SPECIMEN

segment™

HERBICIDE

Active Ingredient:

sethoxydim*: [2-[1-(ethoxyimino)butyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one]	13.0%
Other Ingredients:	87.0%
Total:	100.0%

*Equivalent to 1.0 pound of sethoxydim per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 7969-88

EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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.)

See inside for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements**, **Directions For Use**, and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty**.

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation
Agricultural Products
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

BASF
The Chemical Company

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes	• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).	

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Causes moderate eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. For more options, refer to **Category E** on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls Statement

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

For terrestrial uses, **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Endangered Species Concerns

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

Directions For Use

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

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

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), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **12 hours**.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Nonagricultural 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, nurseries, or greenhouses. **DO NOT** allow people or pets to come into contact with treated areas until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: DO NOT store below 32º F or above 100º F. Store in a dry place away from heat or open flame. Avoid contamination of feed or foodstuffs.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal:
Plastic Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or 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.

Storage and Disposal for Homeowners Use
Storage: Keep pesticide in original container. **DO NOT** put concentrate or dilute spray into food, feed or drink containers. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Store in a cool, dry place, preferably in a locked storage area. **DO NOT** store diluted spray.

Disposal:
If empty: DO NOT reuse this container. Place in trash or offer for recycling if available.

If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency or call 1-800-CLEANUP (253-2687) for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

Notice: Buyer assumes all liability, including personal injury and property damage, which may result from the use of this product in a manner inconsistent with labeling directions. If these terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

In Case of Emergency

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, avoid contact, isolate area, and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spill and call:

CHEMTREC	1-800-424-9300
BASF Corporation	1-800-832-HELP (4357)

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- Your local doctor for immediate treatment
- Your local poison control center (hospital)
- BASF Corporation: 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

General Information

Segment™ herbicide is a selective, broad-spectrum, postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds in turf, ornamentals, nonfood, and noncrop sites listed on this label. **Segment** does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds. All grass crops, such as sorghum, corn, small grains, and rice, as well as ornamental grasses, such as turf, are susceptible to **Segment**. A program for total vegetation suppression may necessitate the use of a broadleaf herbicide. Any combination treatment using **Segment**, either tank mixed or sequential, should be tested to determine if seed-head growth suppression is maintained without increased injury or discoloration to tall fescue or other desired plant species. A reduction in grass competition may make certain broadleaf weeds appear more prominent or may allow new weeds to germinate.

Segment™ herbicide may be used in or around the following sites:

Airports	Pipeline pumping stations
Bedding plants	Potting and top soils
Centipedegrass and fine fescue turf	Public buildings
Drug and medicinal crops	Recreation areas
Electrical transformer stations	Rights-of-way
Fences and hedgerows	Roadsides
Fine fescue seed production	Sewage disposal areas
General indoor/outdoor sites	Shrubs
Ground covers	Storage yards
Industrial sites	Trees, Christmas trees
Other paved areas	Uncultivated agricultural areas
Perennial peanuts (nonfood)	Wildflowers

Mode of Action

Segment rapidly enters the targeted grass weed through its foliage and translocates throughout the plant. The effects range from slowing or stopping growth (generally within 2 days), to foliage reddening and leaf-tip burn. Subsequently, foliage burnback occurs. These symptoms will generally be observed within 3 weeks depending on environmental conditions.

Crop Tolerance

All labeled crops are tolerant to **Segment** at all stages of growth. Leaf speckling may occur, but plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days. New growth is normal, and crop vigor is not reduced.

Notice to User: Due to variability within species, and in application techniques and equipment, and the number of tank mix combinations, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined if **Segment** can safely be used on all varieties and species of nonbearing food crops, trees, shrubs, ornamentals, bedding plants, ground covers, nursery plants, wildflowers, Christmas trees, turf and other nonfood crops under all conditions. It is recommended, therefore, that the professional user determine if **Segment** can be used safely before broad use by applying the recommended use rate of **Segment** under the conditions expected to be encountered on a small test area. Any adverse effects should be visible within 7 days.

Herbicide Resistance

Repeated use of **Segment** (or similar postemergence grass herbicides with the same mode of action) may lead to the selection of naturally occurring biotypes with resistance to these products. If poor performance cannot be attributed to adverse weather conditions or improper application methods, a resistant biotype may be present. Consult your local representative or agricultural advisor for assistance.

Irrigation

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth.

Coverage

Apply **Segment** uniformly and completely to the foliage of grasses on a spray-to-wet basis. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller grassy weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage. **DO NOT** spray to the point of runoff.

Cultivation/Mowing

If cultivation is an option, **DO NOT** cultivate during the time between 5 days before and 7 days after applying **Segment**. Cultivating 7 to 14 days after treatment may help provide season-long control of perennial grasses. Centipedegrass and fine fescue areas should not be mowed within 7 days before or after applying **Segment**. Increased control has been observed when mowing is delayed until 14 days after application. Grass weeds that have been mowed or have regrown from mowed stubble may be controlled poorly. Repeat application if new germination or regrowth occurs.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean spray equipment thoroughly using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions before and after applying this product.

Application Instructions

Applications (aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray) can be made to actively growing grassy weeds at the rates and growth stages listed in **Table 1** and **Table 2**, unless instructed differently in **Crop-specific Information**. The most effective control will result from making postemergence applications of **Segment** early, when grassy weeds are small. Delaying application permits grassy weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent adequate control.

DO NOT apply when conditions favor drift from target area or when windspeed is greater than 10 mph.

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Water Volume: Use 5 to 50 gallons of spray solution per acre (1 to 10 pints per 1,000 square feet).

Spray Pressure: Use 30 to 60 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line). When crop and grass weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 20 gallons (3.67 pints per 1,000 square feet) of water and 60 psi.

Application Equipment: Use standard high-pressure pesticide flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced up to 20 inches apart. **DO NOT** use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles because erratic coverage can cause inconsistent weed control. Refer to the nozzle manufacturer’s directions for recommended height.

DO NOT use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers or wiper applicators.

Spot or Small Area Application

Segment™ herbicide can be applied using tank-type sprayers, knapsack sprayers, high-volume equipment with hand guns, or other suitable nozzle arrangements. Prepare a solution of **Segment** in water according to **Table 3**.

DO NOT make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatment.

Table 1. Application Rates for Grass Control

Grass	Segment (rate)	
	Grasses up to 6" height	**Grasses up to 12" height**
Bahiagrass[1] Barnyardgrass Bentgrass, colonial Bentgrass, highland Broadleaf signalgrass Crabgrass, large[1,2] Crabgrass, smooth[1,2] Downy brome[3] German velvetgrass[1] Goosegrass[1,2] Johnsongrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, seedling Junglerice Lovegrass Orchardgrass, seedling Panicum, browntop Panicum, fall Panicum, Texas Quackgrass Ryegrass, annual[4] Sandbur, field Shattercane/Wildcane Sprangletop, red* Tall Fescue, seedling Volunteer, barley Volunteer, oats Volunteer, rye Volunteer, wheat Wild oats Wild proso millet Wirestem muhly Witchgrass Wooly cupgrass	2.25 pints per acre or 0.8 fluid ounce per 1,000 square feet	3.75 pints per acre or 1.4 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet

[1] Up to 4"
[2] In seedling centipedegrass and fine fescue, use 1.5 pints per acre or 0.5 fluid ounce per 1,000 square feet.
[3] Up to 6"
[4] Up to 8"
* Not recommended in Arizona or western New Mexico.

Table 2. Spot Treatment Application Rates

Grass (see **Appendix** for the complete list of grasses controlled)	**Concentration of Segment in Spray Solution (%)**
Annual grasses up to 6" height	1.5
Annual grasses up to 12" height	2.25
Perennial grasses	2.25[1]

[1] Use 1.5% for wirestem muhly.

Table 3. Spot Treatment Dilution

Spray Solution Volume (gallons)	Amount of Segment™ herbicide to be Added (fl oz)	
	1.5% v/v	2.25%v/v
1	2	3
3	6	9
5	9.5	14.5

Additives

No additives or adjuvants are recommended for use with **Segment**.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mix Components
Add components in the following sequence using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre.

1) **Water:** For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2) **Products in PVA bags:** Cut an opening in the water-soluble PVA bag just large enough to use a teaspoon for measuring purposes. Use the opened water-soluble PVA bag first when preparing spray solution. Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
3) **Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions): Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
4) **Water-soluble products:** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
5) **Emulsifiable concentrates** (**Segment**): Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
6) **Water-soluble additives:** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
7) Let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
8) **Evaluate** the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. **DO NOT** use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

Mixing Order

1) **Water:** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank half full of clean water.
2) **Products in PVA bags:** Rinse the tank thoroughly before adding any material in PVA bags as boron residue will prevent adequate mixing. Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and are evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
3) **Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
4) **Water-soluble products.**
5) **Emulsifiable concentrates** (**Segment**).
6) **Water-soluble additives.**
7) **Remaining quantity water.**
Maintain constant agitation during application.

Tank Mixing Application

Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and **Directions For Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. Refer to **Crop-specific Information** for more details.

The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Separate applications should be made if all target grassy weeds are not at the correct growth stage for treatment at the same time.

Tank mixing **Segment** with some postemergence broadleaf herbicides has shown some reduction or failure to control some grassy weeds that would otherwise be controlled, and therefore may require a higher rate of **Segment**. However, **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate per application as listed in **Table 1**. If regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grasses emerges, reapply **Segment** according to recommended rates in **Table 1**.

Tank Mix Partners
The following herbicides may be tank mixed with **Segment** according to the instructions in the respective product labels.
- **Basagran® T/O**
- **Goal® 2XL**
- **Stinger®**

Physical incompatibility, reduced grass weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Segment** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. BASF does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on BASF labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than BASF-recommended tank mixes.

General Restrictions and Limitations — All Crops

- **Maximum seasonal use rate:** See **Crop-specific Information** for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates.
- **Restricted-Entry Interval (REI): 12 hours.**
- Avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desired grass crop unless otherwise recommended on the **Segment** label.
- **DO NOT** use treated vegetation as pasture, hay, feed, or forage.
- **DO NOT** apply **Segment** with another pesticide when label cautions against use with additives, surfactants, or oil adjuvants.
- **DO NOT** use **selective application equipment** such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or **shielded applicators**.

- **Stress: DO NOT** apply to grasses or crops under stress, such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control will probably result.
- **DO NOT** apply to crops that show **injury** (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- **Rainfast Period: Segment™ herbicide** is rainfast 1 hour after application.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of **irrigation** equipment.

Crop-specific Information

Christmas Tree and Deciduous Tree Farms

Segment may be used to control annual and perennial grasses in Christmas and deciduous tree farms.

If a Christmas tree or deciduous tree is not listed in the **Appendix**, the user may determine if **Segment** can be used safely prior to broad use by applying the recommended use rate of **Segment** to the target plant on a small test area under the conditions expected to be encountered. Any adverse effects should be visible within 7 days.

Table 4. Christmas Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name
Fir, balsam	*Abies balsamea*
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga mensiesii*
Fir, Frasier	*Abies fraseri*
Fir, grand	*Abies grandis*
Fir, noble	*Abies procera (A. nobilis)*
Fir, Nordmann	*Abies nordmanniana*
Fir, red	*Abies magnifica*
Fir, shasta	*Abies magnifica*
Fir, Turkish	*Abies bornmuelleriana*
Fir, white	*Abies concolor*
Hemlock, Canada	*Tsuga canadensis*
Pine, Austrian	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, lodgepole	*Pinus contorta latifolia*
Pine, Monterey	*Pinus radiata*
Pine, ponderosa	*Pinus ponderosa*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pine, Southern (longleaf)	*Pinus palustris*
Pine, Virginia	*Pinus virginiana*
Pine, white	*Pinus strobus*
Spruce, Black Hills	*Picea glauca*
Spruce, Colorado Blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, white	*Picea glauca*

Tank Mixes

Segment + Goal® 2XL herbicide
Segment: up to 3.75 pints per acre
Goal 2XL: 1.0 to 2.0 pints per acre

This tank mix may be applied to control a broad spectrum of grass and broadleaf weeds in conifers and Christmas trees. Consult the **Goal 2XL** label for the list of grassy weeds and/or broadleaf weeds controlled. See previous pages for the minimum recommended rates of **Segment**, and see the **Goal 2XL** label for minimum rates of **Goal 2XL**. For season-long control, 2 to 3 applications may be needed. In some cases, reduced grass control may result when tank mixing **Segment** with **Goal 2XL**.

Apply a spray volume of 20 gallons per acre at 40 psi before conifer bud break or after conifer foliage has had an opportunity to harden off. Broadleaf weeds must be within the height indicated on the **Goal 2XL** label. Refer to **Goal 2XL** label for preemergence weed control application rates.

Specific Restrictions and Limitations
DO NOT apply this tank mix when temperatures exceed 90º F.
DO NOT apply this tank mix to conifer seedlings less than 10 months old.
DO NOT apply this tank mix by aircraft equipment.

Segment™ herbicide + Stinger® herbicide
Segment: 0.5 to 1.5 pints per acre
Stinger: Refer to manufacturer's label.

A postemergence tank mix application of **Segment + Stinger** will not only control a broad spectrum of grasses, but also certain broadleaf weeds (such as Canada thistle, clover, vetch, knapweed); **Segment** will suppress other broadleaf weeds. Consult the **Stinger** labeling for a list of broadleaf weeds controlled.

This tank mix may be applied only over the top of the following actively growing trees:
fir (balsam, Douglas, Frasier, grand, noble), pine (lodgepole, Ponderosa, Scotch, white), and spruce (blue).

Specific Restrictions and Limitations
In the Pacific Northwest, DO NOT apply this tank mix in the first year of transplanting as injury (leaf curling) may occur.

DO NOT apply more than 0.5 pint of **Stinger** per acre on blue spruce.

DO NOT add a surfactant or oil concentrate to this tank mix as injury may occur.

Nonbearing Food Crops, Ornamental and Nursery Plantings, Rights-of-way, Nonfood Crop Areas, Noncrop Areas, and Fallow Land

Apply **Segment** to nonbearing food crops, nursery liners, trees, shrubs, ornamentals, bedding plants, cut flowers, and ground covers including those listed in the **Appendix**. If species in the application site are not listed in the **Appendix**, **Segment** may be applied as a directed spray away from the foliage of desired plants. **Segment** may also be applied to sites such as rights-of-way, fallow land, noncrop areas and nonfood crop areas such as airports, industrial sites, roadsides, storage yards, and other areas listed in **General Information**. Repeat application if new germination or regrowth occurs.

Ornamental Sites

Tank Mixes

Segment + Basagran® T/O herbicide
Segment: up to 3.75 pints per acre
Basagran T/O: up to 2 pints per acre

This tank mix may be applied as a directed spray to control yellow nutsedge, grass, and broadleaf weeds in nonbearing food crops and ornamental sites including trees, shrubs, bedding plants, and ground covers. This tank mix should be applied as a directed spray away from the foliage of desired plants. If any desirable plant foliage receives direct or indirect application, wash off immediately. The use of an oil concentrate, as mentioned on the **Basagran T/O** labels, is not necessary in this tank mix. Over-the-top applications of this tank mix may be made to certain ground covers. Consult the **Basagran T/O** label for this listing.

Roadsides, Rights-of-way, and Nonfood Crop Alleyways

(Not intended for domestic use, except by professional applicators)

Segment will suppress the initiation and development of the seed heads of established tall fescue. Discoloration of the fescue will occur soon after application and may persist for 2 to 8 weeks depending on environmental conditions. Avoid applying to any tall fescue area where discoloration is aesthetically unacceptable.

Timing: Apply **Segment** to tall fescue before the emergence of seed heads in the spring. **DO NOT** apply after May 1 in Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee; timing may vary in other areas. Tall fescue must be one-year old before the first application of **Segment**.

Rate: Apply 1.5 pints per acre (0.6 ounce per 1,000 square feet) of **Segment**.

Spray volume: Use 30 to 50 gallons per acre (5.5 to 9.0 pints per 1,000 square feet).

Restrictions and Limitations
DO NOT make more than one application of **Segment** to tall fescue per year.

Treated vegetation may not be used as feed, forage, hay, or silage. **Segment** will not injure clovers, vetch, or other broadleaf plants that may be present.

Tree Farms

ESTABLISHED TALL FESCUE GROWTH SUPPRESSION

Segment may be used in tree farms to suppress the growth of tall fescue when grown as a desired ground cover. Tall fescue must be actively growing at the time of **Segment** application or injury may occur. Follow the directions on rates and timing closely.

Timing
Apply **Segment** to tall fescue after it has had 4 to 6 inches of new growth, before the emergence of seed heads, and before conifer bud break. Application from July 1 to mid-August may be less effective, especially if day temperatures reach 90º F. Tall fescue must be one-year old before the first application of **Segment**.

Rate: Apply 3 to 3.75 pints of **Segment** per acre (0.6 to 0.7 ounce per 1,000 square feet). For greater fescue suppression, up to 60 fluid ounces of **Segment** can be used per acre (1.4 ounces per 1,000 square feet). Local

environmental differences or growth differences at the time of application to tall fescue may cause results to be different from those desired. Users of **Segment™ herbicide** are advised to begin using **Segment** at the minimum recommended rate and adjust rates as local conditions and experience dictate. Additional applications may be made if extended growth suppression is desired.

Turf, Lawns, Rights-of-way

FINE FESCUE GROWN FOR TURF SEED

(Not for use in California)

Segment may be used to control annual and perennial grass weeds in fine fescue. On seedling centipedegrass, **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 pints per acre per application or 3 pints per acre per season. On established centipedegrass, **DO NOT** apply more than 2.25 pints per acre per application or 4.5 pints per acre per season. **Applications should be made in the Pacific Northwest from November 1 to March 15 at the rates indicated in Table 5.** Applying **Segment** at other times of the year will generally result in reduced control of these problem grass weeds.**Segment** does not control annual bluegrass or rattail fescue.

Restrictions and Limitations
DO NOT apply **Segment** to desirable tall fescue turf.

Table 5. Application Rates for Pacific Northwest Only

Grass Species	Weed Size (inches)	Rate per Acre* (pints)
Annual Grasses		
Annual ryegrass	4 to 8	2.25
Downy brome[1]	2 to 6	3.75
Perennial Grasses		
German velvetgrass	2 to 4	3 to 3.75
Colonial and Highland bentgrasses	2 to 4	2.25 to 3.75

[1] Also called cheatgrass.
* If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge, make a second application at the same rate and weed size.

Tank Mixes

Segment + Basagran® T/O herbicide
Segment: 2.25 pints per acre
Basagran T/O: 2 to 4 pints per acre
A tank mix of **Segment** and **Basagran T/O** may be applied to control yellow nutsedge (nutgrass), grass, and broadleaf weeds in centipedegrass and fine fescue areas.This tank mix may be applied to established turf grass. **DO NOT** apply to newly seeded turf sites until the turf has become fully established. **The use of oil concentrate in this tank mix is not recommended.**

Wildflowers

Segment may be used to control grass in native wildflowers on roadsides and in landscapes.

Segment will reduce the competition from grasses on wildflower species. Grass competition can cause flower stand thinning, stunting and reduced seed production, which reduces the aesthetic value and the resetting potential of the wildflower stand. Many wildflower species are tolerant of **Segment** applications such as those listed in the **Appendix**. However, apply **Segment** prior to blooming.

Application Timing
Apply **Segment** to grass after wildflowers have emerged, but not during flowering. Apply **Segment** 4 to 6 weeks after wildflowers have emerged, but always base the application timing on grass size. Make broadcast applications according to **Table 1** and **Table 2**. A second application may be necessary if a new flush of grass occurs later in the growing season.

Appendix

Tree Species Tolerant to Segment™ herbicide

Acacia, knife leaf
(Acacia cultriformis)

Arborvitae, Eastern
(var: Teehny) (Thuja occidentalis)

Arborvitae, berkmans, Oriental
(Thuja Orientalis)

Ash, green
(Fraxinus pennsylvanicum)

Ash, mountain
(Sorbus aucuparia)

Ash, mountain
(Sorbus americana decora)

Ash, white
(Fraxinus americana)

Basswood, American
(Tilia americana)

Berkman's, Oriental
(Thuja orientalis)

Birch
(Betula sp.*)*

Birch, Asian white
(var: Japonica) (Betula platyphylla)

Birch, European white
(Betula pendula)

Birch, paper
(Betula papyrifolia)

Birch, river, black or red
(Betula nigra)

Black locust
(Robinia pseudoacacia)

Bottle-brush
(Callistemon lanceolatus)

Bottle tree
(Brachychiton populneus)

Brisbane box tree
(Tristania conferta)

Cajeput tree
(Melaleuca quinquenervia)

Carob tree
(Ceratonia siliqua)

Carrot wood
(Cupaniopsis anacardioides)

Catalpa, Southern
(Catalpa bignonioides)

Cherry, black
(Prunus serotina)

Cherry, Carolina
(Prunus caroliniana 'compacta')

Crabapple, flowering
*(*var: dalgo, radiant, red splendor, royalty, vanguard, sylvestris, domestic*) (Malus* sp.*)*

Cypress, false
(Chamaecyparis pisifera)

Cypress, leyland
(Cupressocyparis leylandii)

Cypress, Italian
(Cupressus sempervirens)

Dogwood, flowering
(Cornus florida)

Dogwood, silky
(Cornus amonum)

Dogwood, pagoda
(Cornus alternifolia)

Elm, Chinese evergreen
(Ulmus parvifolia)

Eucalyptus
(Eucalyptus robusta, lehmannii, nicholi granis)

Fir
(Abies sp.*)*

Fir, Douglas
(Pseudotsuga menziesii)

Fir, Frasier
(Abies fraseri)

Fir, white
(Abies concolor)

Goldenrain tree
(Koelreuteria paniculata)

Guava
(Psidium littorale)

Guava, pineapple
(Feijoa sellowiana)

Gum, blue
(Eucalyptus globulus)

Gum, lemon-scented
(Eucalyptus citriodera)

Gum, red box
(Eucalyptus polyanthemos)

Hackberry, common
(Celtis occidentalis)

Hemlock, Canadian
(Tsuga canadensis)

Holly, Chinese
(var: Bufordii, Rotunda) (Ilex cornuta)

Holly, hybrid
(var: Nellie Stevens) (Ilex spares)

Holly, Japanese
(var: convexa, compacta, helleri, hoogendorn) (Ilex crenata)

Holly, yaupon
(Ilex vomitoria)

Ironbark, red
(Eucalyptus sideroxylon)

Jacaranda
(Jacaranda mimosifolia)

Kentucky coffee tree
(Gymnocladus dioicus)

Larch, European
(Larix europa)

Laurel, Indian
(Ficus microcarpa nitida)

Linden
(Tilia americana)

Linden, littleleaf
(Tilia cordata)

Locust, honey
(Gleditsia triacanthos inermis)

Loquat
(Eriobotrya japonica)

Magnolia, Southern
(Magnolia grandiflora)

Maple, red
(Acer rubrum)

Maple, Japanese
(Acer palmatum)

Appendix *(continued)*

Maple, silver
(Acer saccharinum)
Mimosa tree
(silk tree) (Albizia julibrissin)
Myoporum
(Myoporum laetum)
New Zealand Christmas tree
(Metrosideros excelsus)
Oak
(Quercus)
Oak, water
(Quercus nigra)
Oak, willow
(Quercus phellos)
Olive tree
(Olea europaea)
Olive, Russian
(Elaeagnus angustifolia)
Orchid tree, purple
(Bauhinia variegata)
Osage orange
(Maclura pomifera)
Palm, Mediterranean fan
(Chamaerops humilis)
Palm, pygmy date
(Phoenix roebelenii)
Palm, queen
(Arecastrum romanzoffianum)
Palm, sago
(Cycas revoluta)
Palm, windmill
(Tracheocarpus fortunei)
Palo verde, green
(Parkinsonia aculeata)
Paulownia royal
(Paulownia tomentosa)
Pear, common
(Pyrus communis)
Pear, evergreen
(Pyrus kawakamii)
Pear, Ussurian
(Pyrus ussuriensis)
Pepper, Brazilian
(Schinus terebinthifolius)
Pine, Aleppo
(Pinus halepensis)
Pine, Austrian
(Pinus nigra)
Pine, Canary Island
(Pinus canariensis)
Pine, Caribbean slash
(Pinus caribean)
Pine, Italian stone
(Pinus pinea)
Pine, jack
(Pinus banksiana)
Pine, Japanese black
(Pinus thunbergii)
Pine, loblolly
(Pinus taeda)
Pine, Mugho
(Pinus mugho)
Pine, ponderosa
(Pinus ponderosa)
Pine, Western yellow
(Pinus ponderosa)
Pine, red
(Pinus resinosa)
Pine, scotch
(Pinus sylvestris)
Pine, shore
(Pinus contra)
Pine, slash
(Pinus ellottii)
Pine, Southern
(Pinus palustris)
Pine, Virginia
(Pinus virginiana)
Pine, white
(Pinus strobus)
Pine, Japanese
(Pinus parviflora)
Pine, White
(Pinus parviflora)
Pine, yew
(Podocarpus macrophyllus)
Plum, wild
(Prunus americana)
Poplar, hybrid
(Populus alba)
Popular, tulip tree
(Liriodendron tulipifera)
Popular, yellow
(Liriodendron tulipifera)
Purpleleaf, Bailey acacia
(Acacia baileyana)
Redwood, coast
(Sequoia sempervirens)
Sandcherry, Western
(Prunus besseyi)
Sensitive plant
(Mimosa pudica)
Silk tree
(Albizia julibrissin)
Spruce, black hills
(var: Densata) (Picea glauca)
Spruce, Colorado blue
(Picea pungens)
Spruce, Norway
(Picea abies)
Spruce, white
(Picea glauca)
Strawberry tree
(Arbutus unedo)
Sumac, African
(Rhus lancea)
Sumac, standard
(Rhus lancea)
Sweet gum
(Liquidambar stryaciflus)
Sycamore
(Platanus occidentalis)
Tea tree, Australian
(Leptospermun laevigatum)

Appendix *(continued)*

Tipu tree
(Tipuana tipu)
Walnut, black
(Juglans nigra)
Weeping fig, exotica
(Ficus benjamina)
Willow
(Salix matsudana tortuosa)
Willow, Australian
(Geijera parviflora)
Willow, desert
(Pittosporum phillyraeoides)
Willow, peppermint
(Agonis flexuosa)
Yate, bushy
(Eucalyptus lehmannii)
Yew, English
(Taxus baccata)

Shrub Species Tolerant to Segment™ herbicide

Abelia, glossy
(Abelia grandiflora)
Acacia, Bailey
(Acacia baileyana)
Acacia, knife leaf
(Acacia cultriformis)
Acacia, prostrate
(Acacia redolens)
Acacia, Sydney golden wattle
(Acacia longifolia)
Andromeda
(Pieris japonica)
Arborvitae, Oriental
(Platycladus orientalis)
Arrowwood, Southern
(Viburnum dentatum)
Azalea, mollis hybrid
(R. x kosterianum)
Azalea, Northern lights hybrid
(R. x kosterianum x R. prinophyllum)
Bamboo, heavenly
(Nandina domestica)
Barberry, Japanese
(Berberis thunbergii)
Barberry, Korean
(Berberis koreana)
Barberry, redleaf
(Berberis virginian)
Bird of paradise bush
(Caesalpinia gillesil)
Bluebeard
(Caryopteris clandonensis)
Boxwood, African
(Myrsine africana)
Boxwood, common
(Buxus sempervirens)
Boxwood, Japanese
(var: Japonica) (Buxus microphylla)
Buckthorn, Alder
(Rhamnus frangula)
Buckthorn, Glossy
(Rhamnus frangula)
Camellia
(Camellia japonica) (Camellia sasanqua)
Cedar, Eastern red
(var: Pyramidiformus, caneartl)
Cedar
(Juniperus virginiana)
Cherry, brush
(Eugenia myrtifolia)
Cherry, Manchu, Nanking
(Prunus tomentosa)
Chokecherry sp.
(Aronia meloelata)
Copper plant, Caribbean
(Euphoria cotinifolia)
Cotoneaster, bearberry
(Cotoneaster dammerii)
Cotoneaster, cranberry
(Cotoneaster apiculata)
Cotoneaster, 'lowfast' Peking
(Cotoneaster acutifolia)
Coyote bush
(Baccharis pilularis)
Cranberry bush, American
(Viburnum trilobum)
Cranberry bush, golden
(Viburnum opulus aureum)
Crape myrtle
(Lagestromia indica)
Currant, alpine
(Ribes alpinum)
Dogwood, red osier
(Cornus stolonifera)
Elaeagnus
(Elaeagnus umbellata)
Escallonia
(Escallonia fradesii) (Escallonia rubia)
Euonymus, evergreen
*(*var: golden, silver king*)*
Euonymus,
(Euonymus japonica)
Euonymus, winged
(Euonymus alata)
Fig, creeping
(Ficus repens)
Firethorn
(Pyracantha graberi)
Forsythia, greenstem
(Forsythia viridissima bronxeniss)
Flax, New Zealand
(Phormium tenax)
Fuchsia, Australian
(Correa pulchella)
Gardenia
*(*var: Mystery, Radicans*) (Gardenia augusta) (Gardenia jasminoides)*
Gardenia, dwarf
(var: Veitchii) (Gardenia jasminoides)
Gold vine, Guinea
(Hibbertia scandens)
Hakea
(Hakea proteacea)
Hawthorn, Indian
(Phaphiolepis indica)

Appendix *(continued)*

Hibiscus, blue
(Alyogyne huegelli)

Hibiscus, Chinese
(Hibiscus rosa-sinensis)

Holly, dwarf Burford
(var: Burfordii Nana) (Ilex cornuta)

Honeysuckle, bush
(Dierville lonicera)

Honeysuckle, cape
(Tecomaria capensis)

Hydrangea
(Hydrangea macrophylla)

Jasmine, Asiatic
(Trachelopsermum asiaticum)

Jasmine, orange
(Murraya paniculata)

Jasmine, star
(Trachelospermum jasminoides)

Jasmine, winter
(Jasmine nudiflorum)

Jessamine, Carolina
(Gelsemium sempervirens)

Jojoba
(Simmondsia chinensis)

Juniper, Chinese
*(*var: Maneyi, Old Gold, Phtzerana, Sea Green, Hekii, Nana, Torulosa, Phtzerana (Aurea, Pfitzer, Golden Pfitzer*) (Juniperus chinensis)*

Juniper, creeping *(*var: Bluechip, Hughes, Plumosa, Prince of Wales, Webberi, Wiltonii, Bar Harbor, Andorra, Variegata, Youngstown Blue Rug*) (Juniperus horizontalis)*

Juniper, Ozark
(Juniperus sp.*)*

Juniper, Rocky Mountain *(*var: Blue Heaven, Welchii, Wichita Blue, Medova, Moffet, Pyramidal Green, Springtime, Admiral*) (Juniperus scopulorum)*

Juniper, savin
*(*var: Skandia, Arcadia, Broadmoor, Buffalo, Pepin*) (Juniperus sabina)*

Juniper, shore
(var: Compacta) (Juniperus conferta)

Juniper, tam
(var: Tamariscifolia) (Juniperus sabina)

Lantana, purple trailing
(Lantana montevidensis)

Laurustinus
(Viburnum tinus)

Lemonade berry
(Rhus integrifolia)

Lilac, common purple
(Syringa vulgaris purpura)

Liriope, green
(Liriope muscari)

Liriope, variegated
(Liriope muscari)

Mickey Mouse bush
(Ochna serrulata)

Mirror plant
(Coprosma repens)

Mock orange
(Pittosporum tobira)

Mountain lilac, Carmel creeper
(Ceanothus griseus)

Myrtle, dwarf
(Myrtus communis compacta)

Nandina, heavenly bamboo
(Nandina domestica)

Nannyberry
(Viburnum lantago)

Ninebark
(Physocarpus opulifolius) (var: Aureus) (Physocarpus opulifolius nanus)

Oleander
(Nerium oleander)

Orchid, rockrose
(Cistus purpureus)

Oregon grape
(Mahonia aquifolium)

Osmanthus, holly-leaf
(Osmanthus heterophuyllus)

Osmanthus, sweet olive
(Osmanthus fragrans)

Palm, natal
*(*var: Green Carpet Tuttle*) (Carissa grandiflora)*

Pampas grass
(Cortederia selloana)

Photinia
(Photinia sp.*)*

Photinia, Fraser
(Photinia fraser)

Pink lady
(Rahioleis indica)

Pink powder puff
(Calliandra haematocephala)

Pittosporum, variegated Japanese
(Pittosporum tobira variegata)

Plumbago, cape
(Plumbago capensis)

Podocarpus, yew
(Podocarpus macrophyllus)

Princess flower
(Tibouchina urvilleana)

Privet
(Ligustrum indica)

Privet, gloss
*(*var: Lake Tresca*) (Ligustrum lucidum)*

Privet, Japanese
(Ligustrum japonicum)

Privet, Waxleaf
(Ligustrum japonicum)

Privet, Texas
(Ligustrum texanum)

Purple hop bush
(Dodonaea viscosa)

Pyracantha
(Pyracantha graberi)

Rhododendron sp.
(Rhododendron - Azalea)
*(*var: Hinocrimson, Hershey red, Coral blue, Hinodigiri, Christmas cheer, Pink ruffle, Formosa flame, Delaware valley white, New white*)*

Sandcherry, purpleleaf
(Prunus cistena)

Serviceberry, Allegheny
(Amelanchier laevis)

Appendix *(continued)*

Serviceberry, Saskatoon
*(*var: Regent*) (Amelanchier alnifolia)*
Silver king
(Euonymus japonica)
Sky flower, Brazilian
(Duranta stenostachya)
Snowball bush
(Viburnum opulus sterilis)
Spindle tree
(Euonymus kiautschovica)
Spiraea
*(Spiraea vanhouteii) (*var: Anthony waterer, Froebellii, goldflame*)*
*(Spiraea bumalda) (*var: fairy queen*) (Spiraea trilobataiovica)*
*(*var: Snowbound*) (Spiraea nipponicaiovica)*
Star plant, lavender
(Grewia occidentalis)
Tea tree, Australian
(Leptospermum laevigatum)
Tea tree, New Zealand
*(*var: Red glow*) (Leptospermum scoparium)*
Texas ranger
(Leucophyllum frutescens)
Toyon, California holly
(Hetermeles arbutifolia)
Trumpet vine, pink
(Pandorea rosea)
Veronica
(Hebe 'Coed'*)*
Viburnum, Japanese
(Viburnum japonicum)
Viburnum, Sandankwa
(Viburnum suspensum)
Wayfaring tree
(Viburnum lantanoides)
Weeping fig, exotica
(Ficus benjamina)
Wheelers dwarf, Variegated
*(*var: Wheller*) (Pittosporum tobira)*
Yellow bells
(Tecoma stans)
Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow
(Brunfelsia calycina)
Yew
(Taxus cuspitata vigatum)

Ornamentals and Bedding Plants Tolerant to Segment™ herbicide

Alyssum
(Alyssum sp.*)*
Asparagus, myers
*(*var: Meyeri*) (Asparagus densiflorus)*
Asparagus, sprenger
(var: Sprengeri) (Asparagus densiflorus)
Aster, New York
(Aster novi-belgii)
Aster, stokes
*(*var: Blue, White*) (Stokesia cyanae)*
Baby's breath
*(*var: Bristo fairy*) (Gypsophila paniculata)*
Begonia
(Begonia semperflorens)
Bellflower, Tussock
*(*var: Canterbury bells*) (Campanula carpatica)*
Bittersweet, American
(Calastrus scandens)
Black-eyed Susan
*(*var: Goldilocks*) (Rudbeckia hirta)*
Bleeding heart
(Dicentra spectabilis)
Butterfly weed
(Asclepias tuberosa)
Bower vine
(Pandorea jasminoides)
Cactus, barrel
(Echinocactus sp.*)*
Candytuft
(Iberis sempervirens) (Iberis amara)
Canna
(Canna sp.*)*
Cassia, feathery
(Cassia artemisioides)
Chrysanthemum, Marguarite
(Chrysanthemum frutescens) (Chrysanthemum indicum)
Cockscomb
*(Celosia argentea) (*Canna)
Coleus
(Coleus blumei)
Coneflower, purple
*(*var: Gloriosa Dairy*) (Echinacea purpurea)*
Coralbells
(Heuchera sanguinea)
Coreopsis
*(*var: Sunray*) (Coreopsis lanceolata)*
Cup of gold vine
(Solandra maxima)
Daffodil
(Narcissus spp.*)*
Dahlia
(Dahlia pinnata)
Daisy bush
(Euryops pectinatus), Blue *(Felicia amellioides)*
Daisy, shasta
*(*var: Alaska*) (Chrysanthemum maximum)*
Daylily
(Hemerocallis hybrids)
Dianthus
(Dianthus deltoides)
Dragonhead, false
(Physostegia virginiana)
Dusty Miller
(Centaurea cineraria)
Fern, sprenger asparagus
(Asparagus densiflorus Sprengeril)
Fescue, blue
(Festuca ovina)
Flowering tobacco
(Nicotiana sp.*)*
Fountain grass, red
(Pennisetum setaceum)
Gazania
(Gazania ringens leucolaena) (Gazania sp.*)*
Geranium
(Geranium sp.*)*
Geranium, Martha Washington
(Pelargonium domesticum)

Appendix *(continued)*

Gerbera daisy
(Gerbera jamesonii)
Geum
*(*var: Lady Strathedon, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Bradshaw Improved*)*
(Geum quellyon)
Gladiolus
(Gladiolus sp.*)*
Heather, false
(Cuphea hyssopifolia)
Honeysuckle, amar
(Lonicera maachii)
Honeysuckle, fly
*(*var: Emerald Mound, Clavey's Dwarf*) (Lonicera xylosteum)*
Honeysuckle, Japanese
(Lonicera japonica)
Honeysuckle, morrow
(Lonicera morrowii)
Honeysuckle, tatarian
*(*var: Zabeli*) (Lonicera tatarica)*
Hopseed bush, purple
(var: Purpurea) (Dodonaea viscosa)
Impatiens
(Impatiens sp.*)*
Iris
(Iris sp.*)*
Iris, African
(Dietes bicolor)
Ivy, grape
*(*var: Ellen Danica*) (Cissus rhombifolia)*
Jack-in-the-Pulpit
*(Arisaemia pusillum) (*Mrs. Bradshaw Improved)
Jade plant
(Crassula argentea)
Jasmine, Madagascar
(Stephanotis floribunda)
Lamb's ear
(Stachys lanata)
Lavender, English
(Lavandula vera)
Lavender, French
(Lavandula dentata)
Lavender, cotton
(Santolina chamaecyparisus)
Lilac, Chinese
(Syringa chinensis)
Lilac, Common purple
*(*var: Charles Joly, Ludwig Spaeth, Jay tree*) (Syringa vulgaris purpurpa)*
Lilac, Meyer
(var: Palibin) (Syringa sp.*)*
Lilac, Korean
*(*var: Miss Kim*) (Syringa patula)*
Lilac, mountain
(Ceanothus griseus)
Lily-of-the-Nile, Peter Pan
(Agapanthus africanus)
Lily-of-the-Valley
(Convallaria majalis)
Lobelia
(Lobelia erinus)
Marigold
(Tagetes sp.*)*
Mirror plant
(Coprosma baureri)
Mirror plant, variegated
(Coprosma repens)
Moneywort, creeping Jenny
(Lysimachia nummalaria)
Moss, rose
(Portulaca grandiflora)
Moss, sandwort
(Arenaria verna)
Pansy, Johnny-jump-up
(Viola tricolor)
Pepper, ornamental
(Capsicum sp.*)*
Periwinkle, Madagascar
(Catharanthus roseus) (Vinca minor)
Petunia
(Petunia sp.*)*
Phlox, perennial
(Phlox paniculata)
Plantain llly
(Hosta sp.*)*
Purple loosestrife
*(*var: Morden's Gleam*) (Lythrumvirgatum)*
Raspberry ice
(Bougianvillea sp.*)*
Sage
(Salvia greggii)
Sea pinks, thrift
(Armeria maritima)
Sedum, stonecrop
*(Sedum x rubrotinctum) (*Lavender cotton)
Shrimp plant
(Justicia brandegeana)
Sky flower, Brazilian
(Duranta stenostachya)
Snail vine
(Vigna caracalla)
Snapdragon
(Antirrhinum majus)
Speedwell, spike
(Veronica spicata)
Statice, perennial
(Limonium perezil)
Stock
(Mattiola incana)
Sweet grass
(Acorus gramineus)
Sweet William
(Dianthus barbatus)
Transvaal daisy
(Gerbera jamesonii)
Trumpet vine, blood red
(Distictis buccinatoria)
Trumpet vine, Lavender
(Clytostoma callistegioides)
Trumpet vine, pink
(Pandorea rosea)
Tulip
(Tulipa spp.*)*
Verbena
(Verbena sp.*)*

Appendix *(continued)*

Wandering Jew
(Trade scantia sp.*)*
Wisteria
(Wisteria sinensis)
Yarrow
*(*var: Cerise Queen*) (Achillea Millefolium)*
Yarrow, debutante
(Achillea taygetea v.)
Yellow trumpet
(Macfadyena unguis-cati)
Zinnia
(Zinnia elegans)

Ground Covers Tolerant to Segment™ herbicide

Aaron's beard
(Hypericum calycinum)
Aptenia
*(*var: Red apple*) (Aptenia cordifolia)*
Bergenia, winter-blooming
(Bergenia crassofolia)
Bugleweed
(Ajuga reptans)
Capeweed
(Arctotheca calendula)
Carpathian, harebell
(Campanula carpatica)
Cinquefoil, spring
(Potentilla tabernaemontanil)
Coyote brush
*(*var: Twin peaks*) (Baccharis pilularis)*
Crownvetch
(Coronilla varia)
Cushion bush
(Calocephalus brownii)
Daisy, Freeway
(Osteospermum)
Daisy, trailing African
(Osteospermum)
Daisy, white African
(Osteospermum fruticosum alba)
Gazania, trailing
(Gazania regens leucolaena)
Green carpet
(Herniaria glabra)
Ivy, Algerian
(Hedera canaiensis)
Ivy, Boston
(Parthenocissus tricuspidata)
Ivy, English
*(Hedera helix) (*var: California*)*
Ivy, grape
*(*var: Ellen Danica*) (Cissus rhombifolia)*
Ivy, Hahn's
*(*var: Hahnii*) (Hedera helix)*
Lantana, lavender
(Lantana montevidensis)
Lily-turf, big blue
(Liriope muscari)
Lippla
(Phyla nodiflora)
Mondo grass
(Ophiopogon japonicus)
Myoporum
(var: Prostratum) (Myoporum parvifolium)
Pachysandra
(Pachysandra terminalis)
Periwinkle
(Vinca major)
Plumbago, dwarf
(Ceratostigna plumbaginoides)
Pork and Beans
(Sedum rubrotinctum)
Rosea ice plant
(Drosanthemum floribundum)
Rosemary, dwarf
(var: Prostratus) (Rosmarinus officinalis)
Rupture wort
(Herniaria glabra)
St. Johnswort, creeping
(Hypericum calycinum)
Stonecrop, sedum
(Sedum rubrotinctum)
Verbena
(Verbena officinalis)
Verbena, blue
(Verbena peruvianna)

Wildflowers Tolerant to Segment

African daisy
Dimorphotheca aurantiaca
Baby blue eyes
Nemophila insignis
Baby snapdragon
Linaria macrocanna
Baby's breath
Gypsophila muralis
Bachelor button
Centaurea cyanus
Bird's eyes
Gilia tricolor
Black-eyed Susan
Rudbeckia hirta
Blanketflower
Gaillardia aristata
Blue fescue
Festuca ovina glauca
Blue flax
Linum lewisii
Butterflyweed
Ascelpias tuberosa
Calendula
Calendula officinalis
California poppy
Eschscholzia californica
Calliopsis
Coreopsis tinctoria
Candytuft
Iberis sempervirens
Carnation
Dianthus
Catchfly
Silene armeria
Chicory
Chicory intybus

Appendix *(continued)*

Chinese houses
Collensia heterophylla
Columbine
Aquilegia spp.
Corn poppy
Papaver rhoeas
Cornflower
Centaurea cyanus
Cosmos
Cosmos bipinnatus
Creeping daisy
Dames rocket
Hesperis matronalis
Drummond phlox
Phlox drummondii
Dwarf primrose
Oenothera sp.
Firewheel
Gaillardia pulchella
Five spot cornflower
Centaurea sp.
Foxglove
Digitialis purpurea
Godetia
Clarkia amoena
Grayhead coneflower
Echinacea pallida
Hard fescue
Festuca longifolium
Indian blanket
Gaillardia pulchella
Indian paintbrush
Castilleja coccinea
Jewels of Opar
Talinum paniculatum
Johnny-jump-up
Viola pedata
Lance-leaved coreopsis
Coreopsis lanceolata
Lemon mint
Monarda citriodora
Liatris
Liatris spicata
Lupine
Lupinus spp.
Moss verbena
Verbena tenuisecta
New England aster
Aster novi-anglae
Nodding catchfly pink
Silene sp.
Oxeye daisy
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum
Painted daisy
Chrysanthemum carinatum
Perennial lupine
Lupinus perennis
Plains coreopsis
Coreopsis tinctoria
Poor man's weather glass
Prairie aster
Machaeranthera tanacetifolia
Purple coneflower
Echinacea purpurea
Purpleknot toadflax
Linaria sp.
Queen Anne's lace
Daucus carota
Red ribbons
Clarkia concinna
Rocket larkspur
Delphinum ajacis
Sainfoin
Conobrychis vicifolia
Sand bluebonnet
Lupinus subcarnosus
Scarlet flax
Linum rubrum
Showy primrose
Oenothera speciosa
Siberian wallflower
Cheiranthus spp.
Spurred snapdragon
Linaria macrocanna
Stock
Matthiola maritima
Sulfur cosmos
Cosmos sulfureus
Sweet alyssum
Lobularia maritima
Sweet William
Dianthus barbatus
Texas bluebonnet
Lupinus texensis
Tickseed
Coreopsis lanceolate
Tidy tips
Layia platyglossa
Virginian stock
Malcolmia maritima
Wallflower
Cheiranthus allionii
White yarrow
Achillea millefolium

In limited testing with the following plants, some unacceptable phytotoxicity has been found, though usually occurring at application rates above those recommended on the product label.

Trees	
Red oak	*Quercus rubra*
White oak	*Quercus alba*
Shrubs	
Azalea (var: snow)	*Rhododendron* sp.
Potentilla (var: Jackmanni, K. VanDyke)	*Potentilla fruticosa* *Potentilla verna*
Privet, Japanese	*Ligustrum japonica*
Ornamentals	
Snow-in-summer	*Cerastium tomentosum*

Nonbearing Food Crops and Nursery Liners Tolerant to Segment™ herbicide

Almonds
Apples
Apricots
Asparagus
Avocados
Blackberries
Blueberries
Cherries
Crabapples
Cranberries
Dates
Figs
Grapes
Grapefruits
Lemons
Limes
Macadamias
Nectarines
Olives
Oranges
Peaches
Peanuts, perennial
Pears
Pecans
Pistachios
Plums
Pomegranates
Prunes
Raspberries
Tangelos
Tangerines
Walnuts

DO NOT apply to nonbearing food crops within 1 year of harvest.

Weeds Listed in This Label	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Bahiagrass	*Paspalum notatum*
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bentgrass, (Highland/Colonial)	*Agrostic tenuis*
Bermudagrass (Wiregrass)	*Cynodon dactylon*
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*
Broadleaf signalgrass	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
Brome, downy	*Bormus tectorum*
Crabgrass, large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Crabgrass, smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*
Cupgrass, woolly	*Eriochloa villosa*
Fescue, fine	*Festuca sp.*
Fescue, Chewings	*Festuca rubra*
Fescue, Creeping red	*Festuca rubra*
Fescue, hard	*Festuca longifolia*
Fescue, rattail	*Festuca myuros*
Fescue, sheep	*Festuca ovina*
Fescue, tall	*Festuca arundinacea*
Foxtail, giant (Pigeongrass)	*Setaria faberi*
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria glauca*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
Johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense*
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colonum*
Lovegrass	*Eragrostis cilianensis*
Orchardgrass	*Dactylis glomerata*
Panicum, browntop	*Panicum fasciculatu*
Panicum, fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
Panicum, Texas	*Panicum texanum*
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*
Red sprangletop	*Leptochloa filiformis*
Ryegrass, annual	*Lolium multiflorum*
Sandbur, field	*Cenchrus incertus*
Shattercane/Wildcane	*Sorghum bicolor*
Torpedograss	*Panicum repens*
Velvetgrass, German	*Holcus mollis*
Volunteer barley	*Hordeum vulgare*
Volunteer oats	*Avena sativa*
Volunteer rye	*Secale Cereale*
Volunteer wheat	*Triticum aestivum*
Wild oats	*Avena fatua*
Wild proso millet	*Panicum miliaceum*
Wirestern muhly	*Muhlenbergia frondosa*
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*

Sites **Segment™ herbicide** can be used on the following sites:
Airports Bedding plants Centipedegrass and fine fescue turf Drug and medicinal crops Electrical transformer stations Fences and hedgerows Fine fescue seed production General indoor/outdoor sites Ground covers Industrial sites Other paved areas Perennial peanuts (nonfood) Pipeline pumping stations Potting and top soils Public buildings Recreation areas Rights-of-way Roadsides Sewage disposal areas Shrubs Storage yards Trees, Christmas trees Uncultivated agricultural areas Wildflowers
See inside for complete restrictions and limitations and **Application Instructions**.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

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