Supplemental Labeling

STATE OF HAWAII
Department of Agriculture
ACCEPTED
LICENSE NO.
9786.120

Dow AgroSciences

Dow AgroSciences LLC 9330 Zionsville Road Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054 USA

Glypro* Plus

EPA Reg. No. 62719-322

For Use in Poplar (*Populus* spp.) Production

ATTENTION

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Glypro* Plus herbicide before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Use of Glypro Plus according to this supplemental labeling is subject to all use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Glypro Plus.

Directions for Use

Refer to the label booklet for Glypro* Plus herbicide for general information on product use, mixing, application equipment and techniques, labeled uses, and weed rate tables.

Types of Applications: Preplant, in-crop

Preplant Application

Glypro Plus is recommended for use prior to planting *Populus* species. This includes, but is not limited to, hybrid poplars and hybrid cottonwoods.

In-crop Use

Use a 2 percent spray solution as a spray-to-wet application for the control of undesirable woody brush and trees. To control herbaceous weeds, use a 1 to 2 percent solution. Avoid contact of spray, drift, or mist with foliage, green bark or non-woody surface roots of poplar trees.

Wiper Application

Glypro Plus may be used through wick or other suitable applicators for control or partial control of grass and broadleaf weeds listed on the main product label.

For wick applicators, mix 1 gallon of Glypro Plus with 2 gallons of water to make a 33% solution. For wiper systems that can handle thicker solutions, such as force-fed systems, a solution containing 33 to 100% Glypro Plus may be used.

For best results, the herbicide solution should be allowed to contact the maximum amount of leaf surface. As weed density increases, decrease equipment speed to allow sufficient herbicide to flow to wet all surfaces contacted. Weeds not contacted will be unaffected.

To avoid injury or death of desirable plants, prevent contact of herbicide with non-target vegetation, including foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots or fruit.

*Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

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PRODUCT DATA SHEET

Glypro* Plus
For Use in Poplar *(Populus spp.)* Production

62719-322

EPA Accepted Date 03/29/01

Comments:

Supplemental Label Code: D06-095-004

Glypro Plus is a new supplemental registration.

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DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
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2002-2004

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STATE OF HAWAII
Department of Agriculture
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9786.120

Dow AgroSciences

Glypro* Plus

For control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in noncrop areas and industrial sites, habitat management areas, railroads, roadsides and other similar sites.

Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, because severe injury or destruction may result.

Active Ingredient(s):	
glyphosate †: N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, isopropylamine salt	41.0%
Inert Ingredients	59.0%
Total Ingredients	100.0%

† Contains 4 pounds per gallon glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (3 pounds per gallon glyphosate acid).

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION
PRECAUCION

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

Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), User Safety Recommendations and Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before buying or using this product, read "Warranty Disclaimer" and "Limitation of Remedies" inside label booklet.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

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EPA Est. 464-MI-1; 37507-MT-01;

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407-IA-02; 5905-IA-01

Superscripts correspond to places 7 and 8 of lot number.

900-006740 / 00137947

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Dow AgroSciences LLC •
Indianapolis, IN 46268 U.S.A.

Herbicide

COVER

Net Contents jet inked at time of manufacturing.

LABEL BOOKLET

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Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Causes Eye Irritation

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). If no such instructions for washables, 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 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 immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

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. 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.

Domestic Animals: This product is considered to be relatively nontoxic to dogs and other domestic animals; however, ingestion of this product or large amounts of freshly sprayed vegetation may result in temporary gastrointestinal irritation (vomiting, diarrhea, colic, etc.). If such symptoms are observed, provide the animal with plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration. Call a veterinarian if symptoms persist for more than 24 hours.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, 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.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied using only stainless steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers.

Do not mix, store or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in galvanized steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks. This product or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

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.

This is an end-use product. Dow AgroSciences does not intend and has not registered it for reformulation.

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 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- 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.

Keep people and pets off treated areas until spray solution has dried to prevent transfer of this product onto desirable vegetation.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or seed by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes of this pesticide may cause eye and skin irritation and may be dangerous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label use instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal: Emptied container retains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned or destroyed. Do not reuse this container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

General Information
(How this product works)

Glypro* Plus herbicide is a postemergence, systemic herbicide with no soil residual activity and is intended for control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in noncrop areas. Glypro Plus is generally non-selective and gives broad-spectrum control of many annual weeds, perennial weeds, woody brush and trees. It is formulated as a water-soluble liquid. No additional surfactants, additives containing surfactant, buffering agents or pH adjusting agents are needed or recommended. It may be applied through most standard industrial or field-type sprayers after dilution and thorough mixing with water or other carriers according to label instructions.

Do not add surfactants, additives containing surfactants, buffering agents or pH adjusting agents to the spray solution when Glypro Plus is the only pesticide used. Ammonium sulfate may be used. See the "Mixing" section of this label for instructions.

Time to Symptoms: The active ingredient in Glypro Plus moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact to and into the root system. Visible effects on most annual weeds occur within 2 to 4 days, but on most perennial weeds may not occur for 7 days or more. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow activity of Glypro Plus and delay development of visual symptoms. Visible effects are a gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant that advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts.

Stage of Weeds: Annual weeds are easiest to control when they are small. Best control of most perennial weeds is obtained when treatment is made at late growth stages approaching maturity. Refer to the annual, perennial, woody brush and trees rate tables for recommendations for specific weeds.

Always use the higher rate of Glypro Plus per acre within the recommended range when weed growth is heavy or dense or weeds are growing in an undisturbed (noncultivated) area.

Do not treat weeds under poor growing conditions such as drought stress, disease or insect damage, as reduced weed control may result. Reduced herbicidal activity may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust.

Cultural Considerations: Reduced control may result when applications are made to annual or perennial weeds that have been mowed, grazed, or cut, and have not been allowed to regrow to the recommended stage for treatment.

Rainfastness: Heavy rainfall soon after application may wash Glypro Plus off of the foliage and a repeat application may be required for adequate control.

Spray Coverage: For best results, spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray weed foliage to the point of runoff.

Mode of Action: The active ingredient in Glypro Plus inhibits an enzyme found only in plants that is essential to formation of specific amino acids.

No Soil Activity: Weeds must be emerged at the time of application to be controlled by Glypro Plus. Weeds germinating from seed after application will not be controlled. Unemerged plants arising from unattached underground rhizomes or root stocks of perennials will not be affected by the herbicide and will continue to grow.

When Glypro Plus comes in contact with soil, it is bound to soil particles. Under recommended use situations, once Glypro Plus is bound to soil particles, it is not available for plant uptake and will not harm off-site vegetation where roots grow into the treated area or if the soil is transported off-site. The strong affinity of Glypro Plus to soil particles prevents Glypro Plus from leaching out of the soil profile and entering ground water

Biological Degradation: Degradation of Glypro Plus is primarily a biological process carried out by soil microbes.

Volatility: Glypro Plus is non-volatile. Therefore, it cannot move as a vapor after application to affect nearby vegetation.

Toxicology Testing: Exposure to workers and other applicators generally is expected to pose minimal risks based on results of short-term toxicity studies. Glyphosate has been thoroughly tested and determined not to cause cancer or other adverse long-term health effects.

Tank Mixing: Glypro Plus does not provide residual weed control. For subsequent residual weed control, follow a label-approved herbicide program. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used. Use according to the most restrictive label directions for each product in the mixture.

Buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of Glypro Plus with herbicides or other materials that are not expressly recommended in this labeling. Mixing Glypro Plus with herbicides or other materials not recommended on this label may result in reduced performance.

Annual Maximum Use Rate: For noncrop uses, the combined total of all treatments must not exceed 10.6 quarts of Glypro Plus per acre per year.

Attention

Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, because severe injury or destruction may result.

AVOID DRIFT. Extreme care must be used when applying Glypro Plus to prevent injury to desirable plants and crops.

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of Glypro Plus can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop, plants or other areas on which treatment was not intended. The likelihood of injury occurring from the use of Glypro Plus increases when winds are gusty, as wind velocity increases, when wind direction is constantly changing or when there are other meteorological conditions that favor spray drift. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) which are likely to drift. **Avoid applying at excessive speed or pressure.**

NOTE: Use of Glypro Plus in any manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

Spray Drift Management

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. 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.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $^3/_4$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. 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 should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information:**

Importance of Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest 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 Inversion section of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size:

Volume-Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows product larger droplets.

Pressure-Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. 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 backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. 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 larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Boom Length-For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application-Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 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: Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud 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 connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Mixing

Clean sprayer parts immediately after using Glypro Plus by thoroughly flushing with water.

NOTE: reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used, such as visibly muddy water or water from ponds and ditches that is not clear.

Mixing with Water

Glypro Plus mixes readily with water. Mix spray solutions of Glypro Plus as follows: Fill the mixing or spray tank with the required amount of water. Add the recommended amount of Glypro Plus near the end of the filling process and mix well. Use caution to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source. Use approved anti-back-siphoning devices where required by state or local regulations. During mixing and application, foaming of the spray solution may occur. To prevent or minimize foam, avoid the use of mechanical agitators, terminate by-pass and return lines at the bottom of the tank and, if needed, use an approved anti-foam or defoaming agent.

Tank Mixing Procedure

Mix labeled tank mixtures of Glypro Plus with water as follows:

1. Place a 20 to 35 mesh screen or wetting basket over filling port.
2. Through the screen, fill the spray tank one-half full with water and start agitation.
3. If a wettable powder is used, make a slurry with the water carrier, and add it **slowly** through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
4. If a flowable formulation is used, premix one part flowable with one part water. Add diluted mixture SLOWLY through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.

5. If an emulsifiable concentrate formulation is used, premix one part emulsifiable concentrate with two parts water. Add diluted mixture slowly through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
6. Continue filling the spray tank with water and add the required amount of Glypro Plus near the end of the filling process.
7. Add individual formulations to the spray tank as follows: wettable powder, flowable, emulsifiable concentrate, drift control additive and water-soluble liquid.

Maintain good agitation at all times until the contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed.

Keep by-pass line on or near the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzle or line strainers should be no finer than 50 mesh.

Always predetermine the compatibility of labeled tank mixtures of Glypro Plus with water carrier by mixing small proportional quantities in advance.

Refer to the "Tank Mixing" section under "General Information" for additional precautions.

Mixing for Hand-held Sprayers

Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of Glypro Plus in water as shown in the following table:

Spray Solution

Spray Concentration (percent)	Amount of Glypro Plus for Desired Volume:		
	1 gal	25 gal	100 gal
1/2%	2/3 fl oz	1 pt	2 qt
1%	1 1/3 fl oz	1 qt	1 gal
1 1/2%	2 fl oz	1 1/2 qt	1 1/2 gal
2%	2 2/3 fl oz	2 qt	2 gal
5%	6 1/2 fl oz	5 qt	5 gal
10%	13 fl oz	10 qt	10 gal

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

For use in knapsack sprayers, it is suggested that the recommended amount of Glypro Plus be mixed with water in a larger container. Fill sprayer with the mixed solution.

Ammonium Sulfate

The addition of 1 to 2 percent dry ammonium sulfate by weight or 8.5 to 17 pounds per 100 gallons of water may increase the performance of Glypro Plus, particularly when tank mixed with certain residual herbicides on annual and perennial weeds. The equivalent rate of ammonium sulfate in a liquid formulation may also be used. Ensure that ammonium sulfate is completely dissolved in the spray tank before adding herbicides. Thoroughly rinse the spray system with clean water after use to reduce corrosion.

Note: When using ammonium sulfate, apply Glypro Plus at rates recommended in this label. Lower rates will result in reduced performance.

Colorants or Dyes

Agriculturally-approved colorants or marking dyes may be added to Glypro Plus. Colorants or dyes used in spray solutions of Glypro Plus may reduce performance, especially at lower rates or dilutions. Use colorants or dyes according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Drift Control Additives

Drift control additives may be used with all equipment types, except wiper applicators, sponge bars and CDA equipment. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label.

Application Equipment and Techniques

Do not apply Glypro Plus through any type of irrigation system.

Glypro Plus may be applied with the following application equipment:

Aerial: Fixed Wing and Helicopter

Ground Broadcast Spray: Boom or boomless systems, pull-type sprayer, floaters, pick-up sprayers, spray coupes and other ground broadcast equipment.

Hand-Held and High-Volume Spray Equipment: Knapsack and backpack sprayers, pump-up pressure sprayers, handguns, hand wands, mistblowers[1], lances and other hand-held and motorized spray equipment used to direct the spray onto weed foliage.

[1]Glypro Plus is not registered in California or Arizona for use in mistblowers.

Selective Equipment: Recirculating sprayers, shielded and hooded sprayers, wiper applicators and sponge bars.

Injection Systems: Aerial or ground injection sprayers.

Controlled Droplet Applicator (CDA): Hand-held or boom-mounted applicators which produce a spray consisting of a narrow range of droplet sizes.

Apply these spray solutions in properly maintained and calibrated equipment capable of delivering desired volumes.

Injection and Frill Application (Woody Brush and Trees): Use suitable equipment that will deliver Glypro Plus into the living tissue of trees and brush.

Cut Stump Application: Apply using suitable equipment to ensure coverage of the entire cambium of cut stems.

Aerial Equipment

Do not apply Glypro Plus using aerial spray equipment except under conditions as specified within this label.

Use the recommended rates of this herbicide in 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre unless otherwise specified on this label. Unless otherwise specified, do not exceed 1 quart per acre. Refer to the individual use area sections of this label for recommended volumes and application rates.

For aerial application in California, refer to the federal supplemental label for aerial applications in that state for specific instructions, restrictions and requirements. Tank mixtures of Glypro Plus plus Oust, Banvel (dicamba) or 2,4-D herbicide may not be applied by air in California.

Avoid direct application to any body of water.

AVOID DRIFT: do not apply during low-level inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or under any other condition which favors drift. Drift may cause damage to any vegetation contacted to which treatment is not intended. To prevent injury to adjacent desirable vegetation, appropriate buffer zones must be maintained.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift; therefore, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations that dispense spray as fine spray droplets. Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure.

Ensure uniform application: To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of Glypro Plus accumulated during spraying or from spills. **Prolonged exposure of Glypro Plus to uncoated steel surfaces may result in corrosion and possible failure of the part. Landing gear are most susceptible.** The maintenance of an organic coating (paint), which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413, may prevent corrosion.

Ground Broadcast Equipment

Use the recommended rates of Glypro Plus in 3 to 40 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray unless otherwise specified. As density of weeds increases, spray volume should be increased within the recommended range to ensure complete coverage. Carefully select proper nozzles to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with ground application equipment, use flat fan nozzles. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

Hand-Held and High-Volume Equipment

Apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. For applications made on a spray-to-wet basis, spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff. Use coarse sprays only.

For control of weeds listed in the annual weeds rate tables, apply a 0.5 percent solution of Glypro Plus to weeds less than 6 inches in height or runner length. Apply prior to seedhead formation in grass or bud formation in broadleaf weeds. For annual weeds over 6 inches tall, or unless otherwise specified, use a 1 percent solution.

For best results, use a 2 percent solution on harder-to-control perennials, such as bermudagrass, dock, field bindweed, hemp dogbane, milkweed and Canada thistle.

For low volume directed spray applications, use a 5 to 10 percent solution of this product for control or partial control of annual weeds, perennial weeds, or woody brush and trees. Spray coverage should be uniform with at least 50% of the foliage contacted. Coverage of the top one-half of the plant is important for best results. To ensure adequate spray coverage, spray both sides of large or tall woody brush and trees, when foliage is thick and dense, or where there are multiple sprouts.

Selective Equipment

Glypro Plus may be applied through recirculating spray systems, shielded applicators, hooded sprayers, wiper applicators or sponge bars after dilution and thorough mixing with water to listed weeds growing in any noncrop site specified on this label and only when specifically recommended in cropping systems.

A recirculating spray system directs the spray solution onto weeds growing above desirable vegetation, while spray solution not intercepted by weeds is collected and returned to the spray tank for reuse.

A shielded or hooded applicator directs the herbicide solution onto weeds, while shielding desirable vegetation from the herbicide.

A wiper or sponge applicator applies the herbicide solution onto weeds by rubbing the weed with an absorbent material containing the herbicide solution.

Avoid contact of herbicide with desirable vegetation.

Contact of the herbicide solution with desirable vegetation may result in damage or destruction. Applicators used above desirable vegetation should be adjusted so that the lowest spray stream or wiper contact point is at least 2 inches above the desirable vegetation. Droplets, mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution settling on desirable vegetation may result in discoloration, stunting or destruction.

Applications made above the crops should be made when the weeds are a minimum of 6 inches above the desirable vegetation. Better results may be obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution. Weeds not contacted by the herbicide solution will not be affected. This may occur in dense clumps, severe infestations or when the height of the weeds varies so that not all weeds are contacted. In these instances, repeat treatment may be necessary.

Shielded and hooded applicators

Use nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area. Keep shields on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. **Extreme care must be exercised to avoid contact of herbicide with desirable vegetation.**

Wiper applicators and sponge bars

Wiper applicators are devices that physically wipe appropriate amounts of Glypro Plus directly onto the weed.

Equipment must be designed, maintained and operated to prevent the herbicide solution from contacting desirable vegetation. Operate this equipment at ground speeds no greater than 5 mph. Performance may be improved by reducing speed in areas of heavy weed infestations to ensure adequate wiper saturation. Better results may be obtained if 2 applications are made in opposite directions.

Avoid leakage or dripping onto desirable vegetation. Adjust height of applicator to ensure adequate contact with weeds. Keep wiping surfaces clean. Be aware that, on sloping ground, the herbicide solution may migrate, causing dripping on the lower end and drying of the wicks on the upper end of a wiper applicator.

Do not use wiper equipment when weeds are wet.

Mix only the amount of solution to be used during a 1-day period, as reduced activity may result from use of leftover solutions. Clean wiper parts immediately after using Glypro Plus by thoroughly flushing with water.

Do not add surfactant to the herbicide solution.

For Rope or Sponge Wick Applicators: Mix 1 gallon of Glypro Plus in 2 gallons of water to prepare a 33 percent solution. Apply this solution to weeds listed in this section.

For Porous-Plastic Applicators: Solutions ranging from 33 to 100 percent of Glypro Plus in water may be used in porous-plastic wiper applicators.

When applied as recommended, Glypro Plus **controls** the following weeds:

corn, volunteer
panicum, Texas
rye, common
shattercane
sicklepod
spanishneedles
starbur, bristly

When applied as recommended, Glypro Plus **suppresses** the following weeds:

beggarweed, Florida
bermudagrass
dogbane, hemp
dogfennel
guineagrass
johnsongrass
milkweed
nightshade, silverleaf
pigweed, redroot
ragweed, common
ragweed, giant
smutgrass
sunflower
thistle, Canada
thistle, musk
vaseygrass
velvetleaf

Injection Systems

Glypro Plus may be used in aerial or ground injection spray systems. It may be used as a liquid concentrate or diluted prior to injecting into the spray stream. Do not mix Glypro Plus with the concentrate of other products when using injection systems.

CDA Equipment

The rate of Glypro Plus applied per acre by vehicle-mounted controlled droplet application (CDA) equipment must not be less than the amount recommended in this label when applied by conventional broadcast equipment. For vehicle-mounted CDA equipment, apply 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre.

For the control of annual weeds with hand-held CDA units, apply a 20 percent solution of Glypro Plus at a flow rate of 2 fluid ounces per minute and a walking speed of 1.5 mph (1 quart per acre). For the control of perennial weeds, apply a 20 to 40 percent solution of Glypro Plus at a flow rate of 2 fluid ounces per minute and a walking speed of 0.75 mph (2 to 4 quarts per acre).

Controlled droplet application equipment produces a spray pattern that is not easily visible. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid spray or drift contacting the foliage or any other green tissue of desirable vegetation, as damage or destruction may result.

Injection and Frill Application (Woody Brush and Trees)

Types of Application: Injection and frill application may be used in any noncrop site listed on this label

Glypro Plus may be used to control woody brush and trees by injection or frill applications. Apply Glypro Plus using suitable equipment that must penetrate into the living tissue. Apply the equivalent of 1 ml of Glypro Plus per each 2 to 3 inches of trunk diameter at breast height (DBH). This is best achieved by applying a 50 to 100 percent concentration of Glypro Plus either to a continuous frill around the tree or as cuts evenly spaced around the tree below all branches. As tree diameter increases in size, better results are achieved by applying diluted material to a continuous frill or more closely spaced cuttings. Avoid application techniques that allow runoff to occur from frilled or cut areas in species that exude sap freely. In species such as this, make the frill or cuts at an oblique angle to produce a cupping effect and use a 100 percent concentration of Glypro Plus. For best results, applications should be made during periods of active growth and after full leaf expansion. Glypro Plus will control many species, some of which are listed below:

Control	Partial Control
Oak	Black gum
Poplar	Dogwood
Sweetgum	Hickory
Sycamore	Maple, red

Cut Stump Application

Types of Application: Treating cut stumps in any noncrop site listed on this label

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro Plus will control regrowth of cut stumps and resprouts of many types of woody brush and tree species, some of which are listed below. Apply Glypro Plus using suitable equipment to ensure coverage of the entire cambium. Cut trees or resprouts close to the soil surface. Apply a 50 to 100 percent solution of Glypro Plus to the freshly cut surface immediately after cutting. Delays in application may result in reduced performance. For best results, applications should be made during periods of active growth and full leaf expansion

alder	saltcedar
eucalyptus	sweetgum
madrone	tan oak
oak	willow
reed, giant	

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not make cut stump applications when the roots of desirable woody brush or trees may be grafted to the roots of the cut stump. Injury resulting from root grafting may occur in adjacent woody brush or trees.

General Noncrop Areas and Industrial Sites

Labeled Use Sites: Glypro Plus may be used in areas such as airports, apartment complexes, Christmas tree farms, ditch banks, dry ditches, dry canals, fencerows, golf courses, industrial sites, lumberyards, manufacturing sites, office complexes, ornamental nurseries, parks, parking areas, petroleum tank farms and pumping installations, railroads, recreational areas, residential areas, roadsides, sod or turf seed farms, schools, storage areas, utility substations,

warehouse areas, other public areas, and similar industrial and noncrop sites and wildlife habitat management areas.

Types of Applications: General nonselective weed control, trim-and-edge, chemical mowing, cut stumps, injection and frill, habitat management.

Glypro Plus may be used in general noncrop areas. It may be applied with any application equipment described in this label. Glypro Plus may be used to trim-and-edge around objects in noncrop sites, for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation and to eliminate unwanted weeds growing in established shrub beds or ornamental plantings. Glypro Plus may be used prior to planting an area to ornamentals, flowers, turfgrass (sod or seed), or prior to laying asphalt or beginning construction projects.

General nonselective weed control, Trim-and-edge and Bare Ground

Glypro Plus may be tank mixed with the following herbicide products. Refer to these product labels for labeled application sites and application rates. For annual weeds, use 1 quart per acre of Glypro Plus when weeds are less than 6 inches tall and 1.5 quarts per acre when weeds are greater than 6 inches tall. If weed growth is heavy or dense and/or growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area and/or growing under stress, up to 4 quarts per acre may be applied. For perennial weeds, apply 2 to 5 quarts per acre in these tank mixes. For tank mixtures of Glypro Plus with these products through backpack sprayers, handguns or other high-volume spray-to-wet applications, see the "Hand-Held and High Volume Equipment" section of this label for recommended rates.

Arsenal	Plateau
Banvel (dicamba)	Princep DF
Barricade 65WG	Princep Liquid
diuron	Ronstar 50WP
Endurance	Sahara
Escort	simazine
Karmex DF	Surflan*
Krovar I DF	Telar
Oust	Vanquish
Pendulum 3.3 EC	2,4-D
Pendulum WDG	

Tank mixtures of Glypro Plus with Oust, Banvel and 2,4-D may not be applied by air in California.

When applied as a tank mixture for bare ground, Glypro Plus provides control of the emerged annual weeds and control or partial control of emerged perennial weeds, woody brush and trees.

For control or partial control of the following perennial weeds, apply 1 to 2 quarts of Glypro Plus plus 2 to 4 ounces of Oust per acre.

Bahiagrass	Fescue, tall
Bermudagrass	Johnsongrass
Broomsedge	Poorjoe
Dallisgrass	Quackgrass
Dock, curly	Vaseygrass
Dogfennel	Vervain, blue

Chemical mowing

Perennials: Glypro Plus will suppress perennial grasses listed in this section to serve as a substitute for mowing. Apply Glypro Plus at a rate of 6 to 8 fluid ounces per acre. Use 8 fluid ounces of Glypro Plus per acre when treating tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass or quackgrass covers. Use 6 fluid ounces of Glypro Plus per acre when treating Kentucky bluegrass. Apply treatments in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Precautions and Restrictions: Use only in areas where some temporary injury or discoloration of perennial grasses can be tolerated.

Annuals: For growth suppression of some annual grasses, such as annual ryegrass, wild barley and wild oats growing in coarse turf on roadsides or other industrial areas, apply 4 to 5 fluid ounces of Glypro Plus in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Applications should be made when annual grasses are actively growing and before the seedheads are in the boot stage of development. Treatments may cause injury to the desired grasses.

Dormant turfgrass

Glypro Plus may be used to control or suppress many winter annual weeds and tall fescue for effective release of dormant bermudagrass and bahiagrass turf. Treat only when turf is dormant and prior to spring greenup.

Apply 8 to 64 fluid ounces of Glypro Plus per acre. Apply the recommended rates in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Use only in areas where bermudagrass or bahiagrass are desirable ground covers and where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated.

Treatments in excess of 16 fluid ounces per acre may result in injury or delayed greenup in highly maintained areas, such as golf courses and lawns. **Do not** apply tank mixtures of Glypro Plus plus Oust in highly maintained turfgrass areas. For further uses, refer to the **"Roadsides"** section of this label, which gives rates for dormant bermudagrass and bahiagrass treatments.

Actively growing bermudagrass

Glypro Plus may be used to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds for effective release of actively growing bermudagrass. **Do not** apply more than 16 fluid ounces of Glypro Plus per acre in highly maintained turfgrass areas. **Do not** apply tank mixtures of Glypro Plus plus Oust in highly maintained turfgrass areas. For further uses, refer to the **"Roadsides"** section of this label, which gives rates for bermudagrass treatments. Use only in areas where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated.

Turfgrass renovation, seed, or sod production

Glypro Plus controls most existing vegetation prior to renovating turfgrass areas or establishing turfgrass grown for seed or sod. For maximum control of existing vegetation, delay planting or sodding to determine if any regrowth from escaped underground plant parts occurs. When repeat treatments are necessary, sufficient regrowth must be attained prior to application. For warm-season grasses such as bermudagrass, summer or fall applications provide the best control. Where existing vegetation is growing under mowed turfgrass management, apply Glypro Plus after omitting at least one regular mowing to allow sufficient growth for good interception of the spray.

Do not disturb soil or underground plant parts before treatment. Tillage or renovation techniques such as vertical mowing, coring or slicing should be delayed for 7 days after application to allow translocation into underground plant parts.

Desirable turfgrasses may be planted following the above procedures.

Hand-held equipment may be used for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation growing in existing turfgrass. Broadcast or hand-held equipment may be used to control sod remnants or other unwanted vegetation after sod is harvested.

Do not feed or graze turfgrass grown for seed or sod production for 8 weeks following application.

Ornamentals, Plant Nurseries and Christmas trees

Post-direct, Trim-and-edge: Glypro Plus may be used as a post-directed spray around established woody ornamental species such as arborvitae, azalea, boxwood, crabapple, eunoymus, fir, douglas fir, jojoba, hollies, lilac, magnolia, maple, oak, privet, pine, spruce and yew. Glypro Plus may also be used to trim and edge around trees, buildings, sidewalks and roads, potted plants and other objects in a nursery setting.

Desirable plants may be protected from the spray solution by using shields or coverings made of cardboard or other impermeable material. **This product is not recommended for use as any over-the-top broadcast spray in ornamentals and Christmas trees.** Care must be exercised to avoid contact of spray, drift or mist with foliage or green bark of established ornamental species.

Site preparation: Glypro Plus may be used prior to planting any ornamental, nursery or Christmas tree species.

Greenhouse/Shadehouse: Glypro Plus may be used to control weeds growing in and around greenhouses and shadehouses. Desirable vegetation must not be present during application and air circulation fans must be turned off.

Wildlife Habitat Management

Types of Uses: Habitat restoration and maintenance, wildlife food plots

Habitat restoration and maintenance

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro Plus may be used to control exotic and other undesirable vegetation in habitat management and natural areas, including rangeland and wildlife refuges. Applications can be made to allow recovery of native plant species, prior to planting desirable native species, and for similar broad-spectrum vegetation control requirements. Spot treatments can be made to selectively remove unwanted plants for habitat maintenance and enhancement.

Wildlife food plots

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro Plus may be used as a site preparation treatment to control

annual and perennial weeds prior to planting wildlife food plots. Any wildlife food species may be planted after applying Glypro Plus, or native species may be allowed to repopulate the area. If tillage is needed to prepare a seedbed, wait 7 days after application before tillage.

Parks, Recreational and Residential Areas

Glypro Plus may be used in parks, recreational and residential areas. It may be applied with any application equipment described in this label. Glypro Plus may be used to trim-and-edge around trees, fences, paths, around buildings, sidewalks, and other objects in these areas. Glypro Plus may be used for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation. Glypro Plus may be used to eliminate unwanted weeds growing in established shrub beds or ornamental plantings. Glypro Plus may be used prior to planting an area to ornamentals, flowers, turfgrass (sod or seed), or prior to laying asphalt or beginning construction projects.

All of the instructions in the **"General Noncrop Areas and Industrial Sites"** section apply to park and recreational areas.

Railroads

All of the instructions in the **"General Noncrop Areas and Industrial Sites"** section apply to railroads.

Bare ground, Ballast and Shoulders, Crossings, and Spot treatment

Glypro Plus may be used to maintain bare ground on railroad ballast and shoulders. Repeat applications of Glypro Plus may be used, as weeds emerge, to maintain bare ground. Glypro Plus may be used to control tall-growing weeds to improve line-of-sight at railroad crossings and reduce the need for mowing along rights-of-way. For crossing applications, up to 80 gallons of spray solution per acre may be used. Glypro Plus may be tank mixed with the following herbicide products for ballast, shoulder, spot, bare ground and crossing treatments:

Arsenal	Krovar I DF
Banvel (dicamba)	Oust
Diuron	Sahara
Escort	Spike*
Garlon* 3A herbicide	Telar
Garlon 4	Vanquish
Hyvar X	2,4-D

Brush control

Glypro Plus may be used to control woody brush and trees on railroad rights-of-way. Apply 4 to 10 quarts of Glypro Plus per acre as a broadcast spray, using boom-type or boomless nozzles. Up to 80 gallons of spray solution per acre may be used. Apply a 3/4 to 2 percent solution of Glypro Plus when using high-volume spray-to-wet applications. Apply a 5 to 10 percent solution of Glypro Plus when using low volume directed sprays for spot treatment. Glypro Plus may be mixed with the following herbicide products for enhanced control of woody brush and trees:

Arsenal	Garlon 4
Escort	Tordon K
Garlon 3A	

Bermudagrass release

Glypro Plus may be used to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds for effective release of actively growing bermudagrass. Apply 1 to 3 pints of Glypro Plus in up to 80 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use the lower rate when treating annual weeds below 6 inches in height (or runner length). Use the higher rate as weeds increase in size or as they approach flower or seedhead formation. These rates will also provide partial control of the following perennial species:

Bahiagrass	Johnsongrass
Bluestem, silver	Trumpetcreeper
Fescue, tall	Vaseygrass

Glypro Plus may be tank-mixed with Oust. If tank-mixed, use no more than 1 to 3 pints of Glypro Plus with 1 to 2 ounces of Oust per acre. Use the lower rates of each product to control annual weeds less than 6 inches in height (or runner length) that are listed in this label and the Oust label. Use the higher rates as annual weeds increase in size and approach the flower or seedhead stages. These rates will also provide partial control of the following perennial weeds:

Bahiagrass	Fescue, tall
Blackberry	Johnsongrass
Bluestem, silver	Poorjoe
Broomsedge	Raspberry
Dallisgrass	Trumpetcreeper
Dewberry	Vaseygrass
Dock, curly	Vervain, blue
Dogfennel	

Use only on well-established bermudagrass. Bermudagrass injury may result from the treatment,

but regrowth will occur under moist conditions. Repeat applications in the same season are not recommended, since severe injury may occur.

Roadsides

All of the instructions in the **"General Noncrop Areas and Industrial Sites"** section apply to roadsides.

Shoulder treatments

Glypro Plus may be used on road shoulders. It may be applied with boom sprayers, shielded boom sprayers, high-volume off-center nozzles, hand-held equipment, and similar equipment.

Guardrails and other obstacles to mowing

Glypro Plus may be used to control weeds growing under guardrails and around signposts and other objects along the roadside.

Spot treatment

Glypro Plus may be used as a spot treatment to control unwanted vegetation growing along roadsides.

Tank mixtures

Glypro Plus may be tank-mixed with the following herbicide products for shoulder, guardrail, spot and bare ground treatments:

Banvel (dicamba)	Princep Liquid
diuron	Ronstar 50WP
Endurance	Sahara
Escort	simazine
Krovar I DF	Surflan
Oust	Telar
Pendulum 3.3 EC	Vanquish
Pendulum WDG	2,4-D
Princep DF	

See the **"General Noncrop Areas and Industrial Sites"** section of this label for general instructions for tank mixing.

Release of Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass Dormant applications

Glypro Plus may be used to partially control many winter annual weeds and tall fescue for effective release of dormant bermudagrass or bahiagrass. Treat only when turf is dormant and prior to spring greenup. Glypro Plus may also be tank-mixed with Oust for residual control. Tank mixtures of Glypro Plus with Oust may delay greenup.

For best results on winter annuals, treat when plants are in an early growth stage (below 6 inches in height) after most have germinated. For best results on tall fescue, treat when fescue is at or beyond the 4- to 6-leaf stage.

Apply 8 to 64 fluid ounces of Glypro Plus per acre alone or in a tank mixture with 1/4 to 1 ounce per acre of Oust. Apply the recommended rates in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Use only in areas where bermudagrass or bahiagrass are desirable ground covers and where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated. To avoid delays in greenup and minimize injury, add no more that 1 ounce of Oust per acre on bermudagrass and no more than 0.5 ounce of Oust per acre on bahiagrass and avoid treatments when these grasses are in a semi-dormant condition.

Actively growing bermudagrass

Glypro Plus may be used to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds for effective release of actively growing bermudagrass. Apply 1 to 3 pints of Glypro Plus in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use the lower rate when treating annual weeds below 6 inches in height (or runner length). Use the higher rate as weeds increase in size or as they approach flower or seedhead formation. These rates will also provide partial control of the following perennial species:

Bahiagrass	Johnsongrass
Bluestem, silver	Trumpetcreeper
Fescue, tall	Vaseygrass

Glypro Plus may be tank-mixed with Oust. If tank-mixed, use no more than 1 to 2 pints of Glypro Plus with 1 to 2 ounces of Oust per acre. Use the lower rates of each product to control annual weeds less than 6 inches in height (or runner length) that are listed in this label and the Oust label. Use the higher rates as annual weeds increase in size and approach the flower or seedhead stages. These rates will also provide partial control of the following perennial weeds:

Bahiagrass	Fescue, tall
Bluestem, silver	Johnsongrass
Broomsedge	Poorjoe
Dallisgrass	Trumpetcreeper
Dock, curly	Vaseygrass
Dogfennel	Vervain, blue

Use only on well-established bermudagrass. Bermudagrass injury may result from the treatment, but regrowth will occur under moist conditions. Repeat applications of the tank mix in the same season are not recommended, since severe injury may occur.

Actively growing bahiagrass

For suppression of vegetable growth and seedhead inhibition of bahiagrass for approximately 45 days, apply 6 fluid ounces of Glypro Plus in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Apply 1 to 2 weeks after full greenup or after mowing to a uniform height of 3 to 4 inches. This application must be made prior to seedhead emergence.

For suppression up to 120 days, apply 4 fluid ounces of Glypro Plus per acre, followed by an application of 2 to 4 fluid ounces per acre about 45 days later. Make no more than 2 applications per year.

A tank mixture of Glypro Plus plus Oust may be used. Apply 6 fluid ounces of Glypro Plus plus 0.25 ounces of Oust per acre 1 to 2 weeks following an initial spring mowing. Make only one application per year.

Annual Weeds Rate Tables (Alphabetically By Species)

Water carrier volumes of 3 to 10 gallons per acre for ground applications and 3 to 5 gallons per acre for aerial applications are recommended.

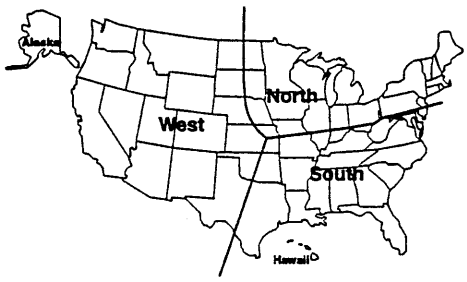
Apply to actively growing annual weeds.

Do not tank mix with soil residual herbicides when using these rates unless otherwise specified.

For weeds that have been mowed, grazed or cut, allow regrowth to occur prior to treatment.

For annual weeds, use 1 quart (32 fl oz) per acre of Glypro Plus when weeds are less than 6 inches tall and 1.5 quarts (48 fl oz) per acre when weeds are greater than 6 inches tall. If weed growth is heavy or dense and/or growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area and/or growing under stress, up to 4 quarts per acre may be applied. See following table for rate information for specific weeds.

Refer to this map for location of the regions listed in the annual weed tables below.



Annual Weeds Rate Table, North and South Regions

Weed Species	Region	Rate of Glypro Plus † (Fluid Ounces Per Acre)					
		12	16	24	32	40	48
		Maximum Height/Length					
annoda, spurred		-	1"	2"	3"	5"	8"
barley		-	18"	18"+	-	-	-
barnyardgrass	South	-	3"	5"	7"	9"	12"
	North	-	-	6"	12"	-	-
bittercress		-	12"	20"	-	-	-
bluegrass, annual		-	10"	-	-	-	-
brassica, fivehook		-	-	-	6"	-	-
brome, downy		6"	-	-	-	-	-
brome, Japanese		-	6"	-	24"	-	-
browntop panicum		-	6"	8"	12"	-	24"
burcucumber		-	6"	12"	-	-	-

† If weed growth is heavy or dense and/or growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area and/or growing under stress, up to 4 quarts per acre may be applied.

Annual Weeds Rate Table, North and South Regions (Cont.)

Weed Species	Region	Rate of Glypro Plus † (Fluid Ounces Per Acre)					
		12	16	24	32	40	48
		Maximum Height/Length					
buttercup		-	12"	20"	-	-	-
Carolina foxtail		-	20"	-	-	-	-
Carolina geranium		-	-	-	4"	-	9"
carpetweed		-	-	6"	12"	-	-
cheat		-	6"	20"	-	-	-
chervil		-	20"	-	-	-	-
chickweed		-	12"	18"	-	-	-
cocklebur		-	12"	18"	24"	-	-
copperleaf, hophornbeam		-	1"	2"	3"	4"	6"
copperleaf, Virginia		-	1"	2"	3"	4"	6"
corn		-	12"	20"	-	-	-
corn speedwell		-	12"	-	-	-	-
crabgrass		-	12"	18"	-	-	-
cutleaf evening primrose		-	-	-	3"	-	6"
dwarfdandelion		-	20"	-	-	-	-
eastern mannagrass		-	8"	12"	-	-	-
eclipta		-	4"	8"	12"	-	-
fall panicum	South	-	4"	6"	8"	12"	24"
	north	-	6"	12"	18"	-	-
falsedandelion		-	20"	-	-	-	-
falseflax, smallseed		-	12"	-	-	-	-
fiddleneck		-	-	-	6"	-	12"
field pennycress		-	6"	12"	-	-	-
filaree		-	-	-	-	-	12"
fleabane, annual		-	6"	20"	-	-	-
fleabane, hairy (*conyza bonariensis*)		-	6"	-	-	-	-
fleabane, rough		-	3"	6"	12"	-	-
Florida pusley		-	-	-	12"	-	-
foxtail	South	-	8"	12"	20"	-	-
	North	18"	18"+	-	-	-	-

† If weed growth is heavy or dense and/or growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area and/or growing under stress, up to 4 quarts per acre may be applied.

Annual Weeds Rate Table, North and South Regions (Cont.)

Weed Species	Region	Rate of Glypro Plus † (Fluid Ounces Per Acre)					
		12	16	24	32	40	48
		Maximum Height/Length					
goatgrass, jointed		-	6"	-	-	-	-
goosegrass		-	3"	5"	8"	-	18"
grain sorghum (milo)		-	6"	12"	20"	-	-
groundsel, common		-	6"	-	-	-	-
hemp sesbania		-	-	2"	4"	6"	8"
henbit		-	-	-	6"	-	20"
horseweed/marestail (*conyza canadensis*)	South	-	-	12"	30"	-	-
	North	-	6"	12"	18"	-	-
itchgrass		-	6"	12"	18"	-	-
jimsonweed		-	-	-	6"	-	12"
johnsongrass (seedling)	South		-	-	18"	-	-
	North	-	12"	18"	-	-	-
junglerice		-	3"	5"	7"	9"	12"
knotweed		-	3"	8"	12"	-	20"
kochia [1]		-	3 to 6"	12"	-	-	-
lambsquarters		-	6"	8"	12"	-	20"
little barley		-	20"	-	-	-	-
London rocket		-	6"	-	-	-	-
mayweed		-	-	2"	6"	12"	18"
morningglory (*ipomoea* spp.)		-	-	2"	4"	-	6"
mustard, blue		6"	-	-	-	-	-
mustard, tansy		6"	12"	20"	-	-	-
mustard, tumble		6"	-	-	-	-	-
mustard, wild		6"	12"	18"	-	-	-
nightshade, black		6"	12"	-	-	-	
nightshade, hairy		-	6"	12"	-	-	-
oats		-	-	6"	20"	-	-
pigweed		-	12"	18"	24"	-	-
plains/tickseed (coreopsis)		-	5"	12"	18"	-	-

[1] Do not treat kochia in the button stage.
† If weed growth is heavy or dense and/or growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area and/or growing under stress, up to 4 quarts per acre may be applied.

Annual Weeds Rate Table, North and South Regions (Cont.)

Weed Species	Region	Rate of Glypro Plus † (Fluid Ounces Per Acre)					
		12	16	24	32	40	48
		Maximum Height/Length					
prickly lettuce		-	6"	12"	20"	-	-
purslane		-	-	-	6"	-	12"
ragweed, common	South	-	4"	6"	8"	-	11"
	North	-	6"	12"	18"	-	-
ragweed, giant		-	-	4"	6"	-	11"
red rice		-	-	-	4"	-	-
Russian thistle		-	6"	-	-		
rye	South	-	6"	20"	60"	-	-
	North	-	18"	18"+	-	-	-
ryegrass		-	-	-	6"	-	7+"
sandbur, field		12"	-	-	-	-	-
shattercane		-	12"	18"	-	-	-
shepherd's-purse		-	6"	12"	-	-	-
sicklepod		-	-	2"	4"	-	8"
signalgrass, broadleaf		-	3"	5"	7"	9"	12"
smartweed, ladysthumb		-	4"	6"	8"	-	12"
smartweed, pennsylvania		-	4"	6"	8"	-	12"
sowthistle, annual		-	-	-	6"	-	12"
spanishneedles		-	-	-	8"	-	18"
speedwell, purslane		-	12	-	-	-	-
sprangletop		-	6"	12"	20"	-	-
spurge, prostrate		-	6"	12"	20"	-	-
spurge, spotted		-	6"	12"	20"	-	-
spurry, umbrella		6"	-	-	-	-	-
stinkgrass		12"	-	-	-	-	-
sunflower		-	12"	18"	-	-	-
teaweed/ prickly sida		1"	2"	3"	4"	6"	
Texas panicum		6"	8"	12"	-	24"	

† If weed growth is heavy or dense and/or growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area and/or growing under stress, up to 4 quarts per acre may be applied.

Annual Weeds Rate Table, North and South Regions (Cont.)

Weed Species	Region	Rate of Glypro Plus † (Fluid Ounces Per Acre)					
		12	16	24	32	40	48
		Maximum Height/Length					
velvetleaf	South	-	2"	3"	4"	5"	8"
	North	-	3"	6"	12"	-	-
Virginia pepperweed		-	18	-	-	-	-
waterhemp		-	-	6"	12"	-	-
wheat	South	-	6"	30"	-	-	-
	North	-	18"	18"+	-	-	-
wheat (over-wintered)		-	6"	18"	-	-	-
wild oats		-	12"	-	-	-	-
witchgrass		-	12"	-	-	-	-
woolly cupgrass		-	6"	12"	-	-	-
yellow rocket		-	-	12"	20"	-	-

† If weed growth is heavy or dense and/or growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area and/or growing under stress, up to 4 quarts per acre may be applied.

Annual Weeds Rate Table, West Region

Weed Species	Rate of Glypro Plus † (Fluid Ounces Per Acre)				
	12	16	24	32	48
	Maximum Height/Length				
barley	12"	-	-	-	-
barnyardgrass	6"	-	-	-	-
bluegrass, annual	6"	-	-	-	-
bluegrass, bulbous	-	6"	-	-	-
brome, downy [1]	6"	-	-	-	-
buttercup	-	12"	-	-	-
cheat	-	6"	-	-	-
chickweed	-	6"	-	-	-
cocklebur	-	12"	-	-	-
corn	-	6"		-	-

[1] For control of downy brome in no-till systems, use 16 fluid ounces per acre.
† If weed growth is heavy or dense and/or growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area and/or growing under stress, up to 4 quarts per acre may be applied.

Annual Weeds Rate Table, West Region (Cont.)

Weed Species	Rate of Glypro Plus † (Fluid Ounces Per Acre)				
	12	16	24	32	48
	Maximum Height/Length				
crabgrass	-	12"		-	-
dwarfdandelion	-	12"		-	-
fall panicum	-	12"		-	-
falseflax, smallseed	-	12"		-	-
field pennycress	-	6"		-	-
filaree	-	-		-	12
fleabane, hairy (*conyza bonariensis*)	-	6"		-	-
Florida pusley	-	-		12"	-
foxtail	(8 fl. oz. for up to 12")				
goatgrass, jointed	-	6"	-	-	-
groundsel, common	-	6"	-	-	-
henbit	-	6"	-	-	-
horseweed/marestail (*conyza canadensis*)	-	6"	-	-	-
johnsongrass, seedling	-	12"	-	-	-
lambsquarters	-	6"	-	-	-
London rocket	-	6"	-	-	-
morningglory (*ipomoea spp.*)	-	2"	-	-	-
mustard, blue	6"	-	-	-	-
mustard, tansy	6"	-	-	-	-
mustard, tumble	6"	-	-	-	-
mustard, wild	6"	-	-	-	-
pigweed	-	12"	-	-	-
rye	12"	-	-	-	-
ryegrass, Italian	-	6"	-	-	-
sandbur, field	12"	-	-	-	-
shattercane	12"	-	-	-	-
shepherd's-purse	-	6"	-	-	-

† If weed growth is heavy or dense and/or growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area and/or growing under stress, up to 4 quarts per acre may be applied.

Annual Weeds Rate Table, West Region (Cont.)

Weed Species	Rate of Glypro Plus † (Fluid Ounces Per Acre)				
	12	16	24	32	48
	Maximum Height/Length				
sowthistle, annual	-	6"	-	-	-
spurge, annual	-	6"	-	-	-
stinkgrass	12"	-	-	-	-
Texas panicum	-	12"	-	-	-
wheat	18"	-	-	-	-
wild oats	-	12"	-	-	-
witchgrass	-	12"	-	-	-

† If weed growth is heavy or dense and/or growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area and/or growing under stress, up to 4 quarts per acre may be applied.

Perennial Weeds Rate Table (Alphabetically By Species)

Apply to actively growing perennial weeds.

NOTE: If weeds have been mowed or tilled, do not treat until plants have resumed active growth and have reached the recommended stages.

Repeat treatments may be necessary to control weeds regenerating from underground parts or seed. Repeat treatments must be made prior to crop emergence.

Unless otherwise stated, allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

Do not treat when weeds are under drought stress as good soil moisture is necessary for active growth.

For difficult to control perennial weeds and woody brush and trees, where plants are growing under stressed conditions, or where infestations are dense, Glypro Plus may be used at 5 to 10 quarts per acre for enhanced results. The annual maximum use rate for Glypro Plus is 10.6 qt per acre per year.

For hand-held sprayers, prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of Glypro Plus in water as shown in the following table:

Spray Solution

Spray Concentration (percent)	Amount of Glypro Plus for Desired Volume:		
	1 gal	25 gal	100 gal
1/2%	2/3 fl oz	1 pt	2 qt
1%	1 1/3 fl oz	1 qt	1 gal
1 1/2%	2 fl oz	1 1/2 qt	1 1/2 gal
2%	2 2/3 fl oz	2 qt	2 gal
5%	6 1/2 fl oz	5 qt	5 gal
10%	13 fl oz	10 qt	10 gal

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

Weed Species	Rate (qt/acre)	Water Volume (gpa)	Hand-Held (% Solution)
Alfalfa	1	3 - 10	2%
Make applications after the last hay cutting in the fall. Allow alfalfa to regrow to a height of 6 to 8 inches or more prior to treatment. Applications should be followed with deep tillage at least 7 days after treatment, but before soil freeze-up.			
Alligatorweed	4	3 -20	1.5%
Partial control. Apply when most of the plants are in bloom. Repeat applications will be required to maintain control.			
Anise (fennel)	-	-	1 - 2%
Apply as a spray-to-wet treatment. Optimum results are obtained when plants are treated at the bud to full-bloom stage of growth.			
Bahiagrass	3 - 5	3 - 20	2%
Apply when most plants have reached the early head stage.			
Bentgrass	1.5	10 - 20	2%
For suppression in grass seed production areas. For ground applications only. Ensure entire crown area has resumed growth prior to a fall application. Bentgrass should have at least 3 inches of growth. Tillage prior to treatment should be avoided. Tillage 7 to 10 days after application is recommended for best results.			
Bermudagrass	3 - 5	3 - 20	2%
For control, apply 5 quarts of Glypro Plus per acre. For partial control, apply 3 quarts per acre. Treat when bermudagrass is actively growing and seedheads are present. Retreatment may be necessary to maintain control.			
Bermudagrass, water (knotgrass)	1 - 1.5	5 - 10	2%
Apply 1.5 quarts of Glypro Plus in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply when water bermudagrass is 12 to 18 inches in length. Allow 7 or more days before tilling, flushing or flooding the field. **Fall applications only:** Apply 1 quart of Glypro Plus in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Fallow fields should be tilled prior to application. Apply prior to frost on water bermudagrass that is 12 to 18 inches in length. **Glypro Plus is not registered in California for use on water bermudagrass.**			
Bindweed, field	0.5 - 5.0	3 - 20	2%
Do not treat when weeds are under drought stress as good soil moisture is necessary for active growth. For control, apply 4 to 5 quarts of Glypro Plus per acre west of the Mississippi River and 3 to 4 quarts east of the Mississippi River. Apply when the weeds are at or beyond full bloom. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Also for control, apply 2 quarts of Glypro Plus plus 0.5 pound a.i. of dicamba in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Do not apply by air. For suppression on irrigated agricultural land, apply 1 to 2 quarts of Glypro Plus plus 1 pound a.i. of 2,4-D in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre with ground equipment only. Applications should be made following harvest or in fall fallow groundwhen the bindweed is actively growing and the majority of runners are 12 inches or more in length. The use of at least one irrigation will promote active bindweed growth. For suppression, apply 16 fluid ounces of Glypro Plus plus 0.5 pound a.i. of 2,4-D or 0.25 pound a.i. of dicamba in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications and 3 to 5 gallons of water per acre for aerial applications. Applications should be delayed until maximum emergence has occurred and when vines are between 6 to 18 inches in length. **In California only**, apply 1 to 5 quarts of Glypro Plus per acre. The actual rate needed for suppression or control will vary within this range depending on local conditions. For suppression on irrigated land where annual tillage is performed, apply 1 quart of Glypro Plus in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to bindweed that has reached a length of 12 inches or greater. Allow maximum weed emergence and runner growth. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.			

Weed Species	Rate (qt/acre)	Water Volume (gpa)	Hand-Held (% Solution)
Bluegrass, Kentucky	1 - 2	3 - 40	2%
Apply 2 quarts of Glypro Plus in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre when most plants have reached boot-to-early seedhead stage of development. Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached 4 to 12 inches in height.			
Blueweed, Texas	3 - 5	3 - 40	2%
Apply 4 to 5 quarts of Glypro Plus per acre west of the Mississippi River and 3 to 4 quarts per acre east of the Mississippi River. Apply when plants are at or beyond full bloom. New leaf development indicates active growth. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost.			
Brackenfern	3 - 4	3 - 40	1 - 1.5%
Apply to fully expanded fronds, which are at least 18 inches long.			
Bromegrass, smooth	1 - 2	3 - 40	2%
Apply 2 quarts of Glypro Plus in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre when most plants have reached boot-to-early seedhead stage of development. Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached 4 to 12 inches in height.			
Bursage, woolly-leaf	-	3 - 20	2%
For control, apply 2 quarts of Glypro Plus plus 0.5 lb a.i. of dicamba per acre. For partial control, apply 1 quart of Glypro Plus plus 0.5 lb a.i. of dicamba per acre. Apply when plants are producing new active growth, which has been initiated by moisture for at least 2 weeks and when plants are at or beyond flowering.			
Canarygrass, reed	2 - 3	3 - 40	2%
For best results, apply when most plants have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth.			
Cattail	3 - 5	3 - 40	2%
Apply when most plants have reached the early head stage.			
Clover, red, white	3 - 5	3 - 20	2%
Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage.			
Cogongrass	3 - 5	2 - 40	2%
Apply when cogongrass is at least 18 inches tall in late summer or fall. Due to uneven stages of growth and the dense nature of vegetation preventing good spray coverage, repeat treatments may be necessary to maintain control.			
Dallisgrass	3 - 5	2 - 20	2%
Apply when most plants have reached the early head stage.			
Dandelion	3 - 5	3 - 40	2%
Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage of growth. Also for control, apply 16 fluid ounces of Glypro Plus plus 0.5 pound a.i. 2,4-D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.			
Dock, curly	3 - 5	3 - 40	2%
Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage of growth. Also for control, apply 16 fluid ounces of Glypro Plus plus 0.5 pound a.i. 2,4-D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.			

Weed Species	Rate (qt/acre)	Water Volume (gpa)	Hand-Held (% Solution)
Dogbane, hemp	4	3 - 40	2%
Apply when most plants have reached the late bud to flower stage of growth. Following mowing, allow weeds to regrow to a mature stage prior to treatment. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. For suppression, apply 16 fluid ounces of Glypro Plus plus 0.5 pound a.i. of 2,4-D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications and 3 to 5 gallons of water per acre for aerial applications. Delay applications until maximum emergence of dogbane has occurred.			
Fescue (Except tall)	3 - 5	3 - 20	2%
Apply when most plants have reached the early head stage.			
Fescue, tall	1 - 3	3 - 40	2%
Apply 3 quarts of Glypro Plus per acre when most plants have reached boot-to-early seedhead stage of development. Fall applications only: Apply 1 quart of Glypro Plus in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to fescue in the fall when plants have 6 to 12 inches of new growth. A sequential application of 1 pint per acre of Glypro Plus will improve long-term control and control seedlings germinating after fall treatments or the following spring.			
Guineagrass	3	3 - 40	1%
Apply when most plants have reached at least the 7-leaf stage of growth. Ensure thorough coverage when using hand-held equipment.			
Horsenettle	3 - 5	3 - 20	2%
Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage.			
Horseradish	4	3 - 40	2%
Apply when most plants have reached the late bud to flower stage of growth. For best results, apply in late summer or fall.			
Iceplant	-	-	1.5 - 2.0%
Iceplant should be at or beyond the early bud stage of growth. Thorough coverage is necessary for best control.			
Jerusalem artichoke	3 - 5	3 - 20	2%
Apply when most plants are in the early bud stage.			
Johnsongrass	0.5 - 3.0	3 - 40	1%
In noncrop areas, apply 2 to 3 quarts of Glypro Plus in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. For best results, apply when most plants have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth or in the fall prior to frost. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage. Do not tank mix with residual herbicides when using the 1 quart per acre rate. For burndown of Johnsongrass, apply 1 pint of Glypro Plus in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre before the plants reach a height of 12 inches. For this use, allow at least 3 days after treatment before tillage. Spot treatment (partial control or suppression): Apply a 1 percent solution of Glypro Plus when Johnsongrass is 12 to 18 inches in height. Coverage should be uniform and complete.			
Kikuyugrass	2 - 3	3-40	2%
Spray when most kikuyugrass is at least 8 inches in height (3 or 4-leaf stage of growth). Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.			
Knapweed	4	3-40	2%
Apply when most plants have reached the late bud to flower stage of growth. For best results, apply in late summer or fall.			

Weed Species	Rate (qt/acre)	Water Volume (gpa)	Hand-Held (% Solution)
Lantana	-	-	**1 - 1.25%**
Apply at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Use the higher application rate for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth.			
Lespedeza	**3 - 5**	**3 - 20**	**2%**
Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage.			
Milkweed, common	**3**	**3 - 40**	**2%**
Apply when most plants have reached the late bud to flower stage of growth.			
Muhly, wirestem	**1 - 2**	**3 - 40**	**2%**
Use 1 quart of Glypro Plus in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Use 2 quarts of Glypro Plus when applying 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre or in sod, or noncrop areas. Spray when the wirestem muhly is 8 inches or more in height. Do not till between harvest and fall applications or in the fall or spring prior to spring applications. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.			
Mullein, common	**3 - 5**	**3 - 20**	**2%**
Apply when most plants are in the early bud stage.			
Napiergrass	**3 - 5**	**3 - 20**	**2%**
Apply when most plants are in the early head stage.			
Nightshade, silverleaf	**2**	**3 - 10**	**2%**
Applications should be made when at least 60 percent of the plants have berries. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost.			
Nutsedge; purple, yellow	**0.5 - 3**	**3 - 40**	**1 - 2%**
Apply 3 quarts of Glypro Plus per acre or apply a 1 to 2 percent solution for control of nutsedge plants and immature nutlets attached to treated plants. Treat when plants are in flower or when new nutlets can be found at rhizome tips. Nutlets, which have not germinated, will not be controlled and may germinate following treatment. Repeat treatments will be required for long-term control of ungerminated tubers. Sequential applications: 1 to 2 quarts of Glypro Plus in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre will also provide control. Make applications when a majority of the plants are in the 3 to 5-leaf stage (less than 6 inches tall). Repeat this application, as necessary, when newly emerging plants reach the 3 to 5-leaf stage. Subsequent applications will be necessary for long-term control. For partial control of existing plants, apply 1 pint to 2 quarts of Glypro Plus in 3 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Treat when plants have 3 to 5 leaves and most are less than 6 inches tall. Repeat treatments will be required to control subsequent emerging plants or regrowth of existing plants.			
Orchardgrass	**1 - 2**	**3 - 40**	**2%**
Apply 2 quarts of Glypro Plus in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre when most plants have reached boot-to-early seedhead stage of development. Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached 4 to 12 inches in height. **Orchardgrass sods going to no-till corn:** Apply 1 to 1.5 quarts of Glypro Plus in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to orchardgrass that is a minimum of 12 inches tall for spring applications and 6 inches tall for fall applications. Allow at least 3 days following application before planting. A sequential application of atrazine will be necessary for optimum results.			
Pampasgrass	-	-	**1.5 - 2%**
Pampasgrass should be at or beyond the boot stage of growth. Thorough coverage is necessary for best control.			
Paragrass	**3 - 5**	**3 - 20**	**2%**
Apply when most plants are in the early head stage.			

Weed Species	Rate (qt/acre)	Water Volume (gpa)	Hand-Held (% Solution)
Phragmites	**3 - 5**	**10 - 40**	**1 - 2%**
For partial control. For best results, treat during late summer or fall months or when plants are actively growing and in full bloom. Treatment before or after this stage may lead to reduced control. Due to the dense nature of the vegetation, which may prevent good spray coverage or uneven stages of growth, repeat treatments may be necessary to maintain control. Visual control symptoms will be slow to develop.			
Poison hemlock	-	-	**1 - 2%**
Apply as a spray-to-wet treatment. Optimum results are obtained when plants are treated at the bud to full-bloom stage of growth.			
Quackgrass	**1 - 3**	**3 - 40**	**2%**
In sod or noncrop areas apply 2 to 3 quarts of Glypro Plus in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre when the quackgrass is greater than 8 inches tall.			
Redvine	**0.75 - 2**	**5 - 10**	**2%**
For suppression, apply 24 fluid ounces of Glypro Plus per acre at each of two applications 7 to 14 days apart or a single application of 2 quarts per acre. Apply recommended rates in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply in late September or early October to plants that are at least 18 inches tall and have been growing 45 to 60 days since the last tillage operation. Make applications at least 1 week before a killing frost.			
Reed, giant	-	-	**2%**
Best results are obtained when applications are made in late summer to fall.			
Ryegrass, perennial	**1 - 3**	**3 - 40**	**1%**
In noncrop areas, apply 2 to 3 quarts of Glypro Plus in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. For best results, apply when most plants have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth or in the fall prior to frost. Do not tank-mix with residual herbicides when using the 1 quart per acre rate.			
Smartweed, swamp	**3 - 5**	**3 - 40**	**2%**
Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage of growth. Also for control, apply 16 fluid ounces of Glypro Plus plus 0.5 pound a.i. of 2,4-D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre in the late summer or fall.			
Spurge, leafy	-	**3 - 10**	**2%**
For suppression, apply 16 fluid ounces of Glypro Plus plus 0.5 pound a.i. 2,4-D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre in the late summer or fall. If mowing has occurred prior to treatment, apply when most of the plants are 12 inches tall.			
Starthistle, yellow	**2**	**10 - 40**	**2%**
Best results are obtained when applications are made during the rosette, bolting and early flower stages.			
Sweet potato, wild	-	-	**2%**
Partial control. Apply to plants that are at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Repeat applications may be required.			
Thistle, artichoke	-	-	**2%**
Partial control. Apply to plants that are at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Repeat applications may be required.			

Weed Species	Rate (qt/acre)	Water Volume (gpa)	Hand-Held (% Solution)
Thistle, Canada	**2 - 3**	**3 - 40**	**2%**
Apply when most plants are at or beyond the bud stage of growth. After harvest, mowing or tillage in the late summer or fall, allow at least 4 weeks for initiation of active growth and rosette development prior to the application of Glypro Plus. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage. For suppression, apply 1 quart of Glypro Plus, or 1 pint of Glypro Plus plus 0.5 pound a.i. 2,4-D, in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre in the late summer or fall after harvest, mowing or tillage. Allow rosette regrowth to a minimum of 6 inches in diameter before treating. Applications can be made as long as leaves are still green and plants are actively growing at the time of application. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.			
Timothy	**2 - 3**	**3 - 40**	**2%**
For best results, apply when most plants have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth.			
Torpedograss	**4 - 5**	**3 - 40**	**2%**
For partial control. Apply when most plants are at or beyond the seedhead stage of growth. Repeat applications will be required to maintain control. Fall treatments must be applied before frost.			
Trumpetcreeper	**2**	**5 - 10**	**2%**
Partial control. Apply in late September or October, to plants that are at least 18 inches tall and have been growing 45 to 60 days since the last tillage operation. Make applications at least 1 week before a killing frost.			
Vaseygrass	**3 - 5**	**3 - 20**	**2%**
Apply when most plants are in the early head stage.			
Velvetgrass	**3 - 5**	**3 - 20**	**2%**
Apply when most plants are in the early head stage.			
Wheatgrass, western	**2 - 3**	**3 - 40**	**2%**
For best results, apply when most plants have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth.			

Woody Brush And Trees Rate Table (Alphabetically By Species)

Apply Glypro Plus after full leaf expansion, unless otherwise directed. Use the higher rate for larger plants and/or dense areas of growth. On vines, use the higher rate for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth. Best results are obtained when application is made in late summer or fall after fruit formation.

In arid areas, best results are obtained when applications are made in the spring to early summer when brush species are at high moisture content and are flowering.

Ensure thorough coverage when using hand-held equipment. Symptoms may not appear prior to frost or senescence with fall treatments.

Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage, mowing or removal. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control plants regenerating from underground parts or seed. Some autumn colors on undesirable deciduous species are acceptable provided no major leaf drop has occurred. Reduced performance may result if fall treatments are made following a frost.

For difficult to control perennial weeds and woody brush and trees, where plants are growing under stressed conditions, or where infestations are dense, Glypro Plus may be used at 5 to 10 quarts per acre for enhanced results. The annual maximum use rate for Glypro Plus is 10.6 qt per acre per year.

Weed Species	Rate (qt/acre)	Water Volume (gpa)	Hand-Held (% Solution)
Alder	3 - 4	3 - 40	1 - 1.5%
For control			
Ash	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Aspen, quaking	2 - 3	3 - 40	1 - 1.5%
For control			
Bearmat (Bearclover)	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
For partial control			
Beech	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Birch	2	3 - 40	1%
For control			
Blackberry	3 - 4	10 - 40	1 - 1.5%
For control. Make applications after plants have reached full leaf maturity. Best results are obtained when applications are made in late summer or fall. Applications may also be made after leaf drop and until a killing frost or as long as stems are green. After berries have set or dropped in late fall, blackberry can be controlled by applying a 3/4 percent solution of Glypro Plus. For control of blackberries after leaf drop and until killing frost or as long as stems are green, apply 3 to 4 quarts of Glypro Plus in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre.			
Blackgum	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
For control			
Bracken	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
For control			
Broom; French, Scotch	-	-	1.5 - 2%
For control			
Buckwheat, California	-	-	1 - 2%
For partial control. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.			
Cascara	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Catsclaw	-	-	1 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Ceanothus	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Chamise	-	-	1%
For control. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.			
Cherry; bitter, black, pin	2 - 3	3 - 40	1 - 1.5%
For control			

Weed Species	Rate (qt/acre)	Water Volume (gpa)	Hand-Held (% Solution)
Coyote brush	-	-	1 - 1.5%
For control. Apply when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.			
Dogwood	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Elderberry	2	3 - 40	1%
For control			
Elm	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Eucalyptus	-	-	2%
For control of eucalyptus resprouts, apply when resprouts are 6 to 12 feet tall. Ensure complete coverage. Avoid application to drought-stressed plants.			
Florida holly (Brazilian Peppertree)	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Gorse	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Hasardia	-	-	1 - 2%
Partial control. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.			
Hawthorn	2 - 3	3 - 40	1 - 1.5%
For control			
Hazel	2	3 - 40	1%
For control			
Hickory	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Honeysuckle	3 - 4	3 - 40	1 - 1.5%
For control			
Hornbeam, American	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Kudzu	4	3 - 40	2%
For control. Repeat applications may be required to maintain control.			
Locust, black	2 - 4	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Madrone resprouts	-	-	2%
Partial control. Apply to resprouts that are 3 to 6 feet tall. Best results are obtained with spring/early summer treatments.			

Weed Species	Rate (qt/acre)	Water Volume (gpa)	Hand-Held (% Solution)
Manzanita	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Maple, red	2 - 4	3 - 40	1 - 1.5%
For control, apply a 1 to 1.5 percent solution when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed. For partial control, apply 2 to 4 quarts of Glypro Plus per acre.			
Maple, sugar	-	-	1 - 1.5%
For control. Apply when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.			
Monkey flower	-	-	1 - 2%
Partial control. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.			
Oak; black, white	2 - 4	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Oak, post	3 - 4	3 - 40	1 - 1.5%
For control			
Oak; northern, pin	-	-	1 - 1.5%
For control. Apply when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.			
Oak; southern red	2 - 3	3 - 40	1 - 1.5%
For control			
Persimmon	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Pine	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
For control			
Poison ivy/ Poison oak	4 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
For control. Repeat applications may be required to maintain control. Fall treatments must be applied before leaves lose green color.			
Poplar, yellow	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Redbud, eastern	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
For control			
Rose, multiflora	2	3 - 40	1%
For control. Treatments should be made prior to leaf deterioration by leaf-eating insects.			
Russian olive	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Sage, black	-	-	1%
For control. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.			
Sage, white	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			

Weed Species	Rate (qt/acre)	Water Volume (gpa)	Hand-Held (% Solution)
Sage brush, California	-	-	1%
For control. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.			
Salmonberry	2	3 - 40	1%
For control			
Salt-cedar	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
For control			
Sassafras	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Sourwood	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Sumac; poison, smooth, winged	2 - 4	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Sweetgum	2 - 3	3 - 40	1 - 1.5%
For control			
Swordfern	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Tallowtree, Chinese	-	-	1%
For control. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.			
Tan oak resprouts	-	-	2%
For partial control. Apply to resprouts that are less than 3 to 6 feet tall. Best results are obtained with fall applications.			
Thimbleberry	2	3 - 40	1%
For control			
Tobacco, tree	-	-	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Trumpetcreeper	2 - 3	3 - 40	1 - 1.5%
For control			
Vine maple	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Virginia creeper	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
For control			
Waxmyrtle, southern	2 - 5	3 - 40	1 - 2%
Partial control			
Willow	3	3 - 40	1%
For control			

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Warranty Disclaimer

Dow AgroSciences warrants that Glypro Plus conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of Glypro Plus. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from Glypro Plus (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

(1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
(2) Replacement of amount of product used.

Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of Glypro Plus unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer above and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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EPA-accepted 08-31-99

Dow AgroSciences

Glypro* Plus

For control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in noncrop areas and industrial sites, habitat management areas, railroads, roadsides and other similar sites.

Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, because severe injury or destruction may result.

Active Ingredient(s):

glyphosate †: N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, isopropylamine salt	41.0%
Inert Ingredients	59.0%
Total Ingredients	100.0%

†Contains 4 pounds per gallon glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (3 pounds per gallon glyphosate acid).

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

PRECAUCION

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

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Eye Irritation

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). If no such instructions for washables, 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 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 immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Herbicide

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. 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.

Domestic Animals: This product is considered to be relatively nontoxic to dogs and other domestic animals; however, ingestion of this product or large amounts of freshly sprayed vegetation may result in temporary gastrointestinal irritation (vomiting, diarrhea, colic, etc.). If such symptoms are observed, provide the animal with plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration. Call a veterinarian if symptoms persist for more than 24 hours.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, 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.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied using only stainless steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers.

Do not mix, store or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in galvanized steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks. This product or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before buying or using this product, read "Warranty Disclaimer" and "Limitation of Remedies" inside label booklet.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-322

(11) (94) (0Y) (88)

EPA Est. 464-MI-1; 37507-MT-01; 407-IA-02; 5905-IA-01
Superscripts correspond to places 7 and 8 of lot number.

900-006740 / 00137947

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Net Contents jet inked at time of manufacturing.

BASE LABEL