

ROMETSOL[®]

Herbicide

**Herbicide for Selective Weed and Brush Control on Non-Crop Industrial Sites,
Turf (Industrial, Unimproved, Commercial and Ornamental),
Native Grasses, Rangeland and Pasture**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Metsulfuron-methyl: methyl 2-[[[4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2yl)

amino]-carbonyl] amino[sulfonyl]benzoate 60.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS..... 40.0%

Total **100.0%**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

Si usted no e 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.)

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Manufactured for:

ROTAM NORTH AMERICA, INC.

1400 NW 107th Avenue, Suite 310

Miami, FL 33172

1-866-927-6826



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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

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. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. This herbicide is injurious to plants at extremely low concentrations. Non-target plants may be adversely affected from drift and run-off.

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES

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

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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 INHALED

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

Note to Physician (Sulfonylurea) Symptoms of Poisoning and Recommendations for Medical Treatment: The compound does not cause any definite symptoms that would be diagnostic. Contact with the eyes may cause irritation. No specific antidote. Treat symptomatically.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.
For Medical Emergency treatment call your Local Poison Control Center for assistance.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Storage: Store in a tightly closed container in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal (Nonrefillable container 5 gallons or less): Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Offer for recycling, if available.

Residue Removal: Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

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

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC AT 1-800-424-9300.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Rometsol is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray by ground or aerial application.

Rometsol is recommended for the control of annual and perennial weeds and unwanted woody plants on private, public and military lands, on rights-of-way, industrial sites, non-crop areas, ditchbanks of dry drainage ditches, certain types of unimproved turf grass, and conifer and hardwood plantations, including grazed areas on these sites. Do not use on irrigation ditches.

Rometsol controls weeds and woody plants primarily by postemergent activity. Although Rometsol has preemergence activity, best results are generally obtained when Rometsol is applied to foliage after emergence or dormancy break. Generally, for the control of annual weeds, Rometsol provides the best results when applied to young, actively growing weeds. For the control of perennial weeds, applications made at the bud/bloom stage or while the target weeds are in the fall rosette stage may provide the best results. The use rate depends upon the weed species and size at the time of application.

The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- Weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- Weed size at application
- Environmental conditions at and following treatment
- Soil pH, soil moisture, and soil organic matter

Rometsol may be applied on conifer and hardwood plantations, and non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by the collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. DO NOT make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.

Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity

Rometsol is absorbed primarily through the foliage of plants and by the roots to a lesser degree. Plant cell division is generally inhibited in sensitive plants within a few hours following uptake. Two to 4 weeks after application, leaf growth slows followed by discoloration and tissue death. The final effect on annual weeds is evident about 4 to 6 weeks after application. The ultimate effect on perennial weeds and woody plants occurs in the growing season following application.

Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of Rometsol, while cold, dry conditions may reduce or delay activity. Weeds and brush hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled. The use of a surfactant is recommended to enhance the control of susceptible plants except where noted. Apply at a minimum rate (concentration) of 1/4% volume/volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) or at the manufacturer's recommended rate. Use only EPA approved surfactants containing at least 80% active ingredient. Certain types of surfactants, such as those incorporating acetic acid (i.e. LI-700), may not be compatible with Rometsol and may result in decreased performance. Certain surfactants may not be suitable for use on desirable plants, such as turf, listed on this label. Consult the surfactant manufacturer's label for appropriate uses.

Weed and brush control may be reduced if rainfall occurs soon after application.

Effects on Weeds

Rometsol applied to foliage of weeds rapidly inhibits growth of susceptible plants; however, typical symptoms (discoloration) of dying weeds may not be noticeable for several weeks after applications, depending on growing conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment enhance the activity of Rometsol, while cold, dry conditions delay activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be fully controlled or suppressed and regrowth may occur. Snow or rainfall received within 4 hours after application can reduce the level of postemergence weed control. Rometsol will also affect certain seedling weeds that have emerged after application.

GENERAL INFORMATION / Effects on Weeds / (cont'd)

Degree of control and duration of effect depend on: Weed spectrum and density, weed size and variability, growing conditions prior to and following application, amount of precipitation, and spray coverage. With adequate rainfall for soil activation, short-term residual control of the more sensitive species may be obtained for a few weeks after application.

Spray Preparation

Add the proper amount of Rometsol to the necessary volume of water in the spray tank with the agitator running. Continuous agitation is required for a uniform suspension and application. If spray preparation is left standing, thoroughly agitate before reusing.

Resistance

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to Rometsol and other herbicides with the same mode of action even at exaggerated application rates. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species that are identical in appearance but have slightly different genetic compositions; the mode of action of a herbicide is the chemical interaction that interrupts a biological process necessary for plant growth and development.

If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat problem areas using a product with a different mode of action, such as postemergence broadleaf and/or grass herbicides.

If resistant weed biotypes such as kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are suspected or known to be present, use a tank-mix partner with Rometsol to help control these biotypes, or use a planned herbicide rotation program where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.

Integrated Pest Management

To better manage weed resistance when using Rometsol, use a combination of tillage and tank-mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than Rometsol, to control escaped weeds. Do not let weed escapes go to seed. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative herbicide recommendations available in your area.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to treated areas to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes.

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS

DO NOT USE ON FOOD OR FEED CROPS EXCEPT AS RECOMMENDED BY THIS LABEL OR SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING.

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if the precautions listed below are not followed.

- Do not apply Rometsol (except as recommended), or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Do not contaminate any body of water including irrigation water.
- Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds.

Low rates of Rometsol can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a Rometsol application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which Rometsol is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS / (cont'd)

Tank Mixes

Rometsol may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for the use sites described in this label. Use only those tank mix partners that are labeled for the appropriate use site. When tank mixing, use the most restrictive label limitations for each of the products being used in the tank mix.

Spray Equipment

Low rates of Rometsol can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a Rometsol application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which Rometsol is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

The selected sprayer should be equipped with an agitation system to keep Rometsol suspended in the spray tank. Use a sufficient volume of water to thoroughly cover the foliage of undesirable weeds, generally 10 to 40 gallons per acre. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will deliver a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping to avoid injury to desired plants.

Refer to the **Brush Species Control** section of this label for information unique to that particular use.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of Rometsol.
3. Continue agitation until the Rometsol is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the Rometsol is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. Rometsol should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired), and then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly reagituate before using.
7. Rometsol spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral or alkaline and stored at or below 100°F.
8. If Rometsol and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the Rometsol in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the Rometsol.

Sprayer Cleanup

Spray equipment must be cleaned before Rometsol is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined below before applying Rometsol.

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gallon of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gallons of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) recommended on this label. Do not exceed the maximum-labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

*Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or an approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS / Sprayer Cleanup / (cont'd)

Note:

1. **Attention:** Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks are recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When Rometsol is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. **AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.**

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150-200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage.

APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce 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 A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **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.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the air stream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length, longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT / Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft / (cont'd)

Boom Height

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Wind

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

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

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversions

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

Shielded Sprayers

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

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 in your State responsible for pesticide regulation.

Do not apply more than 4 ounces of Rometsol per acre per year.

NON-CROP APPLICATIONS

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 unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

Non-crop industrial weed control and selective weed control in turf (industrial, unimproved only) are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Rangeland, Pasture, Industrial, Commercial and Ornamental Turf, Establishment and Maintenance of Native Grasses

Application Information

Rometsol is recommended for use for general weed and brush control on non-crop, industrial sites such as airports, military installations, fence rows, roadsides and associated rights-of-way, petroleum tank farms, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, pumping stations, railroads, storage areas, and state and federal plant sites including government owned parks and recreational areas, federal controlled customs and boarder crossings, and, non-crop lands identified under government set-aside programs. It is also recommended for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds on industrial unimproved and commercial Ornamental turf, such as lawns, parks, cemeteries, and golf courses (fairways, aprons, tees and roughs), and for the establishment and maintenance of native grasses in non-crop, rangeland and pasture. This product may also be used on Sod Farms.

Consult the **Weeds Controlled** and **Brush Species Control** sections to determine the appropriate application rate.

Rometsol may be applied in tank mixture with other herbicides labeled for use on non-crop sites. Fully read the labels and follow all directions and restrictions on each label.

TURF - INDUSTRIAL

Industrial Turf Applications (Unimproved Only)

Application Information

Rometsol is recommended for selective weed control in unimproved industrial turf where certain grasses are well established and desired as ground cover. Rometsol is also recommended for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds in turf.

In addition to conventional spray equipment, Rometsol may also be applied with invert emulsion equipment. When using an invert emulsion, mix the prescribed rate of Rometsol in the water phase. Consult the **Weeds Controlled** section to determine which weeds will be controlled by the following recommendations.

Fescue and Bluegrass

Apply 1/4 to 1/2 ounce Rometsol per acre.

Crested Wheatgrass and Smooth Brome

Apply 1/4 to 1 ounce of Rometsol per acre.

Bermudagrass

Apply 1/4 to 2 ounces of Rometsol per acre.

Application Timing

Applications may be made at anytime of the year, except when the soil is frozen. When a spring application is made on fescue or bluegrass, a second application may be made during the summer after full seed head maturation.

TURF - INDUSTRIAL / Industrial Turf Applications / (cont'd)

Growth Suppression and Seed Head Inhibition (Chemical Mowing) Application Information

Rometsol is recommended for growth suppression and seed head inhibition in well established fescue and bluegrass turf at the use rate of 1/4 to 1/2 ounce per acre.

Tank Mix Combination - Rometsol + Embark® Herbicides

Rometsol may be tank mixed with Embark® herbicide for improved performance in the regulation of growth and seed head suppression. Tank mix 1/4 to 1/2 ounce of Rometsol with to 1/4 pint of Embark.

Application Timing

Application may be made after at least 2 to 3 inches of new growth has emerged until the appearance of the seed stalk.

Important Precautions - Fescue

Rometsol may temporarily stunt tall fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Do not use more than 4/10 ounce per acre of Rometsol.
- Tank mix Rometsol with 2,4-D herbicide.
- Use the lowest recommended rate for target weeds.
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 to 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution.
- Make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall.
- Do not use a surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.
- The yields from the first cutting may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with Rometsol.

TURF - ORNAMENTAL (FINE)

Ornamental Turf Applications

Rometsol is for use on Ornamental Turf, such as Lawns, Parks, Cemeteries, and Golf Courses (Fairways, Aprons, Tees and Roughs). This product may also be used on Sod Farms.

For use only on Kentucky Bluegrass, Fine Fescue, Bermudagrass and St. Augustinegrass turf areas.

Controls the following perennial and annual weedy grasses:

Bahiagrass	Foxtail	Ryegrass
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Controls the following broadleaf (dicot) weeds:

Annual sowthistle	Common purslane	Flixweed	Redstem filaree
Aster	Common sunflower	Goldenrod	Shepherdspurse
Bittercress	Common yarrow	Henbit	Smallseed flaxweed
Blue mustard	Conical catchfly	Hoary cress (whitetop)	Smooth pigweed
Buckhorn	Cow cockle	Kochia	Spurge (prostrate)
Bur buttercup	Crown vetch	Lambsquarters	Sweet clover
Canada thistle	Curly dock	Miners lettuce	Tansy mustard
Chicory	Dandelion	Pennsylvania smartweed	Treacle mustard
Clover (white)	Dogfennel	Plantain	Tumble mustard
Common chickweed	False chamomile	Prickly lettuce	Virginia buttonweed
Common groundsel	Fiddleneck tarweed	Prostrate knotweed	Wild carrot
Common mullein	Field pennycress	Redroot pigweed	

TURF - ORNAMENTAL (FINE) / (cont'd)

Important Precautions - Ornamental Turf

- Use lowest rates for minimum chlorosis of the turf.
- Do not apply Rometsol to turf under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures, high temperatures of above 85°F on cool season grasses, or poor fertility as injury may result.
- Do not apply to turf less than 1 year old.
- Do not use on Bahiagrass where it is the desired turf, as severe injury may result.
- Do not plant ornamentals such as shrubs and trees in treated areas for at least 1 year after the last application, or bedding plants for at least 2 years.

Note: Addition of a nonionic surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25 percent by volume (1 quart./100 gal.) provides maximum performance, but may temporarily increase chlorosis of the turf.

Allow one week between the application of Rometsol and other pesticide products. (This guideline can be relaxed where severe insect or disease attack requires immediate treatment).

DO NOT USE ON FOOD OR FEED CROPS. Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following: Do not apply Rometsol (except as recommended) or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

When overseeding, wait 2 months (8 weeks) after application. Do not apply to any body of water, including streams, irrigation water or wells. Do not apply where runoff water may flow onto agricultural land, as injury to crops may result.

Do not allow spray drift onto adjacent crops or other desirable plants or trees as injury may occur.

Follow these practices to minimize drift:

- Stop spraying if wind speed becomes excessive. Spray drift can occur at wind speeds less than 10 MPH. If sensitive plants are downwind, extreme caution must be used. Do not spray if winds are gusty.
- High temperatures, drought and low relative humidity increase the possibility of harmful spray drift. Caution must be used when these conditions are present and sensitive plants are nearby.
- Use large droplet size sprays to minimize drift.
- Use spray pressures of 35 PSI or less when applying this product.

Rates of Use - Ornamental Turf

Use spray volumes of 20 to 80 gallons/acre and pressures of 25 to 35 PSI at the following rates of Rometsol from the weeds listed below:

0.125 to 0.25 ounce of Rometsol/acre

Ryegrass (greens)

0.25 TO 0.33 ounce of Rometsol/acre

Bittercress	Chicory	Field pennycress	Redstem filaree
Blue mustard	Clover (white)	Ground ivy (Fall)	Spurweed
Bur buttercup	Creeping beggarweed	Parsley-piert	Wild carrot
Chickweed	Dandelion	Prostrate spurge	

TURF - ORNAMENTAL (FINE) / Rates of Use - Ornamental Turf / (cont'd)

0.33 to 0.5 ounce of Rometsol/acre

Annual sowthistle	Lambsquarters	Seedling dogfennel	Wild celery
Aster	Lespedeza	Shepherdspurse	Wild garlic
Carolina geranium	Miners lettuce	Smooth pigweed	Wild lettuce
Common yarrow	Plantain	Smallseed falsefiar	Wild onion
Crown vetch	Prickly lettuce	Sweet clover	Woodsorrel (oxalis)
Florida betony	Ragweed	Tansy mustard	
Ground ivy (Spring*)	Redroot pigweed	Treacle mustard	
Henbit	Ryegrass (fairways)	Tumble mustard	

0.25 to 0.75 ounce of Rometsol/acre

Bahiagrass*

0.5 to 1 ounce of Rometsol/acre

Brazil pusley	Common purslane	Florida pusley	Plantain
Buckhorn plantain	Common sunflower	Foxtail	Prostrate knotweed
Canada thistle**	Crabgrass	Hoary cress (whitewop)	Sida (southern)
Curly dock	Dogfennel	Kochia	Virginia buttonweed***
Common groundsel	Dollarweed*	Pennsylvania smartweed	Wild mustard

Notes:

- * A repeat application may be required in 4 to 6 weeks.
- ** Suppression only involving a visual reduction in competition compared to an untreated area.
- *** Controls seedling Virginia buttonweed. Suppression only of more mature plants. Repeat application may be required in 4 to 6 weeks.

The required amount of Rometsol should be added when the spray tank is half full of water and, with agitator running, add the proper amount of product. Finish adding the required amount of water. Continuous agitation is required to keep the product in suspension.

Spray preparations of this product may degrade in acid solutions if not used in 24 hours; it is stable in alkaline solutions. Thoroughly reagitrate before using.

Tank mixes with other registered herbicides should be tested for compatibility before full scale mixing. Use mechanical or bypass agitation to thoroughly mix the spray suspension. It is not necessary to premix this product with water in a separate container prior to adding it to the spray tank. This product should always be added to the tank first, before any other herbicides or adjuvants.

Kentucky Bluegrass and Fine Fescue: Apply 0.25 to 0.5 oz. of Rometsol per acre for control of the listed weeds. Do not exceed a total of 0.5 oz. per acre within a 9-month period.

St. Augustinegrass, Bermudagrass and Zoysiagrass (Meyers and Emerald): Apply 0.25 to 1.0 oz. of Rometsol per acre for weed control. Some chlorosis or stunting of the turfgrass may occur following application.

Bahiagrass Control: For the selective control of Bahiagrass in Bermudagrass turf, use 0.25 to 0.75 oz. of Rometsol per acre. Use the higher rates of the range on Argentine, Common and Paraguayan Bahiagrass. Apply a repeat treatment in 4 to 6 weeks if necessary. Some chlorosis or stunting of the Bermudagrass may occur following the application.

TURF - ORNAMENTAL (FINE) / Ornamental Turf Applications / (cont'd)

Centipedegrass: Apply 0.25 to 0.5 oz. of this product per acre for weed control. Some chlorosis or stunting of the turfgrass may occur following the application.

Note: Addition of a nonionic surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25 percent by volume (1 quart/100 gallons) provides maximum performance, but may temporarily increase chlorosis of the turf.

Allow one week between the application of Rometsol and other pesticide products. (This guideline can be relaxed where a severe insect or disease attack requires immediate treatment.)

Recommended Sprayer Cleanup

Immediately after spraying, thoroughly remove all traces of Rometsol from mixing and spray equipment as follows:

1. Drain tank, rinse interior surface of tank, then flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes.
2. Fill the tank with clean water, then add an ammonia cleaning solution. Use one gallon ammonia (containing 3% active) per 100 gallons of water. Turn on sprayer long enough to flush through boom, hoses and nozzles. Stop spraying, but keep agitator working in the tank for 15 minutes, then drain.
3. Repeat Step 2.
4. Repeat Step 1.
5. Nozzles and screens should then be removed and cleaned separately. To remove traces of cleaning solution, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through hoses and boom.
6. Flush boom and hoses with clean water for 5 minutes just prior to using the sprayer for the first time after the Rometsol application.

BRUSH SPECIES CONTROL

Application Information

Rometsol is recommended for the control of undesirable brush growing in non-crop areas. Applications may be made by air, high volume ground application, low volume ground application, and ultra-low volume ground application. Except as noted elsewhere for multiflora rose, Rometsol should be applied as a spray to the foliage.

The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the brush and the application equipment used. Generally, aerial applications will require 15 to 25 gallons of water per acre; high volume ground application will require 100 to 400 gallons of water per acre; low volume ground application will require 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre; and ultra-low volume ground application will require 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Regardless of the application volume and equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage is necessary to optimize results.

Brush Species Controlled

Species	High Volume Rometsol Rate: oz./100 gallons	Broadcast Rometsol Rate: oz./acre
Ash	1-2	1-3
Aspen	1-2	1-3
Black locust	1-2	1-3
Blackberry	1-2	1-3
Camelthorn	1-2	1-3
Cherry	1-2	1-3
Cottonwood	1-2	2-3
Eastern red cedar	1-2	2-3
Elder	1-2	2-3
Elm	1-2	1-3
Firs	3	1-2
Hawthorn	1-2	1-3
Honeysuckle	1-2	1/2 -1
Mulberry	1-2	2-3
Muhiflora rose	1-2	1-3
Muscadine (wild grape)	1-2	2-3
Oaks	1-2	1-3
Ocean spray (Holodiscus)	1-2	2-3
Osage orange	1-2	2-3
Red maple	1-2	2-3
Salmonberry	1/2 -1	1-3
Snowberry	1/2 -1	1-3
Spruce (black and white)	3	2-3
Thimbleberry	1/2 -1	1-3
Tulip tree	1/2-1	1-3
Wild roses	1/2 -1	1-3
Willow	1/2-1	1-3

BRUSH SPECIES CONTROL / Application Information Brush Species Controlled / (cont'd)

For low volume and ultra-low volume ground applications, mix 4 to 8 ounces of Rometsol per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Application Timing

Make a foliar application of the recommended rate of Rometsol during the period from full leaf expansion in the spring until the development of full fall coloration on deciduous species to be controlled. Coniferous species may be treated at anytime during the growing season.

Spot Treatment

Rometsol is recommended for the control of many species of weeds including noxious/invasive weeds in certain established grasses growing on non-crop areas. Refer to the **Weeds Controlled** section for a listing of susceptible weed species and the application rate per acre per the target weed.

Or, mix one gram of Rometsol per one gallon of water along with a surfactant. Spray to the point of wetting the entire surface of the target weeds, approximately 40 gallons of solution per acre.

Tank Mix Combinations

Rometsol may be tank mixed with any product labeled for non-crop brush control at the application rates specified on the companion product's label for the pests specified on the product's companion label. Read and follow the label instructions of both products when tank mixing. Follow the most restrictive limitations of any of the product labels being tank mixed.

- **Arsenal® Herbicide:** Combine 1 to 2 ounces of Rometsol with 1 to 4 pints of Arsenal per acre and apply as a broadcast spray. Aerial applications should use a minimum of 15 gallons per acre spray volume. In addition to species controlled by Rometsol listed on the **Brush Species Control** section, this combination controls black gum, hophornbeam, sassafras, sweetgum, *Vaccinium* species, dogwood, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and persimmon.
- **Garlon® 3A or Garlon® 4 Herbicides (or generic equivalents):** After consulting the **Brush Species Control** section, tank mix the prescribed rate of Rometsol with the rate of Garlon 3A indicated for the various application methods on the Garlon 3A label. Refer to the Garlon 3A label for list of species controlled.
- **Krenite® S Brush Control Agent:** After consulting the **Brush Species Control** section, tank mix the prescribed rate of Rometsol with the rate of Krenite S indicated for the various application methods on the Krenite S label. Refer to the Krenite S label for list of species controlled.
- **Tordon® K* Specialty Herbicide:** After consulting the **Brush Species Control** section, tank mix the prescribed rate of Rometsol with the rate of Tordon K indicated for the various application methods on the Tordon K label. Refer to the Tordon K label for list of species controlled.
- **Tordon K Specialty Herbicide + Arsenal Herbicide:** Combine 1 to 1 1/2 ounce of Rometsol with 2 to 8 fluid ounces of Arsenal Herbicide and 1 to 2 pints of Tordon K per 100 gallons of water. Apply as a high volume spray. This tank mix controls cherry, elms, box elder, maples, hackberry, redbud, ash, oaks (including shingle oak), black locust and sassafras.

*Tordon K is a Restricted Use Pesticide.

Spotgun Basal Soil Treatment

For control of multiflora rose, prepare a spray suspension of Rometsol by mixing 1 ounce per gallon of water. Mix vigorously until the Rometsol is dispersed and agitate periodically while applying the spray suspension. Apply the spray preparation with an exact delivery handgun applicator.

Apply at the rate of 4 milliliters for each 2 feet of rose canopy diameter. Direct the treatment to the soil within 2 feet of the stem union. When treating large plants and more than one delivery is required, make applications on opposite sides of the plant.

Applications should be made from early spring to summer.

Important Precautions - Non-Crop Brush

When using tank mixtures of Rometsol with companion herbicides, read and follow all use instructions, application rates, warnings and precautions appearing on the labels. Follow the most restrictive label instructions for each of the herbicides used.

NATIVE GRASSES

Rometsol is recommended for weed control and suppression in the establishment and maintenance of native grasses. It may be used where blue grama, bluestems (big, little, plains, sand, ww-spar) bromegrasses (meadow), buffalograss, green sprangletop, indiagrass, kleingrass, lovegrasses (atherstone, sand, weeping, wilman), orchardgrass, sideoats grama, switchgrass (blackwell), wheatgrass (bluebunch, intermediate, pubescent siberian, slender, streamband, tall, thickspike, western), and Russian wildrye are established. It may also be applied over these species in the seedling stage, except for orchardgrass and Russian wildrye.

Application Information

Apply Rometsol at the rate of 1/10 ounce per acre for the control and suppression* of bur buttercup (testiculate), common purslane, common sunflower*, cutleaf evening-primrose*, flixweed*, lambsquarters* (common and slimleaf), marestail*, pigweed (redroot and tumble), snow speedwell, tansy mustard*, and tumble mustard (Jim Hill mustard).

*Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. Degree of suppression will vary with the size of weed and environmental conditions following treatment.

Application Timing

For established grasses, apply when weeds are in the seedling stage.

For grasses in the seedling stage, apply preplant or preemergence where the soil (seed bed) has been cultivated.

Important Precautions - Native Grasses

- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. If no information is available, limit the initial use of Rometsol to a small area. Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to Rometsol, so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after Rometsol application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. Rometsol should not be applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage as grass injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.

Grass Preplant Intervals

Following an application of Rometsol to non-crop areas, the treated sites may be replanted with various species of grasses at the intervals recommended below.

NATIVE GRASSES / (cont'd)

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or less observe the following replant intervals:

Species	Rometsol Rate: oz./acre	Replacement Interval (months)
Brome, meadow	1/2-1	2
	1-2	3
Brome, smooth	1/2-1	2
	1-2	4
Fescue, alta	1/2-1	2
	1-2	4
Fescue, red	1/2-1	2
	1-2	4
Fescue, sheep	1/2-1	1
	1-2	4
Foxtail, meadow	1/2-1	2
	1-2	4
Green needlegrass	1/2-2	1
Orchardgrass	1/2-1	2
	1-2	4
Russian wildrye	1/2	1
	1	2
	2	3
Switchgrass	1/2-1	1
	1-2	3
Timothy	1/2-1	2
	1-2	4
Wheatgrass, western	1/2-1	2
	1-2	3
Alkali sacaton	1/2-1	1
	1-2	3
Bluestem, big	1/2-2	3
Brome, mountain	1/2-1	1
	1-2	2
Grama, blue	1/2-2	1
Grama, sideoats	1/2	2
	>1/2	>3
Switchgrass	1/2	2
	>1/2	>3
Wheatgrass, thickspike	1/2-2	1
Wheatgrass, western	1/2-1	2
	1-2	3

The recommended intervals are for applications made in the spring to early summer. Because Rometsol degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made the late summer or fall should consider the intervals as beginning in the spring following treatment.

Testing has indicated that there is considerable variation in response among the species of grasses when seeded into areas treated with Rometsol. If species her than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with Rometsol, a field bioassay should be performed or previous experience may be used to determine the feasibility of replanting treated sites.

NATIVE GRASSES / (cont'd)

Additional Grass Application Information for Grass Establishment

Rometsol is recommended for the control or suppression of broadleaf weeds to aid in the establishment of the following perennial native or improved grasses:

Blue Grama		Orchardgrass	
Bluestems -	Big	Siberian -	Slender
	Little		Steambank
	Plains		Tall
	Sand		Thickspike
	WW-spar		Western
Buffalograss		Sideoats grama	
Green sprangletop		Switchgrass -	Blackwell
Kleingrass		Wheatgrasses -	Bluebunch
Lovegrasses -	Atherstone		Crested
	Sand		Intermediate
	Weeping		Pubescent
	Wilman	Wildrye grass -	Russian

Maximize potential for grass establishment by consulting with the Natural Resource and Conservation Service or other government agencies or local experts concerning planting techniques and other cultural practices. Performance from Rometsol may not always be satisfactory due to the inability of newly planted grass stands to sufficiently compete with weeds, and the severity of weed pressure in new grass stands.

An additional herbicide application or mowing may be needed.

Use Rates and Application Timing for Grass Establishment Preplant (prior to planting) or Preemergence (after planting but before grass emergence)

Do not use more than 1/10 ounce per acre of Rometsol for grass establishment.

Apply Rometsol at 1/10 ounce per acre on all labeled grasses except orchardgrass and Russian wild ryegrass. Do not apply Rometsol preplant or preemergence to orchardgrass and Russian wild ryegrass as severe crop injury may result.

Early postemergence to new plantings

Apply Rometsol at 1/10 ounce per acre, plus a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution on all labeled grasses anytime after grass emergence.

Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant. Because grass species differ in time of emergence, apply only after the majority of grasses are in the 3 to 4 leaf stage.

Postemergence to stands with 1 - 5 leaf grasses planted the previous season

Apply Rometsol at 1/10 ounce per acre plus a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution, on all labeled grasses when the majority of the grasses have one or more leaves.

Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

ESTABLISHED GRASSES

Use Rates for Established Grasses

Apply up to 1 ounce Rometsol per acre as a broadcast application to established grasses. For spot applications, use 1 ounce per 100 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 1 2/3 ounces of Rometsol per acre per year.

Refer to the **Weeds Controlled** section of this label for a listing of the weeds controlled by Rometsol and the appropriate use rate to obtain control.

Application Timing - Established Grasses

Rometsol may be applied to established native grasses such as bluestems and grama, and on other established grasses such as bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue and timothy that were planted the previous growing season (or earlier) and are fully tillered, unless otherwise directed on this label. Specific application timing information on several of these grass species follows:

Grass	Minimum Time from Grass Establishment to Rometsol Application
Bermudagrass	2 months
Bluegrass, Bromegrass, Orchardgrass	6 months
Timothy	12 months
Fescue	24 months

Fescue Precautions

Note that Rometsol may temporarily stunt tall fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Do not use more than 4/10 ounce per acre of Rometsol
- Tank mix Rometsol with 2,4-D
- Use the lowest recommended rate for target weeds
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 to 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution
- Make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall
- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier
- Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with Rometsol.

Timothy Precautions

Timothy should be at least 6 inches tall at application and be actively growing. Applications of Rometsol to timothy under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Do not use more than 4/10 ounce per acre Rometsol
- Tank mix Rometsol with 2, 4-D
- Use the lowest recommended rate for target weeds
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (1/16%)
- Make applications in the late summer or fall
- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier

Do not use spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant. Application of Rometsol to Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail may cause severe injury to and/or loss of forage.

Other Grasses

Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using Rometsol on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to a small area. In no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season.

Broadleaf forage species, such as alfalfa and clover, are highly sensitive to Rometsol and will be severely stunted or injured by Rometsol.

CROP ROTATION

Before using Rometsol, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of Rometsol applied. Rometsol breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase Rometsol breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow Rometsol breakdown.

Of these 3 factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture should be monitored regularly when considering crop rotations.

* The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

Soil pH Limitations

Rometsol should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, Rometsol could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of Rometsol.

Checking Soil pH

Before using Rometsol, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0" to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop or grass species/variety not listed in the **Rotational Intervals** table, or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table. To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop(s) or grass(es) you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with Rometsol. Crop or grass response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) or grass(es) grown in the test strips. If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

Rotation Intervals for Overseeding and Renovation

Location	Crop or Grass Species	Maximum Rometsol Rate: oz./acre	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, Bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass, tall fescue	1/10 to 3/10	4
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 3/10	1
	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 3/10	10
All states not included above	Red clover, white clover, and sweet clover	1/10 to 2/10	12
	Bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass	1/10 to 2/10	6
	Tall Fescue	1/10 to 2/10	18
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 2/10	1
	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 2/10	10
All areas with soil pH of 7.5 or less	Russian wildrye	1/10 to 1/2	1
	Green needlegrass, switchgrass, sheep fescue	1/10 to 1	1
	Meadow brome, smooth brome, alta fescue, red fescue, meadow foxtail, orchardgrass, Russian wild ryegrass, timothy	1/10 to 1	2
All areas with soil pH of 7.9 or less	Alkali sacaton, mountain brome, blue grama, thickspike wheatgrass	1/10 to 1	1
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass	1/10 to 1/2	2
	Western wheatgrass	1/10 to 1	2
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass, big bluestem	1/10 to 1	3

When used as directed, there is no grazing or haying restriction for use rates of 1 2/3 ounce per acre or less. At use rates greater than 1 2/3 ounce per acre and up to 3 1/3 ounce per acre, forage grasses may be cut for hay, fodder or green forage and fed to livestock, including lactating animals, 3 days after treatment.

Important Precautions

Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. If no information is available, limit the initial use of Rometsol to a small area.

- Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to Rometsol so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after Rometsol application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. Rometsol should not be applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage as grass injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.
- Applications of Rometsol to lands undersown with legumes may cause injury to the legumes. Legumes in a seeding mixture may be severely injured or killed following an application of OUST XP.
- The control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced if ground applications are made when dry, dusty field conditions exist. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

1/3 to 1/2 ounce of Rometsol/acre

Annual sowthistle	Common groundsel	Goldenrod	Smallseed falseflax
Aster	Common purslane	Lambsquarters	Smooth pigweed
Bahiagrass	Common yarrow	Marestail/horseweed****	Sweet clover
Beebalm	Conical catchfly	Maximillion sunflower	Tansy mustard
Bittercress	Corn cockle	Miners lettuce	Treacle mustard
Bitter sneezeweed	Cow cockle	Pennsylvania smartweed	Tumble mustard
Blackeyed-susan	Crown vetch	Plains coreopsis	Wild carrot
Blue mustard	Dandelion	Plantain	Wild garlic
Bur buttercup	Dogfennel	Redroot pigweed	Wild lettuce
Chicory	False chamomile	Redstem filaree	Wild mustard
Clover	Fiddleneck tarweed	Rough fleabane	Wooly croton
Cocklebur	Field pennycress	Shepherd's purse	Wood sorrel
Common chickweed	Flixweed	Silky crazyweed (locoweed)	Yankeeweed

1/2 to 1 ounce of Rometsol/acre

Blackberry	Curly dock	Honeysuckle	Seaside arrowgrass
Black henbane	Dewberry	Multiflora rose and other wild roses	Sericea lespedeza
Broom snakeweed*	Dyer's woad	Musk thistle***	Tansy ragwort
Buckhorn plantain	Garlic mustard	Oxeye daisy	Teasel
Bull thistle	Gorse	Plumeless thistle	Wild caraway
Common crupina	Halogeton	Prostrate knotweed	
Common sunflower	Henbit	Rosering gaillardia	

1 to 2 ounces of Rometsol/acre

Common mullein	Lupine	Scotch thistle	Western salsify
Common tansy	Old world climbing fern (Lygodium)	Scouringrush	Whitetop (hoary cress)
Field bindweed**	Perennial pepperweed	Salsify	Wild Iris
Greasewood	Poison hemlock	Snowberry	
Gumweed	Purple loosestrife	St. Johnswort	
Houndstongue	Purple scabious	Sulphur cinquefoil	

1 1/2 to 2 ounces of Rometsol/acre

Canada thistle**	Duncecap larkspur	Tall larkspur	Yellow toadflax**
Dalmation toadflax**	Russian knapweed**	Wild parsnip	

3 to 4 ounces of Rometsol/acre

Kudzu

Notes:

- * Apply fall through spring.
- ** Suppression, which is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. Apply as a full coverage spray for best performance.
- *** Certain biotypes of musk thistle are more sensitive to Rometsol and may be controlled with rates of 1/4 to 1/2 ounce per acre. Treatments of Rometsol may be applied from rosette through bloom stages of development.
- **** Certain biotypes of marestail/horsetail are less sensitive to Rometsol and may be controlled by tank mixes with herbicides with a different mode of action.

WEEDS CONTROLLED (cont'd)

Problem Weed Control

For broader spectrum control and for use on certain biotypes of broadleaf weeds which may be resistant to Rometsol and herbicides with the same mode of action, the following tank mixes are recommended.

Dicamba + 2,4-D + Rometsol Herbicides

Weed	Rate of dicamba (fl. oz./acre)	Rate of 2,4-D (fl. oz./acre)	Rate of Rometsol (oz./acre)
Kochia (control)	8	16	1/2
Spotted knapweed (control)	8	16	1/2
Rush skeletonweed (suppression)	8	16	1

RANGELAND AND PASTURES

Rometsol is recommended for control of certain broadleaf weeds in permanent rangeland and pastures where certain desirable perennial grasses are established.

Selective use on established perennial grasses

On grasses such as western wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, sideoats grama, hairy grama, bluestems, smooth brome, purple thrawn, hooded windmillgrass, switchgrass, and bermudagrass, apply postemergence at the rates of 1/10 to 3/4 oz. per acre as listed under **Weeds Controlled**.

Selective use on established and newly seeded grasses

Blue grama, bluestems, sideoats grama, Blackwell switchgrass, buffalograss, green sprangletop, indiagrass, kleingrass, lovegrasses (atherstone, sand, weeping, wilman), orchardgrass, wheatgrass (bluebunch, intermediate, pubescent siberian, slender, streambank, tall, thickspike), and wildrye grass (Russian) may be treated only at 1/10 oz. Rometsol per acre (see **Weeds Controlled**).

New seedlings (except Russian wildrye, and orchardgrass) of these grasses may be treated either preplant (before planting) or preemergence (after planting but before emergence). All of the grasses listed may be treated postemergence (after emergence).

Weeds Controlled - Rangeland and Pastures

1/10 ounce of Rometsol per acre

(add 1-3 qts. surfactant/100 gals. for emerged weeds)

Chickweed (common)	Field pennycress (fanweed)	Plains coreopsis	Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)
Common purslane	Filaree	Shepherdspurse	Volunteer sunflower
Conical catchfly	Groundsel (common)	Smallseed falseflax	Waterpod
Cow cockle	Mayweed	Smartweed (green ladysthumb, pale)	Wild mustard
False chamomile	Miner's lettuce	Snow speedwell	

RANGELAND AND PASTURES / Weeds Controlled / (cont'd)

Early Spring* (a)

1/10 to 1/5 ounce of Rometsol per acre

(add 1-3 qts. surfactant/100 gals. for emerged weeds)

Buttercup	Henbit	Wild garlic* (b)
Carolina geranium	Mayweed	

Late Spring/Early Summer* (c)

1/10 to 1/5 ounce of Rometsol per acre

(add 1-3 qts. surfactant/100 gals. for emerged weeds)

Bitter sneezeweed	Common marestail	Woolly croton
Common broomweed	Pigweed	

Late Spring/Early Summer* (c)

1/10 to 1/3 ounce of Rometsol per acre

(add 1-3 qts. surfactant/100 gals. for emerged weeds)

Canada thistle* (d)	Muskthistle* (e)	Western snowberry or Buckbrush* (f)
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* (a-f see below)

*(a) Apply in the early spring, but before weeds are 4 inches tall or in diameter. Apply when weeds are actively growing.

*(b) Apply in the early spring when garlic is less than 12 inches tall with 2 to 4 inches of new growth. Thorough spray coverage of all garlic plants is essential.

*(c) Apply in the late spring or early summer, but before weeds are 4 inches tall. Apply when weeds are actively growing.

*(d) Suppression-apply when the Canada thistle is at least 6-10 inches tall and near flowering.

*(e) Apply in the spring or early summer to the rosette stage, before bolting, for best control.

*(f) Suppression-a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Degree of suppression will vary with the rate used, size of weeds, and environmental conditions following treatment.

1/3 to 1/2 ounce of Rometsol per acre

(plus surfactant)

Annual sowthistle	Common groundsel	Field pennycress	Rough fleabane
Aster	Common mullein	Flixweed	Shepherdspurs
Bahiagrass (Pensacola)	Common purslane	Goldenrod	Smallseed falseflax
Beebalm	Common yarrow	Gumweed	Smooth pigweed
Bittercress	Conical catchfly	Lambsquarters	Sweet clover
Blackberry	Corn cockle	Maximillion sunflower	Tansy mustard
Blackeyed-Susan	Cow cockle	Miner's lettuce	Treacle mustard
Blue mustard	Crown vetch	Multiflora rose* (g)	Tumble mustard
Chicory	Dandelion	Pennsylvania smartweed	Wild carrot
Clover	Dogfennel	Plains coreopsis	Wild mustard
Cocklebur	False chamomile	Plantain	Wood sorrel
Common chickweed	Fiddleneck tarweed	Redstem filaree	Yankeeweed

*(g) Apply in the spring, soon after fully leafed. Multiflora rose must be less than 3 feet tall for a broadcast application to give effective control. See also **Spot Application**.

Note: Weed suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Degree of suppression will vary with the rate used, size of weeds, and environmental conditions following treatment.

RANGELAND AND PASTURES / Weeds Controlled / (cont'd)

1/2 to 3/4 ounce of Rometsol/acre

(plus surfactant)

Broom snakeweed (apply fall/spring)	Common sunflower	Dyer's woad	Prostrate knotweed
Buckhorn plantain	Curly dock	Hoary cress (whitetop)	Rosering gaillardia

3/4 to 1 ounce of Rometsol/acre

(plus surfactant)

Crupina	Henbit	St. Johnswort	Wild roses
Gorse	Marestail	Tansy ragwort	
Halogeton	Perennial pepperweed	Teasel	

1 to 1 2/3 ounces of Rometsol/acre

(plus surfactant)

Bull thistle	Poison hemlock	Scotch thistle	Snowberry
Common tansy	Salsify	Scouringrush	

Use the lower rate of Rometsol on light infestations or seedling weeds and the higher rates on heavy infestations, larger weeds, or where extended control is desired.

Note: Do not apply Rometsol to pasture grasses under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures, or poor fertility as injury may result.

Spot Application

Apply 1 ounce of Rometsol per 100 gallons of water, plus surfactant, for the control of:

- Blackberry
- Canada thistle
- Multiflora rose

Apply as a foliar spray to runoff. Do not exceed 167 gallons of total spray per acre. Foliar applications should be made after plants are fully leafed. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. Effectiveness may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 4 hours after application. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage. For Canada thistle, apply in the spring when growth is at least 6-10 inches tall and before flowering.

Do not use on bahiagrass or ryegrass pasture as severe injury will result. Applications of Rometsol to fescue early in the season may cause yellowing and stunting of the grass as well as seedhead suppression.

Use low rates for minimum effect (chlorosis) on pasture grasses, particularly fescue.

Do not exceed 1 2/3 oz. Rometsol per acre per year.

Rometsol has no grazing restriction.

Do not use on grasses grown for seed.

CROP APPLICATIONS - PLANTATIONS

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
- Shoes plus socks

CONIFER PLANTATIONS

Application Information

Rometsol is recommended for the control of many species of weeds and deciduous trees on sites where conifers are growing or are to be planted. Apply by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only). Refer to the **Weeds Controlled** and **Brush Species Control** sections for a listing of susceptible species.

Application Timing

Apply Rometsol after weeds have emerged or after undesirable hardwoods have broken winter dormancy and have reached the point of full leaf expansion.

Conifer Site Preparation - Application Before Transplanting

After consulting the **Weeds Controlled** and **Brush Species Control** sections, apply the rates of Rometsol recommended for the most difficult to control species on the site.

Southeast - Apply up to 4 ounces per acre for Loblolly and Slash Pines. Transplant the following planting season.

Northeast and Lake States - Apply up to 2 ounces per acre for red pine. Transplant the following planting season. Apply up to 2 ounces per acre for black, white and Norway spruce. Transplant the following spring.

West - Apply up to 2 ounces per acre prior to planting Douglas Fir, Sitka Spruce, Western Red Cedar, Western Hemlock, Ponderosa Pine, and Grand Fir in the Coast Rangeland and western slope of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington. These conifer species listed can be planted anytime after application. Other conifer species can be planted providing the user has prior experience indicating acceptable tolerance to Rometsol soil residues.

Without prior experience, it is recommended that other species be planted on a small scale to determine selectivity before large-scale plantings are made as unacceptable injury may occur. Rotam will not assume responsibility for injury to any conifer species not listed on this label.

CONIFER PLANTATIONS / (cont'd)

Tank Mix Combinations

For broader spectrum control, the following products are recommended in combination with Rometsol.

- **Arsenal® Applicators Concentrate:** Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of Rometsol with 10 to 24 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicators Concentrate per acre. Loblolly and Slash Pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. The combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophorn beam, persimmon, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, *Vaccinium* species, and suppresses blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and red maple.
- **Glyphosate (4 pounds active per gallon):** Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of Rometsol with 2 to 10 quarts of glyphosate per acre. Refer to the product container for a list of species controlled.
- **Imazapyr (4 pounds active per gallon):** Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of Rometsol with 10 to 24 fluid ounces of imazapyr per acre. Loblolly and Slash Pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. This combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophornbeam, persimmon, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, *Vaccinium* species, and suppresses blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and red maple.
- **Glyphosate (4 pounds active per gallon) + Imazapyr (4 pounds active per gallon):** Tank mix 1/2 to 1 ounce of Rometsol with 16 to 64 fluid ounces of glyphosate and 10 to 12 fluid ounces of imazapyr per acre. Slash and loblolly pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. This combination controls cherry, dogwood, elms, oaks (red and water), persimmon, sassafras, sweetgum and suppresses hickory.
- **Velpar® L or Velpar® DF:** Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of Rometsol per acre with Velpar L or Velpar DF at the rates recommended on the container for various soil textures. Loblolly and Slash Pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. Refer to the product container for a list of species controlled.
- **Oust® Extra:** Tank mix 1/2 to 1 1/2 ounces of Rometsol with 2 to 3 ounces of Oust Extra per acre for herbaceous weed control. Refer to the product container and the **Weeds Controlled** section of this label for a listing of the weeds controlled. Loblolly and Slash Pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. Tank mix 2 ounces of Rometsol with 3 ounces of Oust Extra per acre for herbaceous weed control and early spring suppression of bull thistle and Canada thistle in the Coast Rangeland and western slope of the Cascade Mountains. Douglas fir may be transplanted at least 90 days following application.

Release - Hardwood Control and Suppression

Rometsol is recommended for application over the top of established slash and loblolly pine to control the species listed in **Weeds Controlled** and **Brush Species Control** sections of this label. Apply 1 to 4 ounces per acre to control the species indicated, including Kudzu.

Tank Mix Combinations

For broader spectrum control the following products are recommended in combination with Rometsol.

- **Arsenal® Applicators Concentrate Herbicide:** A tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of Rometsol with 8 to 16 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicators Concentrate per acre may be applied to loblolly pine. Refer to the Arsenal Applicators Concentrate label regarding the use of surfactants and the appropriate application timing with respect to the age and development stage of the pines. The combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophornbeam, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, *Vaccinium* species, and suppression blackberry, dogwood, elm, myrtle dahoon, hickories, persimmon, and red maple.

CONIFER PLANTATIONS / Release - Hardwood Control and Suppression / (cont'd)

- **Imazapyr Herbicide (4 pounds active per gallon):** Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of Rometsol with 8 to 16 fluid ounces of imazapyr per acre for application to loblolly pine. Refer to the imazapyr label regarding the use of surfactants and the appropriate application timing with respect to the age and development stage of the pines. This combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophornbeam, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, *Vaccinium* species, and suppresses blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, persimmon, and red maple.
- **Velpar L or Velpar DF Herbicides:** Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of Rometsol with Velpar L or Velpar DF at the rates recommended on the container for various soil textures. This combination may be applied to Loblolly and Slash Pines.

Release - Directed Spray in Conifers (Western US)

To release conifers from competing brush species, such as, blackberry, salmonberry, snowberry, thimbleberry and wild roses, mix 2 to 4 ounces of Rometsol per 100 gallons of spray solution. Make direct spray onto the foliage of competing brush species using a knapsack or backpack sprayer. For best results, apply any time after the brush species have reached full leaf stage but before autumn coloration. At application, the majority of the brush species should be less than six feet in height to help ensure adequate spray coverage. Thorough coverage of the target foliage is necessary to optimize results. Care should be taken to direct the Rometsol spray solution away from the conifer foliage.

Note: Rometsol may cause temporary yellowing and or growth suppression when the spray solution contacts conifer foliage. The use of a surfactant with Rometsol may improve brush control results. When using a surfactant with Rometsol, extra precaution must be taken to avoid contact with conifer foliage. Excessive drift onto conifers may result in severe injury.

Important Precautions - Conifer Plantations Only

- Applications of Rometsol made to conifers that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, or other stresses may injure or kill the trees.
- Applications of Rometsol made for herbaceous release should only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- Do not apply Rometsol to conifers grown as ornamentals.
- Rometsol applications may result in damage and mortality to other species of conifers when they are present on sites with those listed in the preceding recommendations for conifer plantations.

SLASH PINE PLANTATIONS

Site Preparation

Rometsol is recommended for site preparation to control Blackberry and other vegetation where plantations of Slash Pine will be transplanted the following season.

Weeds/Brush	Rometsol / Rate: oz./acre
Blackberry	1/2 to 1-1/2
Black cherry Black locust Diffuse knapweed Japanese honeysuckle Palmetto	3-1/3

Application Information

Apply Rometsol in a minimum of 10 gallons water per acre by helicopter or ground sprayer; add surfactant at 0.25% by volume (1 quart per 100 gallons water). Treat perennial weeds and brush after they have reached full leaf, but before leaf tissue has hardened. Use sufficient spray volume for complete coverage of these plants.

Apply as a full coverage spray to foliage and stems. Total spray volume per acre will depend upon plant height and density of growth, and the type of equipment used.

Effectiveness may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 24 hours after application.

Slash Pine may be transplanted the next season, at least 6 months after application of Rometsol.

For broader spectrum control, Rometsol should be tank mixed with Velpar or glyphosate or Arsenal herbicide. For aerial application of combinations, follow directions on the package label of the companion product in addition to Rometsol directions above; see labels for additional plants controlled.

Note:

1. Poor weed and brush control may occur from application made when the soil is saturated with water and rain is imminent within 24 hours.
2. Do not use on poorly drained or marshy sites.
3. Do not apply by air within 200 feet of any homestead, agricultural land or other desirable plantings, agricultural land or any body of water.
4. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas.

For Control of Black Locust

On Slash Pine Plantations for site preparation only, ground or aerial application may be used as recommended on this label. Apply Rometsol at the rate of 1 to 2 ounces per acre after the Black locust has reached full leaf but before leaf tissue has hardened in the fall. Use a nonionic surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at a minimum rate of 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Control may not be satisfactory if the Black locust is under stress at the time of treatment from drought or insects (i.e. Locust leafminer).

LOBLOLLY PINE PLANTATIONS

Site Preparation for Control of Black Locust

See Information Under **Slash Pine Plantations** for control of Kudzu in listed states.

Rometsol is recommended where Loblolly pine is to be planted or has been established for at least 1 year on sites infested with Kudzu in AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, and WV.

Apply 4 ounces Rometsol per acre; add a nonionic surfactant (80% active) at 1 quart/100 gallons spray mix. Apply after full foliage of Kudzu. Application should be made with sufficient volume to thoroughly wet the Kudzu canopy from top to bottom with crossing passes of 45 to 90 degrees. A minimum of 30 gallons water per acre per pass by ground equipment should be used, totaling 60 gallons per acre.

Retreatment may be necessary. Retreat the area one year after the initial treatment. Broadcast application should be utilized if resprouting of Kudzu root-crowns are less than 20 feet apart. If root-crowns are greater than 20 feet, spot application may be utilized. Failure to treat escaped or border patches of Kudzu will result in reinvasion over the entire treated area in subsequent years.

Note:

1. Do not apply where conifers are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, winter damage, or other stresses, as injury may result.
2. Use on coarse textured, gravelly or rocky soils or exposed subsoils may result in conifer injury.
3. Do not use on poorly drained or marshy sites; however, pine on raised beds may be treated.
4. Temporary distortion of tip growth of pine may occur.

Tank Mix with Velpar L for Selective Weed Control for Listed States

Rometsol, alone or tank mixed with Velpar L or Velpar, is recommended for control of brush and weeds in established plantations of Loblolly pine at least 1 year old in AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX and WV.

In addition to brush species listed on Velpar labels, the combination controls or improves control of Blackberry, Black gum, Elm and Winged elm, and Cherry. Additionally, the combination controls many weeds as shown on product labels. Apply 1.5 oz Rometsol in 5 to 30 gallons per acre. For broader spectrum control, tank mix with Velpar L or Velpar at rates recommended on container labels. The combination should be applied during late Spring to early Summer. Apply by helicopter as described on the Velpar L container label. Application may also be applied by ground spray equipment.

Note:

1. Do not apply where conifers are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, winter damage, or other stresses, as injury may result.
2. Do not add surfactant to tank mixes containing Velpar L or Velpar.
3. Use on coarse textured, gravelly or rocky soils or exposed subsoils may result in conifer injury.
4. Poor weed and brush control may occur from application made when the soil is saturated with water and rain is imminent within 24 hours.
5. Do not use on poorly drained or marshy sites.
6. Temporary distortion of tip growth of pine may occur.
7. Do not apply by air within 200 feet of any homestead, agricultural land or other desirable plantings, agricultural land or any body of water.
8. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas.

HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS

Application Information

Rometsol is recommended at rates of up to 2 ounces per acre for the control of many weed species on sites where yellow poplar is growing or is to be planted, and on sites where red alder is to be planted. Apply by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only). Refer to the **Weeds Controlled** section of this label for a listing of susceptible species.

Application Timing

Rometsol may be applied as a site preparation treatment prior to planting red alder or yellow poplar. As a prior to planting site preparation treatment for red alder, Rometsol may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for this use.

Rometsol may also be applied over-the-top of planted yellow poplar seedlings after the soil has settled around the root system, but before the seedlings have broken dormancy (prior to bud break).

Release - Herbaceous Weed Control

Rometsol may be applied to yellow poplar for the control of herbaceous competition. Consult the **Weeds Controlled** section for a listing of the susceptible species and recommended application rates. Best results are obtained when Rometsol is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence.

Tank Mix Combinations

Tank mix 1/2 ounce of Rometsol with 4 to 6 pints of Velpar L as recommended on the Velpar L package label for **Release - Herbaceous Weed Control** in pine plantations in the eastern U.S. Follow the Velpar L label recommendations regarding altering the application rate by soil texture.

Important Precautions - Hardwood Plantations Only

Application of Velpar L and Rometsol made to yellow poplar that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock or other stresses may injure or kill the seedlings.

- Applications of Rometsol made for release should only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- The use of surfactant is not recommended for applications made over the tops of trees.
- Careful consideration must be given by an experienced and knowledgeable forester to match the requirements of yellow poplar and/or red alder to the conditions of the site. Treatment of yellow poplar and/or red alder planted on a site inadequate to meet its requirements may injure or kill the seedlings.

GENERAL APPLICATION INFORMATION

This product may be applied to rangeland or pasture by air or ground. Use an adequate spray volume to obtain thorough coverage of the target weeds.

Applications to Rangeland and Pasture - Ground Applications

Apply using properly calibrated equipment. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will insure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, or injury to the crop or following crops may result.

Unless otherwise directed, use a surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient in postemergence applications to weeds. Add surfactant as the last ingredient at the rates of 1 to 3 quarts per 100 gallons of spray volume; use the high rate for maximum effects on emerged weeds. Antifoaming agents may be needed. DO NOT use liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant

GENERAL APPLICATION INFORMATION / (cont'd)

Equipment - Spray Volumes

For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage use flat fan or low volume flood nozzles. For flat fan nozzles, do not use less than 3 gallons per acre (GPA) spray volume.

For flood nozzles on 30-inch nozzle spacing, use not less than 10 GPA and no larger than TK 10 or equivalent and not less than 30 psi. On 40-inch nozzle spacing, use not less than 13 GPA or not less than 20 GPA when nozzles are on a 60-inch spacing. 100% overlapping of nozzle spray pattern is recommended for 30, 40, and 60-inch spacing. With Raindrop [1] nozzles, do not use less than 30 GPA and insure for 100% overlap of nozzle spray patterns.

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

Application may also be made with a handgun using 100 to 300 gallons. water per acre (as needed for coverage of weed growth). Do not exceed 3/4 oz. Rometsol per acre per year.

Important Precautions - Spray Drift

Follow these practices to minimize drift. Do not allow spray to drift on to adjacent crops or land, as even small amounts may injure other plants. When spraying near adjacent, sensitive crops or plants, do everything possible to reduce spray drift. This includes:

- Stop spraying if wind speed becomes excessive. DO NOT SPRAY IF WIND SPEED IS 10 MPH OR GREATER. DO NOT SPRAY IF WINDS ARE GUSTY.
- High temperatures, drought, and low relative humidity increase the possibility of harmful spray drift. EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE USED WHEN THESE CONDITIONS ARE PRESENT AND SENSITIVE CROPS OR PLANTS ARE NEARBY, REGARDLESS OF WIND SPEED.
- Do not apply when a temperature inversion exists.
- Drift from ground equipment may be further reduced by:
 1. Reducing pressure (PSI). DO NOT EXCEED 40 PSI when applying Rometsol.
 2. Applying as close to target plants as possible while still maintaining a good spray pattern.
- Use extreme care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water.

Keep out of lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, or any body of water.

Refer to the **Spray Drift Management** Section found elsewhere on this label for additional spray drift information.

Application as a Spot Treatment Technique in Range and Non-Crop Areas

Rometsol is recommended for use as spot treatment to control noxious and troublesome weeds on rangeland and non-crop areas such as roadsides and industrial sites including government and private lands.

General Application Information

Rometsol is recommended to control many species of weeds, including noxious weeds, in certain established grasses growing on non-crop areas and forage grasses growing on rangeland and pasture. Refer to the **Weeds Controlled** section found elsewhere on this label for a listing of susceptible weed species.

If the sprayer is calibrated, consult this label to select the application rate per acre of Rometsol appropriate for the target weeds.

Use a measuring guide to mix one gram of Rometsol per one gallon of water along with a suitable surfactant. Spray to the point of wetting the entire surface of the target weeds, approximately 40 gallons of solution per acre.

When applied in this manner there is no grazing restriction following the use of Rometsol.

Application Timing

Applications may be made at anytime of the year, except when the soil is frozen.

GENERAL APPLICATION INFORMATION / (cont'd)

Important Precautions

- Varieties and species of grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using Rometsol on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to a single 2 ounce container. If no injury occurs throughout the season larger acreage may be treated.
- Applications made to some established grasses may cause temporary stunting, yellowing, or seed head suppression (i.e. fescue, timothy).
- Applications made to newly established grasses less than 2 years from seeding may result in injury or loss.
- Do not apply to forage grasses known to be sensitive to Rometsol such as ryegrass (Italian and perennial), bahia or Garrison's creeping foxtail.
- Broadleaf forage species such as alfalfa and clover are highly sensitive to Rometsol and will be severely injured or killed.
- When used as directed, there is no grazing restriction for use rates of 1 2/3 ounces per acre and less. At use rates of 1 2/3 to 3 1/2 ounces per acre, forage grasses may be cut for hay, fodder, or green forage and fed to livestock, including lactating animals, 3 days after treatment.

Aerial Application on Utility Rights-of-Way, Military Installations, Rangeland, and Pastures (Western U.S.)

Rometsol is recommended for control of noxious and troublesome species of weeds and brush on rangeland, and pastures in the western U.S. by aerial (helicopter and fixed wing) application.

Applications may be made in the states of Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Refer to the **Weeds Controlled** and **Brush Species Control** sections found elsewhere on this label for species of weeds and brush controlled and the appropriate use rates. When used as directed, forage grasses may be cut for hay, fodder, or green forage and fed to livestock 3 days after treatment at rates up to 3 1/3 ounces per acre. At rates of 1 2/3 ounces per acre and less, there is no grazing restriction.

Apply with helicopter or fixed wing aircraft fitted with application equipment designed to deliver droplets of uniform size and to prevent drift. Mix tanks or nurse tanks should be equipped with an agitation system capable of keeping the Rometsol thoroughly mixed during the application. If the spray preparation is left standing, thoroughly agitate before using.

The use of a non-ionic surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at a minimum rate of 1 quart/100 gallons of spray solution is necessary for acceptable performance. Apply the finished solution at rates between 5 and 25 gallons/acre.

Apply a minimum of 5 gallons of solution per acre when application rates of greater than 1/2 ounce of Rometsol per acre are used. A minimum of 2 gallons of solution per acre may be used when application rates of 1/2 ounce of Rometsol per acre and less are used. Use the lower volumes when applications are made with fixed wing aircraft or when the target vegetation is small or sparse. Use the higher volumes when applications are made with a helicopter (10 to 25 gallons/acre) or when the target vegetation is tall, dense, or forms multiple canopies (strata) of foliage. Thorough coverage of the target plant's foliage is necessary to obtain adequate control.

For broader spectrum control, Rometsol may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for tank mix combination and aerial application on the specific use sites. Refer to the Rometsol package label for a complete listing of registered tank mixes. Refer to the respective package labels for appropriate use rates and use sites. Read and follow the most restrictive cautionary statements and restrictions on the Rometsol and companion product's package label.

Application Restrictions

In Idaho, Oregon and Washington state, use at least 3 gallons of spray solution per acre.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. 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 manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of ROTAM NORTH AMERICA, INC. or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold ROTAM NORTH AMERICA, INC. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

ROTAM NORTH AMERICA, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or ROTAM NORTH AMERICA, INC., and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ROTAM NORTH AMERICA, INC. MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.**

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Manufactured for:
Rotam North America, Inc.
1400 NW 107th Avenue, Suite 310
Miami, FL 33172
1-866-927-6826

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