar GT.
- Do not direct seed or transplant any crop not listed above, other than a crop labeled for use with Pindar GT, within 90 days following application.
- Tree crops can be transplanted into a previously treated area following application as long as untreated, clean soil is used as fill.
- **Note:** Unless otherwise specified elsewhere in this label or Dow AgroSciences supplemental label or product bulletin, treated soil must be thoroughly mixed to a depth of six inches after harvest (or abandoning) of the treated crop, but prior to planting of the rotational crop. Failure to achieve thorough and complete mixing or to follow the required minimum plant-back interval may result in crop injury, stand reduction and/or vigor reduction of the plant-back crop.

Preemergence Weed Control

Apply the specified rate of Pindar GT in a broadcast spray volume of water per acre using calibrated spray equipment capable of uniform application to the soil surface. Seeding weeds are controlled as they come into contact with the soil applied herbicide during emergence. Preemergence weed control is most effective when Pindar GT is applied to soil surfaces that are clean (free of crop or weed residues or clippings) and weed free. Prior to application, remove weed or crop residues by thorough incorporation into the soil using tillage equipment or by blowing or raking them from the area to be treated. At least 0.5 inch of irrigation or rainfall is required to activate Pindar GT and should occur within 21 days after application. For optimum results, apply Pindar GT to prepared beds or soil surfaces that will be left undisturbed during the time period for which weed control is desired. Cultural practices that disturb or redistribute surface soil following treatment with Pindar GT, including cutting water furrows, cultivation, disking treated soil areas, etc., will reduce weed control effectiveness.

Preemergence Application Rates and Rate Ranges: Where a rate range is given, use a lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils with light weed infestations and for reduced lengths of residual weed control. Use a higher rate in the rate range on medium to fine textured soils, heavy weed infestations, or for extended residual preemergence weed control.

Postemergence Weed Control

Apply Pindar GT in sufficient spray volume to ensure adequate weed coverage. Apply the specified rate in a broadcast spray volume of at least 10 gallons of water per acre; for best results, apply in 20 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Because Pindar GT is a contact plus translocated herbicide, complete and uniform coverage of weed foliage is essential for optimum postemergence control. Increase the spray volume to ensure complete and uniform coverage as weed height and density increases or in the presence of heavy weed or crop residue. Postemergence applications of Pindar GT are most effective when made to weeds at the seedling stage. Applications made later than the 4-inch or 4 leaf stage of susceptible weeds may result in partial control or suppression. Make postemergence applications to seedling grasses not exceeding the 2-leaf stage.

The addition of 1 quart per acre of crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil, or 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray) of an 80% active nonionic surfactant labeled for application to growing food crops, is required for effective postemergence control of susceptible emerged weeds.

For complete control of emerged weeds, mix postemergence applications of Pindar GT with an approved broad spectrum, postemergence foliar herbicide. When tank mixing, read and carefully follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.

Postemergence Application Rates: Where a rate range is given, use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy weed infestations, weeds in

advanced stages of growth, or for extended residual preemergence weed control following control of existing emerged weeds.

Ground Application

Broadcast Application

Apply Pindar GT using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment with flat fan spray nozzles. Follow manufacturer's directions for spraying pressure and boom height. An off-center (OC) nozzle positioned at the end of the boom may be desired. Check calibration of spray equipment before each use.

Directed Spray Application

Apply Pindar GT as a medium to coarse low pressure spray in a spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons of spray per acre (broadcast basis). Follow manufacturer's directions for nozzle spacing and operating pressure. Direct spray toward the soil at the base of the crop. Use a minimum of four flat fan nozzles per tree row (two on each side), and for optimum spray coverage, use eight flat fan nozzles per row (four on each side). Point forward nozzles forward and downward and point rear nozzles to the rear and downward. With either sprayer system, adjust nozzles to cover the weed foliage but minimize contact with the crop. Do not apply Pindar GT with hollow cone nozzles.

Note: Pindar GT is a contact herbicide. Contact of sprays or drift with foliage or green stems can cause severe crop injury. Use directed sprays and spray shields and/or leaf lifters as necessary to minimize contact of spray or drift with crop foliage or stems. Young green stems of woody plants are also susceptible to injury from spray contact. Potential for injury to woody stems diminishes with loss of green color and the development of relatively impervious non-living corky tissue (bark) on the surface of the stem.

Band Application

Application rates listed in this label are for broadcast application. For band application, reduce the rate per broadcast acre according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width (in inches)}}{\text{Row Width (in inches)}} \times \text{Rate per Broadcast Acre} = \text{Amount Needed per Acre for Banded Application}$$

Aerial Application

Do not aerially apply Pindar GT unless crop specific use directions specifically allow aerial application.

Avoid drift. Exercise extreme care to avoid herbicide contact with any desirable dormant or non-dormant crop, plant, tree or vegetation as severe injury may result. Extreme care must be exercised to prevent spray drift that could result in damage to other crops or desirable vegetation. Adhere to the following guidelines when aerial applications are to be made.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The potential for spray drift is controlled by the interaction of many equipment and weather related factors. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

- The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 of the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator must adhere to the following requirements when Pindar GT is aerially applied:

- Do not apply when the wind direction is not stable, when inversion conditions exist, or when wind velocity exceeds 10 mph.
- When wind speeds are 5 mph or less, maintain a minimum downwind buffer zone of at least 1/2 mile from all crops and desirable vegetation, except the following: maintain a minimum downwind buffer zone of 150 feet from dormant tree nut crops.
- When wind speeds are between 5 and 10 mph, downwind buffer zones in excess of those listed above are suggested.
- For upwind and side borders, maintain a minimum buffer zone of 150 feet from any non-targeted vegetable fallow bed, crop, or desirable vegetation.

Note: Aerial applicators must be familiar with the label for Pindar GT and follow all applicable use precautions. Applying Pindar GT in a manner other than specified in this label is done at the user's risk. Users are responsible for all loss or damage resulting from aerial spraying. In addition, aerial applicators must follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances. In interpreting the label and local regulations, the most restrictive limitations apply.

Mixing Directions

Pindar GT - Alone

Shake well before use. Fill the spray tank at least one-third full of clean water. With the pump and agitator running, add the specified amount of herbicide to the spray tank. The order of addition to the spray tank is wettable powders first, flowables second and soluble liquids last. Complete filling of the spray tank with water. Maintain agitation until spraying is completed.

Pindar GT – Tank Mix

Preemergence Herbicides: For preemergence residual control of grass weeds not listed on the label for Pindar GT, apply Pindar GT in a tank mix with approved label rates of a broad spectrum preemergence herbicide. Follow all label use instructions and restrictions.

Surfactants: Adjuvants are required for all applications of Pindar GT where postemergence broadleaf and grass weed control is desired. For best results, add a minimum of 1 quart per acre of crop oil concentrate (COC) or methylated seed oil (MSO), or 0.25% v/v of 80% active nonionic surfactant, (0.5% v/v of 80% active nonionic surfactant is required to enhance postemergence activity when hard water (greater than 600 ppm) is used). Adjuvants containing organosilicone are not advised.

Postemergence Herbicides: For complete control of existing broadleaf and grass weeds not listed on the label for Pindar GT, apply Pindar GT in a tank mix with approved label rates of a broad spectrum postemergence herbicide according to label requirements. Follow all label use instructions and restrictions.

Tank Mix Precautions:

- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.
- Read and carefully follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. In interpreting the labels of tank mixed products, the most restrictive label limitations must apply.
- Do not exceed specified application rates. Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is advised prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of this product and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Sprayer Clean-Up

Thoroughly flush spray equipment (tank, pump, hoses and boom) with clean water before and after each use. Residues of Pindar GT remaining in the spray equipment may cause injury to subsequently treated crops. Thoroughly clean spray equipment, including all tanks, hoses, booms, screens and nozzles, before using to apply other pesticide products.

Clean-Out Procedures for Spray Equipment:

1. Drain any remaining spray mixture from the application equipment.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank while filling the tank 1/2 full with water.
3. Add household ammonia at the rate of 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water. Recirculate for 5 minutes and spray out part of this mixture for 5 minutes through the boom. Drain tank.
4. Remove all spray nozzles and screens and clean separately.
5. If spray equipment will be used for pesticide application to crops sensitive to Pindar GT, repeat steps 1 through 3. Thoroughly clean exterior surfaces of spray equipment.

Note: Rinsate may be disposed of on site according to label use directions or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Weed Resistance and Integrated Pest Management

Pindar GT, which contains the active ingredients Penoxsulam (Group 2) and Oxyfluorfen (Group 14) herbicides, based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program. To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- If using post-emergence herbicides or tank mixes, control weeds early when they are relatively small.
- Apply full rates of Pindar GT for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your local company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your local company representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mode of action. Products with multiple active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredient in this product.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a mode of action other than Group 2 or Group 14 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum herbicide with other mode of action as a foundation in a weed control program, if appropriate.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative modes of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 2 and 14 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two sequential applications of Pindar GT and any other Group 2 or 14 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different mode of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields to reduce weed seed production.

Uses

Bearing and Non-Bearing Tree Nuts (almond; hazelnut (filbert); pecan; pistachio; walnut, black; walnut, English) – Dormant Application

Non-bearing tree nuts are those which will not bear a crop within one year after treatment with Pindar GT.

Application Timing (Broadcast Application)	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
preemergence	1.5 - 3	<p>Applications can be made beginning after harvest up to initiation of pink bud stage in almonds and beginning emergence of green leaf tissue in pistachios, walnuts, pecans and hazelnuts.</p> <p>For best results, apply Pindar GT prior to weed emergence.</p> <p>If susceptible weeds are emerged, apply Pindar GT with an approved adjuvant for burndown of existing weeds.</p> <p>For existing weeds not controlled by Pindar GT, tank mix Pindar GT with an approved postemergence herbicide for complete burndown.</p> <p>Apply as a directed spray in a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. Use higher spray volumes to ensure thorough coverage in high densities of emerged weeds.</p> <p>Direct sprays to the soil and base of dormant trees.</p> <p>Do not apply Pindar GT or tank mixes with Pindar GT over-the-top of dormant crop plantings.</p> <p>For up to 3 months residual weed control, use 1.5 pints per acre (0.0156 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 0.737 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) to 2 pints per acre (0.0208 lbs per acre Penoxsulam and 0.983 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) of Pindar GT.</p> <p>For up to 6 months residual weed control, use 2 pints per acre (0.0208 lbs per acre Penoxsulam and 0.983 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) to 3 pints per acre (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) of Pindar GT.</p> <p>Length of residual control is dependent upon many factors including rainfall, soil type, weed infestation and environmental conditions.</p> <p>Where rate ranges are given, use a lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils low in organic matter, lighter weed infestations and for reduced lengths of residual weed control. Use a higher rate in the rate range on medium to fine textured soils or soils containing high organic matter.</p> <p>For broad spectrum preemergence control of susceptible grass and broadleaf weeds in listed tree nut plantings, apply Pindar GT in tank mix with pronamide, oryzalin or pendimethalin.</p>
postemergence		<p>Apply Pindar GT in a spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre.</p> <p>If susceptible weeds are emerged, apply Pindar GT with an approved adjuvant for burndown of existing weeds.</p> <p>For optimum weed control, apply Pindar GT when weeds are less than 4 inch or 4 leaf growth stage.</p> <p>Use the lower rate of Pindar GT (1.5 pints per acre (0.0156 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 0.737 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen)) for susceptible seedling weeds in the early postemergence stage up to the 2 leaf stage.</p> <p>Use higher rates of Pindar GT (up to 3 pints per acre (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen)) to control weeds up to the 4 inch or 4 leaf stage. Applications to weeds after the 4-inch or 4-leaf stage may result in partial control.</p> <p>Pindar GT applied as a postemergence product will provide residual preemergence weed control depending upon the use rate and amount of Pindar GT reaching the soil.</p> <p>For existing weeds not controlled by Pindar GT, tank mix Pindar GT with an approved postemergence herbicide. See Mixing Directions.</p> <p>Where rate ranges are given, use a lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils low in organic matter, lighter weed infestations and for reduced lengths of residual weed control. Use a higher rate in the rate range on medium to fine textured soils or soils containing high organic matter.</p> <p>For broad spectrum postemergence control of existing grass and broadleaf weeds, apply Pindar GT in tank mix with glyphosate, glufosinate or paraquat or other approved postemergence herbicides. Follow all label instructions and requirements.</p>

Tank Mixing: Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mix Precautions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Specific Use Precautions:

- Apply Pindar GT or any of the combinations listed on this label to only healthy growing established tree nut crops.
- Avoid direct plant contact. Direct spray toward the base of trees unless specific use directions allow over-the-top application.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 3 pints-per acre (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) in a single application or more than a total of 4.5 pints of Pindar GT per acre (0.0467 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 2.211 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) per year.
- Do not apply Pindar GT more than twice per year.
- **Retreatment Interval (RTI):** 30 days between sequential applications.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply Pindar GT within 60 days before harvest
- In all states, unless otherwise specified, make applications beginning after harvest up to initiation of pink bud stage in almonds and beginning emergence of green leaf tissue in pistachios, walnuts, pecans, and hazelnuts.
- Use untreated soil as fill when transplanting new trees into a previously treated area.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai oxyfluorfen from any combination of applications of Pindar GT, GoalTender® herbicide, Goal® 2XL herbicide or any product containing oxyfluorfen during the dormant period.
- Do not apply Pindar GT to hazelnut (filbert) trees established less than 48 months.

- Do not apply Pindar GT to almond trees established less than 15 months.
- Do not apply Pindar GT to other tree nut crops established less than 9 months.
- Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate mature bark has developed.
- Apply only to crops in good health and vigor.
- Make sequential dormant applications of Goal 2XL or GoalTender SC or any product containing oxyfluorfen following an application of Pindar GT in the dormant period according to the following table:

Rate of Pindar GT (pt/acre)	Maximum Sequential Rate of GoalTender (pt/acre)		Maximum Sequential Rate of Goal 2XL (pt/acre)
1.5	1.5	or	3
2	1	or	2
2.5	0.5	or	1
3	0	or	0

- Do not apply more than 3 lb ai oxyfluorfen per acre per year from any combination of applications of Pindar GT, GoalTender, Goal 2XL or any product containing oxyfluorfen during the dormant (1.5 lb ai per acre) and non-dormant (1.5 lb ai per acre) seasons (harvest to harvest).
- If 4.5 pints of Pindar GT per acre (0.0467 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 2.211 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) is used in the dormant period, make no additional applications of Pindar GT in the non-dormant season of the same year.

Weeds Controlled (Arizona and California Only)

Preemergence		Postemergence	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
barnyardgrass ²	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>	bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
celery, wild	<i>Cyclospermum leptophyllum</i>	celery, wild	<i>Cyclospermum leptophyllum</i>
cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.
crabgrass, large ²	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.
dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
dock, curly ²	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	dock, curly ²	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>
filaree, broadleaf ¹	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	filaree, broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
filaree, redstem ¹	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
filaree, whitestem ¹	<i>Erodium moshatum</i>	filaree, whitestem	<i>Erodium moshatum</i>
fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
groundcherry ²	<i>Physalis</i> sp.	groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> sp.
groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
knotweed, prostrate ²	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	knotweed, prostrate ²	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
lambquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	lambquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
loosestrife, hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	loosestrife, hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>
maretail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	maretail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
miner's lettuce ²	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	miner's lettuce ²	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>
mustard, annual	<i>Brassica</i> sp.	mustard, annual	<i>Brassica</i> sp.
nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>	nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
oat, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>	oat, wild ²	<i>Avena fatua</i>
pepperweed, perennial ²	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	pepperweed, perennial ²	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
puncturevine ²	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine ²	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> sp.	ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> sp.
shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
sowthistle, perennial ²	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	sowthistle, perennial ²	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
spurge, prostrate ²	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>	spurge, prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>
spurge, spotted ²	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	spurge, spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>
storksbill, long	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	storksbill, long	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

¹Pindar GT at the 3 pint rate will provide control up to the 4-inch stage. Applications after the 4-inch stage may result in partial control.

²Suppression

Weeds Controlled (All Other States Except Arizona and California)

Preemergence		Postemergence	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
barnyardgrass ³	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	balsamapple	<i>Momordica charantia</i>
bindweed, field ³	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
camphorweed	<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>	bindweed, field ³	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
evening-primrose, cutleaf ¹	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	cudweed, narrowleaf ²	<i>Gnaphalium falcata</i>
fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	evening-primrose, cutleaf ³	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
groundcherry, cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	groundcherry, cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>
lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	groundcherry, wright	<i>Physalis acutifolia</i>
marestail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	marestail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	morningglory, annual	<i>Ipomoea</i> sp.
poinsettia, wild	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
ryegrass ³	<i>Lolium</i> sp.	pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
sida, prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	poinsettia, wild	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
sowthistle, perennial ²	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	ryegrass ³	<i>Lolium</i> sp.
spurge, prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>	sesbania, hemp	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>
spurge, spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	sida, prickly (teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
		smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
		sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
		velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>

¹Highest rate and/or multiple applications may be required for acceptable control.

²Maximum 0.5 inch diameter

³Suppression

Almond, Black Walnut, English Walnut, Pecan, Pistachio – Non-Dormant Application (For Use in Arizona and California Only)

Application Timing	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
preemergence	1.5 - 3	For residual weed control of listed weeds. Where rate ranges are given, use a lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils low in organic matter, lighter weed infestations and for reduced lengths of residual weed control. Use a higher rate in the rate range on medium to fine textured soils or soils containing high organic matter.
postemergence	0.5 – 1	Apply to seedling weeds at the 4 inch or 4 leaf growth stage. Repeat applications may be required.

Tank Mixing: For broader spectrum grass and broadleaf weed control, tank mix Pindar GT with an approved postemergence herbicide. Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mix Precautions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See labels of tank mix partners to determine suitability and use rates for various crops.

Specific Use Precautions:

- Direct spray toward the base of trees. Avoid direct contact with foliage or nuts.
- Apply Pindar GT to healthy growing trees only.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Do not apply Pindar GT more than twice per year.
- **Retreatment Interval (RTI):** 30 days between sequential applications.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply Pindar GT within 60 days before harvest
- Apply Pindar GT as a non-dormant application to tree nuts after nut set only.
- Do not apply more than 3 pints of Pindar GT per acre (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) during the non-dormant season.
- Make sequential applications of Goal 2XL or GoalTender or other product containing oxyfluorfen following an application of Pindar GT in the non-dormant period according to the following use rates:

- Do not apply Pindar GT to almond trees established less than 15 months, do not apply Pindar GT to other tree nut crops established less than 9 months. Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate mature bark has developed. Apply only to crops in good health and vigor.

Rate of Pindar GT (pt/acre)	Maximum Sequential Rate of GoalTender (pt/acre)		Maximum Sequential Rate of Goal 2XL (pt/acre)
1	2	or	4
1.5	1.5	or	3
2	1	or	2
3	0	or	0

- Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai oxyfluorfen from any combination of applications of Pindar GT, GoalTender, Goal 2XL or any product containing oxyfluorfen during the non-dormant period.
- Do not apply more than 3 lb ai oxyfluorfen per acre from any combination of applications of Pindar GT, GoalTender, Goal 2XL or any product containing oxyfluorfen during the dormant (up to 1.5 lb ai per acre) and non-dormant (up to 1.5 lb ai per acre) seasons (harvest to harvest).
- Do not apply more than a maximum of 4.5 pints of Pindar GT per acre per year (0.0467 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 2.211 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) on a broadcast basis. If 4.5 pints of Pindar GT per acre (0.0467 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 2.211 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) is used in the dormant period, make no additional applications of Pindar GT in the non-dormant season of the same year.

Weeds Controlled

Preemergence		Postemergence	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
bluegrass, annual ²	<i>Poa annua</i>	bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
celery, wild	<i>Cyclospermum leptophyllum</i>	celery, wild	<i>Cyclospermum leptophyllum</i>
cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.
crabgrass, large ²	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.
dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
dock, curly ²	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	dock, curly ²	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>
filaree, broadleaf ¹	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	filaree, broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
filaree, redstem ¹	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
filaree, whitestem ¹	<i>Erodium moshatum</i>	filaree, whitestem	<i>Erodium moshatum</i>
fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> sp.	groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> sp.
groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
knotweed, prostrate ²	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	knotweed, prostrate ²	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
lambquarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	lambquarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
loosestrife, hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	loosestrife, hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>
maretail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	maretail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
miner's lettuce ²	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>	miner's lettuce ²	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>
mustard, annual	<i>Brassica</i> sp.	mustard, annual	<i>Brassica</i> sp.
nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>	nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
oat, wild ²	<i>Avena fatua</i>	oat, wild ²	<i>Avena fatua</i>
pepperweed, perennial ²	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	pepperweed, perennial ²	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
puncturevine ²	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine ²	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> sp.	ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> sp.
shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
sowthistle, perennial ²	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	sowthistle, perennial ²	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
spurge, prostrate ²	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>	spurge, prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>
spurge, spotted ²	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	spurge, spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>
storksbill, long	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	storksbill, long	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

¹Pindar GT at the 3 pint rate will provide control up to the 4-inch stage. Applications after the 4-inch stage may result in partial control.

²Suppression

Non-Cropland¹

¹Including non-food producing, non-cultivated agricultural or non-agricultural areas including highway and utility rights-of-way, industrial sites, tank farms, storage areas, airports, fencerows not adjacent to food/feed crop fields and farmsteads

Weed Control	Rate (pints/acre)	Specific Use Directions
preemergence	3 – 4.5	Use a higher rate in the rate range for longer residual control. Where rate ranges are given, use a lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils low in organic matter, lighter weed infestations and for reduced lengths of residual weed control. Use a higher rate in the rate range on medium to fine textured soils or soils containing high organic matter.
postemergence		Use a lower rate in the rate range plus an approved adjuvant for control of susceptible broadleaf weeds in the early postemergence stage less than 4-leaf stage. Use a higher rate in the rate range plus an adjuvant for weeds up to 6-leaf stage. Application to weeds beyond the 6-leaf stage may result in partial control. Where rate ranges are given, use a lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils low in organic matter, lighter weed infestations and for reduced lengths of residual weed control. Use a higher rate in the rate range on medium to fine textured soils, soils containing high organic matter, heavy weed pressure or for extended lengths of weed control. For existing weeds not controlled by Pindar GT, a best practice is to tank mix Pindar GT with an approved postemergence herbicide for complete burndown.

Specific Use Precautions:

- Refer to Mixing Directions section for tank mixing precautions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.
- Preemergence:** For broader spectrum residual preemergence weed control, Pindar GT may be applied in tank mix combination with diuron, simazine or other products labeled for this use.
- Postemergence:** For additional postemergence control of non-susceptible grass and broadleaf weeds, Pindar GT may be applied in tank mix combination with glyphosate, glufosinate or paraquat.
- Pindar GT is stable on the soil surface for up to 21 days, but must be incorporated by moisture to provide effective preemergence control of susceptible weeds. A single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inches or more, or flood irrigation within 21 days after application, is necessary to activate Pindar GT.

Specific Use Restrictions

- Do not apply more than 3 pints-per acre (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) in a single application or more than a total of 4.5 pints of Pindar GT per acre (0.0467 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 2.211 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) per year.
- Do not feed or allow animals to graze on any areas treated with Pindar GT.
- Do not apply more than a total of 4.5 pints of Pindar GT per acre (0.0467 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 2.211 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) in a single application.
- Do not apply Pindar GT more than twice per year.
- Retreatment Interval (RTI):** 30 days between sequential applications.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply Pindar GT within 60 days before harvest

Bearing and Non-Bearing Pome Fruits (Apple; pear; pear, Asian) – Dormant Application

(For Sale and Use Only in the states of California, Idaho, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington)

Non-bearing trees are those which will not bear a crop within one year after treatment with Pindar GT.

Weed Control	Rate (pints/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	1.5-3	Applications can be made beginning after harvest up to bud swell. For best results, apply Pindar GT prior to weed emergence. If susceptible weeds are emerged, apply Pindar GT with an approved adjuvant for burndown of existing weeds. Where rate ranges are given, use a lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils low in organic matter, lighter weed infestations and for reduced lengths of residual weed control. Use a higher rate in the rate range on medium to fine textured soils or soils containing high organic matter. For existing weeds not controlled by Pindar GT, tank mix Pindar GT with an approved postemergence herbicide for complete burndown. Use a higher rate in the rate range for longer residual control.
Postemergence		Use a lower rate in the rate range for control of small susceptible broadleaf weeds less than 4-leaf stage and for shorter residual control of susceptible weeds. Use a higher rate in the rate range for control of large susceptible weeds up to the 6-leaf stage and for longer residual control of susceptible weeds. Application to weeds beyond the 6-leaf stage may result in partial control. For existing weeds not controlled by Pindar GT, always tank mix Pindar GT with an approved postemergence herbicide for complete burndown. Always mix an approved adjuvant with Pindar GT for all postemergence applications.

Tank Mixing: Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mix Precautions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See labels of tank mix partners to determine suitability and use rates for various crops.

Specific Use Precautions:

- Apply Pindar GT or any of the combinations listed on this label to only healthy growing established pome fruit crops.
- Avoid direct plant contact. Direct spray toward the base of trees unless specific use directions allow over-the-top application.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 3 pints-per acre (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) in a single application or more than a total of 4.5 pints of Pindar GT per acre (0.0467 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 2.211 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) per year.
- In all states, unless otherwise specified, make applications beginning after harvest up to initiation of bud swell.

- Use untreated soil as fill when transplanting new trees into a previously treated area.
- Do not apply Pindar GT to pome trees established less than 4 years. Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate mature bark has developed. Apply only to crops in good health and vigor.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai oxyfluorfen from any combination of applications of Pindar GT, GoalTender® herbicide, Goal® 2XL herbicide or any product containing oxyfluorfen during the dormant period.
- Do not apply more than 3 lb ai oxyfluorfen per acre from any combination of applications of Pindar GT, GoalTender, Goal 2XL or any product containing oxyfluorfen during the dormant (1.5 lb ai per acre) and non-dormant (1.5 lb ai per acre) seasons (harvest to harvest).
- Do not apply Pindar GT more than twice per year.
- Retreatment Interval (RTI):** 30 days between sequential applications.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply Pindar GT within 60 days before harvest

Soil Type Restrictions:

- Do not apply Pindar GT to Pome fruit trees grown in soil that contains less than 20% clay and/or greater than 70% sand.

Weeds Controlled

Preemergence		Postemergence	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
barley, wild ²	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	barley, wild	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
bindweed, field ²	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	bindweed, field ²	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
bluegrass, annual ²	<i>Poa annua</i>	bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
bromegrass ²	<i>Bromus</i> sp.	bromegrass ²	<i>Bromus</i> sp.
burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
celery, wild	<i>Cyclosporum leptophyllum</i>	celery, wild	<i>Cyclosporum leptophyllum</i>
cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.
crabgrass, large ²	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.
dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
dock, curly ²	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	dock, curly ²	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>
filaree, broadleaf ¹	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	filaree, broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
filaree, redstem ¹	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
filaree, whitestem ¹	<i>Erodium moshatum</i>	filaree, whitestem	<i>Erodium moshatum</i>
fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> sp.	groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> sp.
groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
knotweed, prostrate ²	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	knotweed, prostrate ²	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
lambquarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	lambquarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
loosestrife, hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	loosestrife, hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>
maretail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	maretail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
miner's lettuce ²	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>	miner's lettuce ²	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>
mustard, annual	<i>Brassica</i> sp.	mustard, annual	<i>Brassica</i> sp.
nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>	nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
oat, wild ²	<i>Avena fatua</i>	oat, wild ²	<i>Avena fatua</i>
pepperweed, perennial ²	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	pepperweed, perennial ²	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
puncturevine ²	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine ²	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
rosemallow ²	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.	rosemallow ²	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.
ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> sp.	ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> sp.
shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
sowthistle, perennial ²	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	sowthistle, perennial ²	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
sprangletop ²	<i>Leptochloa</i> sp.	sprangletop ²	<i>Leptochloa</i> sp.
spurge, prostrate ²	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>	spurge, prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>
spurge, spotted ²	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	spurge, spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>
storksbill, long	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	storksbill, long	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
swinecress	<i>Coronopus</i> sp.	swinecress	<i>Coronopus</i> sp.
thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
vetch	<i>Vicia</i> sp.	vetch	<i>Vicia</i> sp.
willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

¹Pindar GT at the 3 pint rate will provide control up to the 4-inch stage. Applications after the 4-inch stage may result in partial control.

²Suppression

Bearing and Non-Bearing Stone Fruits (black; cherry, Nanking; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, prune) – Dormant Application

(For Sale and Use Only in the states of California, Georgia, Idaho, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington)

Non-bearing trees are those which will not bear a crop within one year after treatment with Pindar GT.

Weed Control	Rate (pints/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	1.5-3	Applications can be made beginning after harvest up to bud swell. Where rate ranges are given, use a lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils low in organic matter, lighter weed infestations and for reduced lengths of residual weed control. Use a higher rate in the rate range on medium to fine textured soils or soils containing high organic matter. For best results, apply Pindar GT prior to weed emergence. Use a higher rate in the rate range for longer residual control.
Postemergence		Use a lower rate in the rate range for control of small susceptible broadleaf weeds less than 4-leaf stage and for shorter residual control of susceptible weeds. Use a higher rate in the rate range for control of large susceptible weeds up to the 6-leaf stage and for longer residual control of susceptible weeds. Application to weeds beyond the 6-leaf stage may result in partial control. For existing weeds not controlled by Pindar GT, always tank mix Pindar GT with an approved postemergence herbicide for complete burndown. Always mix an approved adjuvant with Pindar GT for all postemergence applications.

Tank Mixing: Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mix Precautions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See labels of tank mix partners to determine suitability and use rates for various crops.

Specific Use Precautions:

- Apply Pindar GT or any of the combinations listed on this label to only healthy growing established pome fruit crops.
- Avoid direct plant contact. Direct spray toward the base of trees unless specific use directions allow over-the-top application.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 3 pints-per acre (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) in a single application or more than a total of 4.5 pints of Pindar GT per acre (0.0467 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 2.211 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) per year.
- In all states, unless otherwise specified, make applications beginning after harvest up to initiation of bud swell.
- Use untreated soil as fill when transplanting new trees into a previously treated area.
- Do not apply Pindar GT to pome trees established less than 4 years. Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate mature bark has developed. Apply only to crops in good health and vigor.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai oxyfluorfen from any combination of applications of Pindar GT, GoalTender® herbicide, Goal® 2XL herbicide or any product containing oxyfluorfen during the dormant period.
- Do not apply more than 3 lb ai oxyfluorfen per acre from any combination of applications of Pindar GT, GoalTender, Goal 2XL or any product containing oxyfluorfen during the dormant (1.5 lb ai per acre) and non-dormant (1.5 lb ai per acre) seasons (harvest to harvest).
- Do not apply Pindar GT more than twice per year.
- **Retreatment Interval (RTI):** 30 days between sequential applications.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply Pindar GT within 60 days before harvest
- **Soil Type Restrictions:**
 - Do not apply Pindar GT to Pome fruit trees grown in soil that contains less than 20% clay and/or greater than 70% sand.

Weeds Controlled

Preemergence		Postemergence	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
barley, wild ²	<i>Hordeum murinam</i>	barley, wild	<i>Hordeum murinam</i>
barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
bindweed, field ²	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	bindweed, field ²	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
bluegrass, annual ²	<i>Poa annua</i>	bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
bromegrass ²	<i>Bromus</i> sp.	bromegrass ²	<i>Bromus</i> sp.
burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
celery, wild	<i>Cyclosporum leptophyllum</i>	celery, wild	<i>Cyclosporum leptophyllum</i>
cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.
crabgrass, large ²	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.
dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
dock, curly ²	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	dock, curly ²	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>
filaree, broadleaf ¹	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	filaree, broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
filaree, redstem ¹	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
filaree, whitestem ¹	<i>Erodium moshatum</i>	filaree, whitestem	<i>Erodium moshatum</i>
fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> sp.	groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> sp.
groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>

Weeds Controlled (Cont.)

Preemergence		Postemergence	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
knotweed, prostrate ²	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	knotweed, prostrate ²	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
lamb'squarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	lamb'squarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
loosestrife, hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	loosestrife, hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>
mare'stail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	mare'stail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
miner's lettuce ²	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>	miner's lettuce ²	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>
mustard, annual	<i>Brassica</i> sp.	mustard, annual	<i>Brassica</i> sp.
nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>	nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
oat, wild ²	<i>Avena fatua</i>	oat, wild ²	<i>Avena fatua</i>
pepperweed, perennial ²	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	pepperweed, perennial ²	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
puncturevine ²	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine ²	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
rosemallow ²	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.	rosemallow ²	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.
ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> sp.	ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> sp.
shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
sowthistle, perennial ²	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	sowthistle, perennial ²	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
sprangletop ²	<i>Leptochloa</i> sp.	sprangletop ²	<i>Leptochloa</i> sp.
spurge, prostrate ²	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>	spurge, prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>
spurge, spotted ²	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	spurge, spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>
storksbill, long	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	storksbill, long	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
swinecress	<i>Coronopus</i> sp.	swinecress	<i>Coronopus</i> sp.
thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
vetch	<i>Vicia</i> sp.	vetch	<i>Vicia</i> sp.
willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

¹Pindar GT at the 3 pint rate will provide control up to the 4-inch stage. Applications after the 4-inch stage may result in partial control.

²Suppression

Bearing and Non-Bearing Olive and Pomegranate – Dormant Application
(For Sale and Use Only in the states of California)

Non-bearing trees are those which will not bear a crop within one year after treatment with Pindar GT.

Weed Control	Rate (pints/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	1.5-3	Applications can be made beginning after harvest up to bud swell. Where rate ranges are given, use a lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils low in organic matter, lighter weed infestations and for reduced lengths of residual weed control. Use a higher rate in the rate range on medium to fine textured soils or soils containing high organic matter. For best results, apply Pindar GT prior to weed emergence. Use a higher rate in the rate range for longer residual control.
Postemergence		Use a lower rate in the rate range for control of small susceptible broadleaf weeds less than 4-leaf stage and for shorter residual control of susceptible weeds. Use a higher rate in the rate range for control of large susceptible weeds up to the 6-leaf stage and for longer residual control of susceptible weeds. Application to weeds beyond the 6-leaf stage may result in partial control. For existing weeds not controlled by Pindar GT, always tank mix Pindar GT with an approved postemergence herbicide for complete burn-down. Always mix an approved adjuvant with Pindar GT for all postemergence applications.

Tank Mixing: Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mix Precautions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See labels of tank mix partners to determine suitability and use rates for various crops.

Specific Use Precautions:

- Apply Pindar GT or any of the combinations listed on this label to only healthy growing established olive and pomegranate crops.
- Avoid direct plant contact. Direct spray toward the base of trees unless specific use directions allow over-the-top application.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 3 pints-per acre (0.0311 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 1.474 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) in a single application or more than a total of 4.5 pints of Pindar GT per acre (0.0467 lbs per acre of Penoxsulam and 2.211 lbs per acre Oxyfluorfen) per year.
- In all states, unless otherwise specified, make applications beginning after harvest up to initiation of bud swell.
- Use untreated soil as fill when transplanting new trees into a previously treated area.
- Do not apply Pindar GT to olive and pomegranate trees established less than 2 years. Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate mature bark has developed. Apply only to crops in good health and vigor.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai oxyfluorfen from any combination of applications of Pindar GT, GoalTender® herbicide, Goal® 2XL herbicide or any product containing oxyfluorfen during the dormant period.
- Do not apply more than 3 lb ai oxyfluorfen per acre from any combination of applications of Pindar GT, GoalTender, Goal 2XL or any product containing oxyfluorfen during the dormant (1.5 lb ai per acre) and non-dormant (1.5 lb ai per acre) seasons (harvest to harvest).
- Do not apply Pindar GT more than twice per year.
- **Retreatment Interval (RTI):** 30 days between sequential applications.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply Pindar GT within 60 days before harvest
- **Soil Type Restrictions:**
 - Do not apply Pindar GT to Pome fruit trees grown in soil that contains less than 20% clay and/or greater than 70% sand.

Weeds Controlled:

Preemergence		Postemergence	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
barley, wild ²	<i>Hordeum murinam</i>	barley, wild	<i>Hordeum murinam</i>
barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
bindweed, field ²	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	bindweed, field ²	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
bluegrass, annual ²	<i>Poa annua</i>	bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
bromegrass ²	<i>Bromus</i> sp.	bromegrass ²	<i>Bromus</i> sp.
burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
celery, wild	<i>Cyclosporum leptophyllum</i>	celery, wild	<i>Cyclosporum leptophyllum</i>
cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed (mallow)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.
crabgrass, large ²	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.
dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
dock, curly ²	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	dock, curly ²	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>
filaree, broadleaf ¹	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	filaree, broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
filaree, redstem ¹	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
filaree, whitestem ¹	<i>Erodium moshatum</i>	filaree, whitestem	<i>Erodium moshatum</i>
fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> sp.	groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> sp.
groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
knotweed, prostrate ²	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	knotweed, prostrate ²	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
lambquarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	lambquarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
loosestrife, hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	loosestrife, hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>
marestail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	marestail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
miner's lettuce ²	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>	miner's lettuce ²	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>
mustard, annual	<i>Brassica</i> sp.	mustard, annual	<i>Brassica</i> sp.
nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>	nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
oat, wild ²	<i>Avena fatua</i>	oat, wild ²	<i>Avena fatua</i>
pepperweed, perennial ²	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	pepperweed, perennial ²	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
puncturevine ²	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine ²	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>

Weeds Controlled (Cont.)

Preemergence		Postemergence	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
rosemallow ²	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.	rosemallow ²	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.
ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> sp.	ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> sp.
shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
sowthistle, perennial ²	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	sowthistle, perennial ²	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
sprangletop ²	<i>Leptochloa</i> sp.	sprangletop ²	<i>Leptochloa</i> sp.
spurge, prostrate ²	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>	spurge, prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>
spurge, spotted ²	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	spurge, spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>
storksbill, long	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	storksbill, long	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
swinecress	<i>Coronopus</i> sp.	swinecress	<i>Coronopus</i> sp.
thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
vetch	<i>Vicia</i> sp.	vetch	<i>Vicia</i> sp.
willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

¹Pindar GT at the 3 pint rate will provide control up to the 4-inch stage. Applications after the 4-inch stage may result in partial control.

²Suppression

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Revisions:

1. Turn NC, SC, and VA black under Bearing and Non-Bearing Pome Fruits
2. Turn GA, NC and SC under Bearing and Non-Bearing Stone Fruits, removed the extra entry for apricot.