



SEPRO[®]
LAND

PETHOXAMID GROUP 15 HERBICIDE

StriCore[®]

Herbicide

Preemergence herbicide for weed control in turf and ornamental sites - Residential, Commercial, and Institutional Lawns and Landscapes, Golf Courses, Sod Farms, Utility Rights-of-Way, Roadsides, Railways, Industrial areas, and Container and Field Grown Ornamentals. Intended for use by professional applicators in residential areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Pethoxamid	By Wt. 46.88%
Other Ingredients	53.12%
Total:	100.00%

Contains petroleum distillates.

StriCore Herbicide is an emulsifiable concentrate containing 4 lbs active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING/AVISO

Refer to the QR code inside of the booklet for the Spanish translation. Consulte el código QR dentro del folleto para ver la traducción al español.

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

Refer to label booklet for First Aid, additional Precautionary Information and Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

NOTICE: Read the entire label before using. Use only according to label directions. Before buying or using this product, read *Warranty Disclaimer and Misuse* statements in label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once, unopened.

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

EPA Reg. No. 67690-112

EPA Est. No. 70815-GA-002

Net contents 1 gallon (Non-refillable)

StriCore is a registered trademark of SEPRO Corporation

SEPRO Corporation • 11550 North Meridian Street, Suite 600 • Carmel, IN 46032, U.S.A.

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 SWALLOWED:	• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • 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 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may pose aspiration pneumonia hazard.	
HOT LINE NUMBER Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call INFOTRAC at 1-800-535-5053.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and all other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants;
- Shoes plus socks;
- Protective eyewear; and
- Waterproof gloves.

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 washwater or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before using and applying this product.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 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 over long-sleeved shirt and long pants;
- Protective eyewear;
- Waterproof gloves; and
- Shoes plus socks.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment area until spray has dried.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, StriCore Herbicide is a Group 15 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 15 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of StriCore Herbicide or other Group 15 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your SEPRO Corporation representative. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or state extension specialist for specific practices or recommendations in your area.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

StriCore Herbicide provides preemergence control of annual grass and small-seeded broadleaf weeds in turf in residential, commercial, and institutional lawns and landscapes, golf courses, commercial sod farms, industrial areas (including utility rights-of-way, roadsides, and railways), and container and field grown ornamentals. This product is intended for use by professional applicators in residential areas.

MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Shake Well Before Using.

General Handling

Instructions

This product must not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas.

Operations that involve mixing, loading rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash water, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to

facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specific minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

This product must be used in a manner which will prevent back siphoning into wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.

Spray Tank Preparation

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of existing pesticide deposits before using this product. Follow the spray tank clean out procedures specified on the label of product previously applied before adding this product to the tank.

Mixing with Water

For best results, fill spray tank with one half of the volume of clean water needed for the area to be treated. Start the agitation system and add this product to the tank. Make sure this product is thoroughly mixed before application or before adding another product to the spray tank.

Tank Mixtures Compatibility

This product is believed to be compatible with most commonly used herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, growth regulators, liquid fertilizers, and spray adjuvants commonly used in turf and ornamental plant management. However, when preparing a new tank mix, conduct an appropriate compatibility test by mixing proportional amounts of all spray ingredients in a test vessel (e.g., jar) prior to tank mixing with other products. Shake the mixture vigorously and allow it to stand for five to ten minutes. Rapid precipitation of the ingredients and failure to resuspend when shaken indicates that the mixture is incompatible and should not be applied. Provided the jar test indicates the mixture to be compatible, prepare the tank mixture as follows:

1. Fill the tank one half full with water.
2. With the agitator operating, add the specified amounts of ingredients using the following order: dry granules first and liquid suspensions (flowable) second. As the agitation continues and the tank is filled with water add EC products (e.g., this product) third followed by the addition of water soluble products.

Read, and observe mixing instructions of all tank mix partners. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. No label dosage rate may be exceeded. Tank mixture recommendations are for use only in states where the companion products and application site are registered. In addition, certain states or geographical regions may have established dosage rate limitations. Consult your state Pesticide Control Agency for additional information regarding the maximum use rates.

Do not allow tank-mixed material to sit in the spray tank for extended periods of time prior to application (e.g., overnight).

Ground Equipment

Spray Volume: Apply this product in a sufficient volume of carrier solution to provide a uniform spray distribution. Spray volumes of 20-175 gallons per acre (0.5 to 4.0 gal/1,000 sq ft) for turfgrasses and ornamentals. Spray pressures adjusted to 20 - 40 psi are appropriate. Apply the higher spray volumes for dense weed populations.

Power sprayers: Uniform and accurate spray coverage requires proper calibration and operation of spray equipment. The use of marker dyes or foams can improve application accuracy. Boom sprayers equipped with appropriate flat fan nozzles, tips and screens are ideal for broadcast applications. Power sprayers fitted with spray wand/gun may also be used for broadcast application after careful calibration by the applicator. Power sprayers fitted with spray wand/gun are suitable for spot treatments. It is important to avoid over application of this product due to excessive overlapping or spot treatment.

Hand-operated sprayers: Backpack and compression sprayers are appropriate for small turfgrass areas and spot treatments. Wands fitted with a flat fan nozzle tip should be held stationary at the proper height during application. A side-to-side or swinging arm motion may result in uneven coverage or excessive application.

SPRAYER EQUIPMENT CLEAN-OUT

After spraying this product and before using sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned using the following procedure:

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, and spray boom and thoroughly rinse the inside of the sprayer tank with clean water to remove sediment and residues. In addition, thoroughly flush sprayer hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water.
2. Fill the tank 1/2 full with clean water, and add appropriate detergent or ammonia (follow manufacturer's directions for use). Fill the tank to capacity and operate the sprayer for 15 minutes to flush hoses, boom, and nozzles.
3. Drain the sprayer system. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Remove and clean spray tips and screens separately.
4. Properly dispose of all cleaning solution and rinsate in accordance with Federal, State and local regulations and guidelines.

Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or plants. Do not contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other plants.

The applicator must be familiar with and consider the information covered in the Spray Drift Management section below.

RUNOFF REDUCTION

To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:

- Avoid treating powdery dry or light sand soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface must first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.
- Do not apply to impervious substrates, such as paved or highly compacted surfaces.

The applicator must be familiar with and consider the information covered in the Spray Drift Management section below.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

Information on Droplet Size

The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage for pesticide performance. Applying larger droplets reduce drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion sections in this label).

Boomless Ground Applications: Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications: Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Controlling Spray Volume Droplet Size

Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles that produce medium droplets to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flow generally produce larger droplets.

Pressure – When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles rather than increasing spray pressure.

Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. Lower pressure produces larger droplets in many types of nozzles.

Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. Do not use nozzles that produce fine or very fine spray droplets (e.g. cone).

Wind – Variable wind speeds with changing directions may pose the largest potential for drift damage. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Applications should be avoided if wind speed is below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Do not apply this product when wind speed exceeds 15 mph. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator shall be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity – When making applications in low relative humidity set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation, but they still should remain within the medium droplet size category. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions – Applications should not occur during temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the low speed and variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common during conditions of limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and may often continue into the morning. The presence of a temperature inversion may be indicated by ground fog. However, if fog is not present, the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator can also identify inversions. Smoke that remains in 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.

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

USES

Turfgrass

Use Restrictions

- **DO NOT** use on turfgrasses other than those listed on this label (refer to Table 1).
- **DO NOT** apply to areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.
- **DO NOT** apply directly to landscape ornamental foliage or ornamental beds containing dormant bulbs or non-woody perennials.
- **DO NOT** apply with surfactants unless previous experience has demonstrated combinations with surfactant to be physically compatible and non-injurious to the grass type in question.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 48 fl oz of this product per acre (1.5 lb a.i./acre) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 48 fl oz of this product per acre (1.5 lb a.i./acre) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply to non-target areas under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product.
- **DO NOT** apply this product within 90 days of sod harvest.
- **DO NOT** harvest treated sod for 90 days after application.
- **DO NOT** use on turfgrass in California.

Use Precautions

- Before applying this product, verify with your local SEPRO Corporation representative to determine if information exists for the particular use (e.g., species, cultivar, tank-mixes, etc.). To the extent consistent with applicable law, if no information is available, the user assumes all risk and liability associated with commercial applications if the particular use (e.g., species, cultivar, tank-mixes, etc.) is not first tested on a small area under local conditions.
- Turfgrass injury could result from application of this product on turfgrass that has been weakened by stresses such as unfavorable weather conditions, disease, chemical or mechanical influences.
- Avoid overlapping spray swaths as turfgrass injury may occur.
- Dry weather following application of this product may reduce weed control. If irrigation is not possible and rain does not occur within 7 days after application, weed control may be reduced.

Application Rates

Apply this product as a preemergence application (i.e. prior to weed seed germination) to the turfgrass species in Table 1. Moisture is necessary to activate the active ingredient in soil for residual weed control. Dry weather following application of this product may reduce effectiveness. A minimum of 0.25 inches of rain or irrigation is recommended in the first week following application. In peat and muck soils, soils highly enriched with organic matter (i.e. sawdust), and turfgrass areas which have heavy thatch, weed control may be reduced.

Table 1. Turfgrass Application Rates

Grass Species		Application Rates		
		Fl oz per acre	Lb ai per acre	Fl oz per 1,000 sq ft
Cool Season Grasses				
Creeping Bentgrass*	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	16 to 48	0.5 to 1.5	0.37 to 1.1
Fine Fescue*	<i>Festuca spp.</i>			
Kentucky Bluegrass*	<i>Poa pratensis</i>			
Perennial Ryegrass*	<i>Lolium perenne</i>			
Tall Fescue*	<i>Lolium arundinaceum</i>			
Warm Season Grasses				
Bahiagrass*	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	16 to 48	0.5 to 1.5	0.37 to 1.1
Buffalograss*	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>			
Bermudagrass & hybrids*	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>			
Carpetgrass*	<i>Axonopus affinis</i>			
Centipedegrass*	<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>			
Kikuyugrass*	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>			
Seashore Paspalum*	<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>			
St. Augustinegrass*	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>			
Zoysiagrass*	<i>Zoysia spp.</i>			

* Not registered for use in California

Application Instructions

This product can be applied to the turfgrass species listed in Table 1 following the second mowing provided the grass has developed into a uniform stand with a good root system. Turf injury may result from application of this product on turf that is not well established or has been weakened by stresses such as unfavorable weather conditions, disease, chemical or mechanical influences.

This product may be applied alone or in tank-mixtures with other labeled herbicides for weed control at various times. Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of each product used in tank-mixtures. Tank-mixtures are permitted only in states where the tank-mix partner is registered. Refer to and follow the label for each tank-mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions. This product can be applied in sequential applications, but do not exceed 48 fl oz (1.5 lb a.i.) per acre per year.

Reseeding, Overseeding, Sodding, or Sprigging following Application

Seeding, overseeding, sprigging, and sodding intervals following an application of this product will vary by application rate and turfgrass species. Before applying, verify with your local SEPRO Corporation representative to determine if information exists for the particular use (e.g., application rate, turfgrass species, etc.). To the extent consistent with applicable law, the user assumes all risk and liability associated with commercial applications if the particular use is not first tested on a small area under local conditions. Soil cultivation to a depth of at least 3 inches is recommended prior to seeding, sprigging, and sodding.

Ornamentals

Use Restrictions

- Apply to established container and field grown and landscape ornamentals listed in Table 2 only.
- **DO NOT** use on herbaceous or bulb ornamental plants.
- **DO NOT** use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.
- **DO NOT** apply directly to foliage or terminals.
- **DO NOT** apply to ornamental beds containing dormant bulbs or non-woody perennials.
- **DO NOT** apply with adjuvants or surfactants unless previous experience has demonstrated combinations with the adjuvants and surfactants to be physically compatible or the combinations have been tested for crop safety on small groups of desirable plants prior to applications.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 48 fl oz of this product per acre (1.5 lb pethoxamid per acre) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 48 fl oz of this product per acre (1.5 lb pethoxamid per acre) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply to non-target areas under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product.
- **DO NOT** graze or feed livestock plant material cut from areas treated with this product.
- **DO NOT** use on ornamental plants in California.

Use Precautions

- Before applying this product, verify with your local SEPRO Corporation representative to determine if information exists for the particular use (e.g., species, cultivar/variety, tank-mixes, etc.). To the extent consistent with applicable law, if no information is available, the user assumes all risk and liability associated with applications if the particular use is not first tested on a small group of desirable plants under local conditions.
- Injury could result from an application of this product on newly transplanted plants that has not formed roots, or on ornamental plant that is not established or has been weakened by stresses, such as unfavorable weather conditions (e.g., heat, drought, or frost damage), disease, chemical or mechanical influences. When plants are under stress, some cultivars of plant species listed in Table 2 may be sensitive to this product.
- Apply to newly transplanted plants after soil or media has been settled by packing, irrigation or rainfall.
- Apply as a directed spray toward the surface of soil, ground or landscape beds around the base of plants or containers. Applications of this product over the top of plants may cause injury to foliage and terminals.
- Avoid spray (direct and indirect) contact with foliage.
- Apply with liquid fertilizers only if previous experience has demonstrated combinations to be physically compatible and non-injurious to the ornamental plant in question.
- Avoid overlapping spray swaths as ornamental plant injury may occur.

The species listed in Table 2 are tolerant to this product when applied around the base of plants.

Table 2. Tolerant Ornamental Species

Common Name	Scientific Name
Container-Grown Ornamentals and Landscaping Cultivars	
Ajuga*	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Beard-Tongue*	<i>Penstemon</i> spp.
Boxwood*	<i>Buxus</i> spp.
Candytuft*	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>
Carex*	<i>Carex</i> spp.
Catawba Azalea*	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>
Chinese Juniper*	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Cotoneaster*	<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.
Dogwood*	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Dwarf Burford Holly*	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
Eastern Red Cedar*	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
English Ivy*	<i>Hedera helix</i>
English lavender*	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>
Euonymus*	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Mountain Flax*	<i>Phormium colensoi</i>
Formosa/Indica Azalea*	<i>Rhododendron indica</i>
Forsythia*	<i>Forsythia</i> spp.
Gardenia*	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Globe Arborvitae*	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Glossy Abelia*	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>
Golden Rockets*	<i>Ligularia stenocephala</i>
Goldenrod*	<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>
Green Liriope*	<i>Liriope spicata</i>
Hemlock*	<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>
Hens and Chicks*	<i>Sempervivum tectorum</i>
Hick's Juniper/Foemina Savin Juniper*	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>
Ironweed*	<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>

(continued)

Table 2. Tolerant Ornamental Species *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Container-Grown Ornamentals and Landscaping Cultivars <i>(continued)</i>	
Japanese Black Pine*	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>
Japanese Holly*	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
Japanese Pachysandra*	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Juniper*	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Kurume Azalea*	<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>
Leucothoe*	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>
Ligustrum or Privet*	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Liriope*	<i>Liriope mascara</i>
Manhattan Euonymus*	<i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i>
Mondo Grass*	<i>Ophiopogon japonicas</i>
Mountain Laurel*	<i>Kalmia</i> spp.
Pittosporum*	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Prickly Pear Cactus*	<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>
Poker Plant*	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>
Red Maple*	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
River Birch*	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Savannah Holly*	<i>Ilex attenuate</i>
Shrub Verbena*	<i>Lantana</i> spp.
Switchgrass*	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>
Wax Myrtle*	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
White Pine*	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Willow Oak*	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
Variegated Aucuba*	<i>Aucuba japonica variegata</i>
Variegated Hosta*	<i>Hosta lancifolia</i>
Viburnum*	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.
Yew*	<i>Taxus cuspidate</i>
Yucca*	<i>Yucca</i> spp.

(continued)

Table 2. Tolerant Ornamental Species *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Field-Grown Ornamentals and Landscaping Cultivars	
African Lily*	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
Ajuga*	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Allium*	<i>Allium</i> spp.
Alyssum*	<i>Alyssum</i> spp.
Annual Statice*	<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>
Arborvitae*	<i>Thuja</i> spp.
Ash*	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.
Aster*	<i>Aster</i> spp.
Aucuba*	<i>Aucuba</i> spp.
Bald Cypress*	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Sacred Bamboo*	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Barberry*	<i>Berberis</i> spp.
Beardtongue*	<i>Penstemon</i> spp.
Bellflower*	<i>Campanula carpatica</i>
Birch*	<i>Betula</i> spp.
Blue Ageratum*	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.
Bougainvillea*	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.
Boxwood*	<i>Buxus</i> spp.
Camellia*	<i>Camellia</i> spp.
Canna Lily*	<i>Canna indica</i>
Carex*	<i>Carex</i> spp.
Carolina Jessamine*	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
Candytuft*	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>
Cherry*	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Chrysanthemum, Daisy*	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Citrus*	<i>Citrus</i> spp.
Cleyera*	<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>

(continued)

Table 2. Tolerant Ornamental Species *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Field-Grown Ornamentals and Landscaping Cultivars <i>(continued)</i>	
Columbine*	<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.
Coreopsis*	<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.
Cotoneaster*	<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.
Crabapple, Apple*	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crepe Myrtle*	<i>Lagerstroemia</i> spp.
Crocus*	<i>Crocus</i> spp.
Daylily*	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.
Delphinium*	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.
Dogwood*	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Douglas Fir*	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Dusty Miller*	<i>Artemisia stoleriana</i>
Elaeagnus*	<i>Elaeagnus</i> spp.
Endymion*	<i>Endymion</i> spp.
English Ivy*	<i>Hedera</i> spp.
Lavender*	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>
Escallonia*	<i>Escallonia fradesii</i>
Euonymus*	<i>Euonymus</i> spp.
Fig*	<i>Ficus</i> spp.
Fir*	<i>Abies</i> spp.
Firethorn*	<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.
Mountain Flax*	<i>Phormium colensoi</i>
Forsythia*	<i>Forsythia</i> spp.
Fortnight Lily*	<i>Morea</i> spp.
Gaillardia*	<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.
Gardenia*	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Gazania Gold Rush*	<i>Gazania splendens</i>
Geranium (cranesbill or hardy)*	<i>Geranium</i> spp.

(continued)

Table 2. Tolerant Ornamental Species *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Field-Grown Ornamentals and Landscaping Cultivars <i>(continued)</i>	
Geranium (annual)*	<i>Pelargonium x hortorum</i>
Geum*	<i>Geum</i> spp.
Ginkgo*	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Gladiolus*	<i>Gladiolus x hortulanus</i>
Glossy Abelia*	<i>Abelia</i> spp.
Goldenrod*	<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>
Hemlock*	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.
Hens and Chicks*	<i>Sempervivum tectorum</i>
Hibiscus*	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.
Holly*	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Honey Locust*	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Honeysuckle*	<i>Lonicera</i> spp.
Hosta*	<i>Hosta lancifolia</i>
Hyacinthus*	<i>Hyacinthus</i> spp.
Hydrangea*	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.
Ice Plant*	<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>
Impatiens*	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Indian Hawthorne*	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
Iris*	<i>Iris</i> spp.
Ironweed*	<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>
Japanese Andromeda*	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Jasmine*	<i>Jasmine</i> spp.
Juniper*	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Kalmia*	<i>Kalmia</i> spp.
Leatherleaf Fern*	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>
Leopard's-bane*	<i>Senecio doronicum</i>
Leucothoe*	<i>Leucothoe</i> spp.
Lilac*	<i>Syringa</i> spp.

(continued)

Table 2. Tolerant Ornamental Species *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Field-Grown Ornamentals and Landscaping Cultivars <i>(continued)</i>	
Lily*	<i>Lilium</i> spp.
Liriope*	<i>Liriope</i> spp.
Locust*	<i>Robinia</i> spp.
Loosestrife*	<i>Lythrum</i> spp.
Lupines*	<i>Lupinus</i> spp.
Magnolia*	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.
Maple*	<i>Acer</i> spp.
Marigold*	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.
Mexican Fan Palm*	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>
Mexican petunia*	<i>Ruellia carolinensis</i>
Milkweed*	<i>Asclepias</i> spp.
Mondo Grass*	<i>Ophiopogon japonicas</i>
Muscari*	<i>Muscari armeniacum</i>
Narcissus*	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.
Ninebark*	<i>Physocarpus</i> spp.
Oak*	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
Oleander*	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Osmanthus*	<i>Osmanthus</i> spp.
Pachysandra*	<i>Pachysandra</i> spp.
Pampas Grass*	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Pansy*	<i>Viola x wittrockiana</i>
Pear*	<i>Pyrus</i> spp.
Periwinkle*	<i>Vinca</i> spp.
Petunia*	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Phlox*	<i>Phlox</i> spp.
Photinia*	<i>Photinia</i> spp.
Physostegia*	<i>Physostegia</i> spp.
Poker Plant*	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>

(continued)

Table 2. Tolerant Ornamental Species *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Field-Grown Ornamentals and Landscaping Cultivars <i>(continued)</i>	
Prickly Pear Cactus*	<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>
Primrose*	<i>Oenothera</i> spp.
Pine*	<i>Pinus</i> spp.
Pittosporum*	<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.
Podocarpus*	<i>Podocarpus</i> spp.
Poplar*	<i>Populus</i> spp.
Potentilla (Cinquefoil)*	<i>Potentilla</i> spp.
Privet*	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.
Queen Anne's Lace*	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Rhododendron/Azalea*	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Rocket Ligularia*	<i>Ligularia stenocephala</i>
Rose*	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Scilla*	<i>Scilla</i> spp.
Shrub Verbena*	<i>Lantana</i> spp.
Snapdragon*	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Snowberry*	<i>Symphoricarpos</i> spp.
Spicebush*	<i>Illicium</i> spp.
Spiraea*	<i>Spiraea</i> spp.
Spruce*	<i>Picea</i> spp.
Stachys*	<i>Stachys</i> spp.
Star of Bethlehem*	<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>
St. John's Wort*	<i>Hypericum</i> spp.
Stone Crop*	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Sweet Broom*	<i>Cytisus racemosus</i>
Sweet William*	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Sweetgum*	<i>Liquidambar</i> spp.
Switchgrass*	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>
Tulip*	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.

(continued)

Table 2. Tolerant Ornamental Species *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Field-Grown Ornamentals and Landscaping Cultivars <i>(continued)</i>	
Tulip Tree*	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Wax Myrtle*	<i>Myrica</i> spp.
Veronica*	<i>Veronica</i> spp.
Viburnum*	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.
Weigela*	<i>Weigela</i> spp.
Willow*	<i>Salix</i> spp.
Wisteria*	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>
Yarrow*	<i>Achillea</i> spp.
Yew*	<i>Taxus</i> spp.
Yucca*	<i>Yucca</i> spp.
Zinnia*	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.

*Not registered for use in California.

Application Rates

Apply this product as a preemergence application (i.e. prior to weed seed germination) Apply as a directed spray toward the surface of soil, ground or landscape beds around the base of plants or containers. Applications of this product over the top of plants may cause injury to foliage and terminals.

Moisture is necessary to activate the active ingredient of this product in soil for residual weed control. Dry weather following application of this product may reduce effectiveness. A minimum of 0.25 inches of rain or irrigation is recommended in the first week following application. Weed control may be reduced in peat and muck soils, soils highly enriched with organic matter (e.g., sawdust, crop or weed residues, charcoal), and areas which have heavy mulch or leaves.

Table 3. Ornamental Applications

Use Sites	Application Rates		
	Fl oz per acre	Lb ai per acre	Fl oz per 1,000 sq ft
Newly transplanted container and field grown nursery stocks* **	16 to 48	0.5 to 1.5	0.37 to 1.1
Established container and field grown nursery stocks* **			
Established landscape ornamentals* **			

*Not registered for use in California.

** Applications are not to be made to ornamental plants until post petal fall.

Non-Crop

Use Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 48 fl oz of this product per acre (1.5 lb pethoxamid per acre) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 48 fl oz of this product per acre (1.5 lb pethoxamid per acre) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply to non-target areas under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product.
- **DO NOT** graze or feed livestock plant material cut from areas treated with this product.
- Applications may be made by helicopter on railroad rights-of-way only.
- **DO NOT** use on non-crop areas in California.

Application Rates

Apply this product at 16 to 48 fluid ounces (0.5 to 1.5 lb of pethoxamid) per acre as a preemergence application (i.e. prior to weed seed germination) Moisture is necessary to activate the active ingredient of this product in soil for residual weed control. Dry weather following application of this product may reduce effectiveness. A minimum of 0.25 inches of rain or irrigation is recommended in the first week following application. Weed control may be reduced in peat and muck soils, soils highly enriched with organic matter (e.g., sawdust, crop or weed residues, charcoal), and areas which have heavy mulch or leaves.

Use Sites:

Railroad Rights-of-Way

Controls many weeds and maintains bare ground on railroad rights-of-way, including railroad yards, railroad crossings and railroad bridge abutments.

Highway, Roadside, Pipeline and Utility Rights-of-Way

Controls many weeds and maintains bare ground in highway, roadside, pipeline and utility rights-of-way including guardrails, road shoulders, electric utility substations, pipeline pumping stations, around electric transmission towers, and around distribution line poles.

Industrial Areas, Fence Rows and Other Non-crop Sites

Controls weeds and maintains bare ground in industrial areas including production facilities, tank farms, storage areas, parking areas, lumber yards, airports, military installations, and along fence rows.

AERIAL APPLICATION USE RESTRICTIONS

- Aerial application is allowed only when environmental conditions prohibit ground application.
- The maximum release height must be 10 feet unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.
- When this product is allowed to be applied by air, applicator must use a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre.

Nozzle Orientation – For aerial application, the recommended practice is to orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream. This orientation usually produces larger droplets as compared to other nozzle orientations. Significant nozzle deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Boom Length – For some aerial use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height – Aerial applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target plant canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment – When aerial applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment or offset distance should increase when conditions favor increased drift potential (higher winds, smaller droplets, etc).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store unused product in original container in a cool, dry, secure area.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. 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 your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling:

Nonrefillable container. Equal to or less than 5 gallons.

DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available 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.

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 2 more times.

Nonrefillable container. Greater than 5 gallons and less than 260 gallons.

DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, 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.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse as follows:

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank and store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into production equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over production equipment or a 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.

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Warranty Disclaimer: SEPRO Corporation warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the product label. Testing and research have also determined that this product is reasonably fit for the uses described on the product label. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SEPRO Corporation makes no other express or implied warranty of fitness or merchantability nor any other express or implied warranty and any such warranties are expressly disclaimed.

Misuse: Federal law prohibits the use of this product in a manner inconsistent with its label directions. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the buyer assumes responsibility for any adverse consequences if this product is not used according to its label directions. In no case shall SEPRO Corporation be liable for any losses or damages resulting from the use, handling or application of this product in a manner inconsistent with its label.

For additional important labeling information regarding SEPRO Corporation's Terms and Conditions of Use, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies, please visit <http://SEPROlabels.com/terms> or scan the image below.

Scan QR code for
Spanish translation.



Escanee el código QR
para traducción al
español.

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StriCore®

Herbicide

Preemergence herbicide for weed control in turf and ornamental sites - Residential, Commercial, and Institutional Lawns and Landscapes, Golf Courses, Sod Farms, Utility Rights-of-Way, Roadsides, Railways, Industrial areas, and Container and Field Grown Ornamentals. Intended for use by professional applicators in residential areas.

Active Ingredient	By Wt.
Pethoxamid	46.88%
Other Ingredients	53.12%
TOTAL	100.00%

Contains petroleum distillates.

StriCore Herbicide is an emulsifiable concentrate containing 4 lbs active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING/AVISO

Refer to the QR code inside of the booklet for the Spanish translation. Consulte el código QR dentro del folleto para ver la traducción al español.

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

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 swallowed	• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • 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 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may pose aspiration pneumonia hazard.	
HOT LINE NUMBER Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call INFOTRAC at 1-800-535-5053.	

Herbicide



SEPRO®
LAND

Pethoxamid Group 15 Herbicide

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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EPA Reg. No. 67690-112
EPA Est. No. 70815-GA-002

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SEPRO Corporation 11550 North Meridian Street, Suite 600, Carmel, IN 46032

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Net contents 1 gallon (Non-refillable)