



STATE OF HAWAII
Department of Agriculture

ACCEPTED

LICENSE NO. **9433.85**

Casoron® CS

BROADLEAF AND GRASS HERBICIDE

net contents 2 x 2.5 gallons

EPA REG. NO. 400-541

011/101813

US-CCS-010-002 (0515)

SAP#521161 011 (0515)

SAP#521163-P

SAP#521164-A

EPA est 70815-GA-1

Manufactured for:
MacDermid Agricultural Solutions, Inc.
245 Freight Street
Waterbury, CT 06702-1818

COMPOSITION

Active Ingredient:(% by weight)

Dichlobenil (2,6-dichlorobenzonitrile) 15.3%*

Other Ingredients:84.7%

Total:..... 100.0%

*Contains 1.4 pounds active ingredient per gallon

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.
- IF INHALED**
- Move person to fresh air.
 - If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.
 - Call a poison control center for further treatment advice.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

MEDICAL EMERGENCY 800-292-5898

TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY (CHEMTREC) 800-424-9300

PRODUCT SAFETY DATA (MSDS) 800-423-8569

For PRODUCT USE INFORMATION: Call 800-423-8569

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category C on an EPA chemical-resistance selection chart.

Applicators and Other Handlers Must Wear: A long-sleeved shirt & long pants; chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), viton; shoes plus socks.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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.

When handlers use 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

For terrestrial uses: 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 has 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read entire label before using. Do not apply this product as a sewer treatment. 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 the 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 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 12 hours.

For horticultural and nursery applications, do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

Exception: if the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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 such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber
- shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Do not enter or allow persons or pets to enter treated areas until treated area has dried.

STORAGE AND CONTAINER DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE - Store in a dry location. Do not store with propagative structures such as seed, bulbs, tubers, nursery stock, etc., or with food or feed products.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL - Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING - Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

For containers greater than 5 gallons or 50 pounds: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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.

If pressure rinsing: 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 container for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, by incineration or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Recycling: Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer or contact the Ag Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at 1-877-952-2272 (toll free) or www.acrecycle.org.

RESTRICTIONS

Do not use in enclosed structures.

USE INFORMATION

Casoron CS is a broad spectrum pre-emergent and early post-emergent herbicide, effective in the control of most annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds. Casoron CS is a water based liquid product based on unique formulation technology where pure crystals of the active ingredient are microencapsulated in a polymer membrane. Upon application of Casoron CS, the microcapsules readily infiltrate the soil surface and carry the active ingredient into the upper soil layer, where it is quickly activated by the rapid breakdown of the capsule membrane. Upon activation, the active ingredient absorbs to the organic matter in the soil, providing a highly effective, long lasting herbicidal barrier.

The active ingredient in Casoron CS inhibits new cell growth at the growing points of roots and shoots. The growth of germinating or emerging weeds at or below the herbicidal barrier will be inhibited upon contact. Young, existing weeds with roots in the herbicidal barrier will also be affected and will gradually die. However, well established plants with roots below the herbicidal barrier will not be affected by Casoron CS.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill the spray tank with 3/4 of the desired amount of water. Then add the required amount of Casoron CS with agitation running to fully disperse the product in solution. Then fill the tank with the remaining amount of desired water.

Compatibility: To obtain optimum broad spectrum weed control, Casoron CS can be tank mixed with other herbicide products. However, due to variations in water quality, hardness and pH, it is recommended that users conduct small scale trials under local conditions to ensure compatibility prior to any large scale use.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

For optimum results, apply Casoron CS as soil surface treatment from late fall through early spring. Make application prior to weed emergence, or when emerged weeds are less than 2 inches tall.

For quicker or improved activity against emerged weeds, apply labeled rates of glyphosate or other post emergent active herbicides prior to or in a tank mix with Casoron CS.

Do not disturb treated areas after application to maintain the herbicidal barrier.

Ground Applications

Apply in a large enough volume of water to obtain thorough coverage of the area being treated, typically 7 to 100 gallons per acre for broadcast treatments.

Apply with standard commercial sprayers equipped with nozzles designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and volume. Applications can also be made with a handgun sprayer, using a spray volume of at least 40 gallons per acre to insure uniform coverage. For small areas, a backpack sprayer may be used.

Precautions

Because the active ingredient in Casoron sublimates, i.e., changes from solid to a gaseous state, under warm/dry conditions, optimal activity will be achieved when applications are made at temperatures below 70° F (21° C) to moist soil, and/or followed by rainfall or sprinkler irrigation to activate the active ingredient.

Restrictions

Do not use Casoron CS on light, sandy soils, such as St. Lucie fine sand or Arzell fine sand, as the herbicide may penetrate further into the soil and injure non-target plants.

Do not use in greenhouses or other enclosed structures.

Do not apply to any areas not intended to maintain long term total vegetation control of at least one year.

Do not allow the spray solution to come in contact with non-target plants, either through direct application or through drift. Do not apply around non-target plants that have been established in the ground for less than 6 months. See exceptions below for specific sensitive plants.

Do not graze livestock in treated areas.

Do not plant rotational crops, on which Casoron is not registered, in treated soil within one year of application.

The addition of a suspension agent may be needed to maintain product in solution or if agitation stops.

Spray Drift: Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Spray drift from applying this product may result in damage to sensitive plants adjacent to the treatment area. 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 nontarget crops) is minimal.

DO NOT apply when the following conditions exist that increase the likelihood of spray drift from intended targets: high or gusty winds, high temperatures, low humidity, temperature inversions.

To minimize spray drift, the applicator should 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.

The best drift management strategy and most effective way to reduce drift potential are to apply large droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind, Temperature and Humidity** and **Temperature Inversions**).

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - **DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift. **DO NOT** use nozzles producing a mist droplet spray.

Application Height

Making applications at the lowest possible height (aircraft, ground-driven spray boom) that is safe and practical reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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 the 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, smaller drops, etc.)

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speed of 3 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud, which can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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.

Weeds Controlled

Most germinating seeds and seedlings of annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weed species are controlled by Casoron CS. The following is a list of weed species and their susceptibility to Casoron CS:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Susceptibility
Artichoke, wild	Helianthus spp.	H
Aster, blue	Aster spp.	H
Barley, wild	Hordeum spp.	H
Barnyardgrass	Echinochloa crus-galli	M-H
Bedstraw	Galium aparine	H
Bentgrass	Agrostis spp.	H
Beggartick	Bidens spp.	H
Bermudagrass	Cynodon dactylon	M
Bindweed	Convolvulus spp.	H
Bishops goutweed	Aegopodium podagraria	M
Bittercress	Cardamine spp.	H
Bluegrass	Poa spp.	H
Bluejoint grass	Calamagrostis canadensis	H
Brome	Bromus spp.	H
Buckbean	Menyanthes spp.	H
Buckwheat, wild	Polygonum convolvulus	M
Buttercup	Ranunculus spp.	M
Camphorweed	Heterotheca subaxillaris	H
Carpetweed	Mollugo verticillata	H
Carrot, wild	Daucus spp.	H
Catsear	Hypochoeris spp.	H

Common Name	Scientific Name	Susceptibility
Chickweed	Stellaria media	H
Chickweed, mouse-eared	Cerastium vulgatum	H
Citron melon	Citrullus lanatus	H
Clover, crimson	Trifolium incarnatum	M
Coffeeweed	Sesbania herbacea	H
Coltsfoot	Tussilago farfara	H
Cottongrass	Eriophorum spp.	H
Couchgrass, quackgrass	Elytrigia repens	M
Crabgrass	Digitaria spp.	H
Cudweed	Gnaphalium spp.	H
Cutgrass, rice	Leersia oryzoides	H
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale	H
Deadnettle	Lamium spp.	H
Dock	Rumex spp.	H
Dodder	Cuscuta spp.	H
Dog fennel	Eupatorium capillifolium	H
Fescue	Festuca spp., Vulpia spp.	H
Fern, bracken	Pteridium aquilinum	H
Fern, royal	Osmunda regalis	H
Fern, sensitive	Onoclea sensibilis	H
Fiddleneck	Amsinckia spp.	H

Common Name	Scientific Name	Susceptibility
Filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	H
Fireweed	<i>Epilobium augustifolium</i>	H
Foxtail	<i>Setaria</i> spp., <i>Alopecurus</i> spp.	H
Falsedandelion, Carolina	<i>Pyrrhophappus carolinianus</i>	H
Geranium	<i>Geranium</i> spp.	H
Gisekia	<i>Gisekia</i> spp.	H
Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium</i> spp.	H
Grasswort	<i>Lilaeopsis</i> spp.	H
Groundsel	<i>Senecio</i> spp.	H
Hairgrass, crinkled	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	H
Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium</i> spp.	H
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	H
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	H
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum</i> spp.	H
Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	H
Jerusalem oak	<i>Chenopodium botrys</i>	H
Knapweed, Russian	<i>Acroptilon</i> spp.	H
Knotweed	<i>Polygonum</i> spp.	M-H
Kochia	<i>Kochia</i> spp.	H
Ladythumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	H
Lambsquarter	<i>Chenopodium</i> spp.	H
Latexplant; Strangler vine	<i>Morrenia odorata</i>	H
Lettuce, miners	<i>Lactuca</i> spp.	H
Lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca scariola</i>	M-H
Loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia</i> spp.	H
Mannagrass	<i>Glyceria</i> spp.	H
Mallow, little	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	H
Marsh pea	<i>Lathyrus palustris</i>	H
Maypop	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	H
Mayweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	H
Meadowgrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>	H
Morningglory, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	M
Moss, hair cap	<i>Polytrichum</i> spp.	H
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	M
Mustard, wild	<i>Brassica</i> spp.	M-H
Natalgrass	<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	H
Neddegrass	<i>Stipa</i> spp.	H
Nettle	<i>Urtica</i> spp.	H
Nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	M
Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.	L-M
Oxalis	<i>Oxalis</i> spp.	H

H = High
M = Moderate
L = Low

Common Name	Scientific Name	Susceptibility
Orchard grass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	H
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	H
Peppergrass	<i>Lepidium</i> spp.	H
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	H
Pineapple weed	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>	H
Plantain	<i>Plantago</i> spp.	H
Primrose, evening	<i>Oenothera</i> spp.	H
Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	H
Pusley, Florida	<i>Antennaria</i> spp.	H
Radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	H
Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia</i> spp.	H
Ragwort, tansy	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	H
Rattlesnake grass	<i>Brizia media</i>	H
Rocket, yellow	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	H
Rosarypea	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	H
Rush	<i>Juncus</i> spp.	H
Ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> spp.	H
Shepherd's purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	M-H
Sida, prickly; teaweed	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	H
Smartweed	<i>Polygonum</i> spp.	H
Sorrel	<i>Rumex</i> spp.	M
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	H
Spanish needles	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	H
Speedwell	<i>Veronica</i> spp.	M
Spurge	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	H
Spurry, corn	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	H
Spurry, petty	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	H
St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum</i> spp.	H
Stargrass	<i>Cynodon</i> spp.	H
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> spp.	M
Strawberry, wild	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	H
Thistle	<i>Cirsium</i> spp.	H
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola acanthium</i>	H
Timothy	<i>Phleum pretense</i>	H
Vetch	<i>Vicia</i> spp.	M
Velvetgrass	<i>Helcus</i> spp.	H
Wiregrass	<i>Aristida stricta</i>	H
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	H
Woodsorrel, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	H
Woolgrass	<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	H
Yarrow, common	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	H

USE RATES AND INFORMATION BY SITE

USE SITE	USE INFORMATION																											
<p>Fruits / Nuts In commercial production areas, around the following bearing and non-bearing plants:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Apple</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Filbert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blackberry</td> <td>Grape</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blueberry</td> <td>Pear</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cherry</td> <td>Raspberry</td> </tr> </table>	Apple	Filbert	Blackberry	Grape	Blueberry	Pear	Cherry	Raspberry	<p>Apply 1.4 to 2.8 gals. per acre.</p> <p>Tank mixing with other pre-and/or post-emergence herbicides registered for use on the specific crops listed may provide a broader spectrum of weed control.</p> <p>RESTRICTION: Use only around well established plants. In new production areas, do not apply until 1 year after transplanting. Do not use in nurseries.</p> <p>RESTRICTION: For blackberries and raspberries, do not apply during new shoot emergence.</p>																			
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Blueberry	Pear																											
Cherry	Raspberry																											
<p>Cottonwood / Poplar Trees In plantations and stoolbeds grown for wood and pulp production</p>	<p>Apply 1.4 to 2.8 gals. per acre.</p> <p>Use is limited to the desert areas in Oregon and Washington, defined as 15 miles from the Columbia river in the counties of Walla Walla, Franklin and Benton in Washington and Umatilla and Morrow counties in Oregon.</p>																											
<p>Woody Trees and Shrubs In –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conifer/Christmas tree plantations - Tree farms - On-farm shelterbelts 	<p>Apply 1.4 to 4.3 gals. per acre.</p> <p>RESTRICTION: Apply only around well established plants, and not within 6 months of transplanting. Avoid use around shallow rooted plants, particularly in areas where soil is sandy.</p> <p>RESTRICTION: Do not apply around the following sensitive species if established less than 2 years:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">-Elderberry (Sambucus spp.)</td> <td style="width: 50%;">-Rhododendron (Rhododendron spp.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Holly (Ilex spp.)</td> <td>-Serviceberry (Amelanchier spp.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Conifers - all types</td> <td>-Snowberry (Symphoricarpos spp.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Dogwood (Cornus spp.)</td> <td>-Willow (Salix spp.)</td> </tr> </table>	-Elderberry (Sambucus spp.)	-Rhododendron (Rhododendron spp.)	-Holly (Ilex spp.)	-Serviceberry (Amelanchier spp.)	-Conifers - all types	-Snowberry (Symphoricarpos spp.)	-Dogwood (Cornus spp.)	-Willow (Salix spp.)																			
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<p>Non-Crop Areas In and around areas such as, but not limited to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On-farm driveways, walkways, fencerows, building perimeters 	<p>Stand alone treatment – Apply 1.4 to 5.7 gals. per acre.</p> <p>Tank mixtures with other pre- and/or post-emergence herbicides registered for use in non-crop areas may provide a broader spectrum of weed control. Casoron CS can be tank mixed with products containing the following active ingredients, as well as other non-crop labeled herbicides:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">-Aminopyralid</td> <td style="width: 33%;">-Hexazinone</td> <td style="width: 33%;">-Prometon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Bromacil</td> <td>-Imazapic</td> <td>-Picloram</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Carfentrazone</td> <td>-Imazapyr</td> <td>-Prodiamine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Clorpyralid</td> <td>-Metsulfuron</td> <td>-Pyraflufen</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Chlorsulfuron</td> <td>-Norflurazon</td> <td>-Simazine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Dicamba</td> <td>-Phenoxy acids</td> <td>-Sulfentrazone</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Diuron</td> <td>(2,4-D and others)</td> <td>-Sulfometuron</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Flumioxazin</td> <td>-Oryzalin</td> <td>-Tebuthiuron</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Glyphosate</td> <td>-Pendimethalin</td> <td>-Triclopyr</td> </tr> </table>	-Aminopyralid	-Hexazinone	-Prometon	-Bromacil	-Imazapic	-Picloram	-Carfentrazone	-Imazapyr	-Prodiamine	-Clorpyralid	-Metsulfuron	-Pyraflufen	-Chlorsulfuron	-Norflurazon	-Simazine	-Dicamba	-Phenoxy acids	-Sulfentrazone	-Diuron	(2,4-D and others)	-Sulfometuron	-Flumioxazin	-Oryzalin	-Tebuthiuron	-Glyphosate	-Pendimethalin	-Triclopyr
-Aminopyralid	-Hexazinone	-Prometon																										
-Bromacil	-Imazapic	-Picloram																										
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-Dicamba	-Phenoxy acids	-Sulfentrazone																										
-Diuron	(2,4-D and others)	-Sulfometuron																										
-Flumioxazin	-Oryzalin	-Tebuthiuron																										
-Glyphosate	-Pendimethalin	-Triclopyr																										

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Seller warrants that this product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions and instructions specified on the label under normal conditions of use. Neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of this product. To the extent permitted by law, buyer assumes the risk if it is used contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller.

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