

UP-End[®] HydroCap

HERBICIDE

For Preemergent Weed Control in Turfgrasses, Landscape or Grounds Maintenance, Noncropland Areas and Ornamental Production

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Pendimethalin, N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2, 6-dinitrobenzenamine 38.7%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 61.3%

TOTAL: 100.0%

(1 gallon contains 3.8 lbs. of microencapsulated pendimethalin in an aqueous carrier.)

EPA Reg. No. 70506-230

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN**

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

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 first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For medical treatment, call the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center at 1-866-673-6671.

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



United Phosphorus, Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406 • 1-800-438-6071

Net Contents: _____ **Gallons**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS

CAUTION

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

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION

This product may have effects on federally listed threatened or endangered plant species or their critical habitat. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection bulletin for the county or parish in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county or parish has a Bulletin, and to obtain the Bulletin, consult <https://www.epa.gov/endangered-species>, or call 1-844-447-3813 no more than 6 months before using this product. Applicators must use Bulletins that are in effect in the month in which the pesticide will be applied. New Bulletins will generally be available from the above sources 6 months before their effective dates.

If endangered plant species occur in proximity to the application site, the following mitigation measures are required:

- If applied by ground, leave an untreated buffer zone of 200 feet. The product must be applied using a low boom (20 inches above the ground) and ASABE fine to medium/coarse nozzles.
- If applied by air, leave an untreated buffer zone of 170 feet. Must use straight-stream nozzles (D-6 or larger); wind can be no more than 8 mph, and release height must be 15 feet or less.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at time of herbicide application.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

UPI does not authorize the use of this product in manufacturing, processing or preparing custom blends with other products for application to turf or ornamentals.

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 requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the state or tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Do not apply **UP-End HydroCap** in greenhouses, shadehouses or other enclosed structures.

Not for use for commercial seed production.

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 24 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL OR CROP INJURY.

MODE OF ACTION

UP-End HydroCap is a meristematic inhibitor that interferes with the plant cellular division or mitosis and cell elongation in the growing points of shoots and roots of susceptible weeds. When susceptible weeds germinate in the treated area, they contact the herbicide and both shoot and root growth stops. Translocation of the herbicide within the plant is limited. Affected weeds die shortly after growth is stopped, usually before emergence from the soil.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

APPLICATION USE SITES – for preemergence control of grasses and certain broadleaf weed species as they germinate.

Turfgrass sites (golf courses, lawns, sod farms and other turf areas) and landscape ornamental maintenance areas. Such sites include, but are not limited to: grounds or lawns around residential and commercial establishments, multifamily dwellings, military and other institutions, parks, airports,

roadsides, schools, picnic grounds, athletic fields, houses of worship, cemeteries, golf courses, prairie grass areas and sod farms.

Grounds maintenance in areas such as parking lots, driveways and roadsides, alley ways, bike and jogging paths, vacant lots, buildings, stone gardens and gravel yards, markers and fence lines, and mulch beds. It may be used under asphalt or concrete treatments as part of a site preparation program.

Noncropland areas such as railroad, utility, highway, and pipeline rights-of-way, highway guardrails, delineators, and sign posts, bridge abutments and approaches, utility substations, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, storage areas, fence rows, windbreaks and shelterbelts, paved or gravel surfaces, and established wildflower plantings where weed control is desired.

Bulb plantings, non-bearing fruit and nut tree nurseries, conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries and tree plantations for site preparation and maintenance. Applications can be made on, but are not limited to, plant species listed on this label such as trees, shrubs, groundcovers, perennials, bulbs, ornamental grasses and bedding plants.

In and around field, liner and container ornamental production.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

UP-End HydroCap will not control established weeds. Therefore, areas to be treated should be free of established weeds at the time of treatment, or use **UP-End HydroCap** together with herbicides registered for postemergence use in managed turf sites, landscape ornamentals and in other noncropland areas. Consult the labels of those herbicides for suggested treatments, rates to be used and precautions or restrictions for use in these areas. The efficacy of **UP-End HydroCap** will be best if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If **UP-End HydroCap** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, weed control may be erratic.

When applied according to label directions and under normal growing conditions, **UP-End HydroCap** or **UP-End HydroCap** tank-mix combinations will not cause crop injury. Over-application can cause crop stand loss, crop injury, or soil residues. Uneven application can decrease weed control or cause crop injury. Seedling diseases, cold weather, excessive moisture, high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought can weaken seedlings and plants, and increase the possibility of plant damage from **UP-End HydroCap**.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

UP-End HydroCap may be applied in a tank mix or a sequential application with other herbicides registered for use in a given crop. Refer to the companion label for weeds controlled in addition to **UP-End HydroCap** alone.

When using tank mixtures or sequential applications with **UP-End HydroCap**, always read the companion product label(s) to determine the specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage. In addition, follow all precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that may apply to specific products. Always follow the most restrictive label.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water or liquid fertilizer and agitate. Before mixing **UP-End HydroCap** or **UP-End HydroCap** tank mixtures in liquid fertilizer, refer to appropriate label sections for directed uses in liquid fertilizer, application instructions, and compatibility determinations.

2. UP-End HydroCap

When using **UP-End HydroCap** alone, add **UP-End HydroCap** to the partially filled tank while agitating and then fill the remainder of the tank with water or liquid fertilizer.

3. UP-End HydroCap Tank Mixes

Add the tank mixture ingredients in the order listed below before adding **UP-End HydroCap**:

- Wettable Powder (WP) formulations** - make a slurry of the WP in water (1:2 ratio). Add the slurry slowly into the partially filled tank while agitating.
- Dry Flowable (DF)/Water Dispersible Granule (WDG) formulations** - add the granules to the partially filled tank while agitating. Make a slurry of the granules in water before adding to liquid fertilizer.

(c) **Flowable (F) formulations** - add the F formulation to the partially filled tank while agitating.

(d) Add **UP-End HydroCap** to the partially filled tank while agitating.

(e) **Water Soluble Concentrate (WSC) formulations** - add the WSC formulation to the partially filled tank while agitating.

(f) **Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC) formulations** - add the EC formulation to the partially filled tank while agitating.

Fill the remainder of the tank with water or liquid fertilizer while agitating.

4. Maintain continuous agitation while adding herbicides and until spraying is completed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, agitate thoroughly to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed.

5. BACKPACK SPRAYER

Begin with a clean spray tank. Fill the spray tank one-half full with clean water and add the required amount of **UP-End HydroCap**. Cap sprayer and agitate to ensure mixing. Uncap sprayer and finish filling tank to desired level. Cap sprayer and agitate again. During application it is desirable to agitate the mixture on occasion to ensure mixing. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, agitate thoroughly before spraying is resumed.

6. LIQUID FERTILIZERS

Before mixing, always test small quantities using a simple jar test. Add the required amount of **UP-End HydroCap** to a half filled spray tank while agitating; then add the fertilizer product. Complete filling spray tank to desired level.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

GROUND APPLICATIONS

Apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in sufficient water per acre to uniformly treat the area, using a spray pressure of 25 to 50 psi. Suggested spray volumes are 20 - 200 gpa for professional turfgrass, landscape and ornamental applications and 10 - 200 gpa for all other noncrop applications such as roadsides, utility rights-of-way or soft-residual bareground applications. Maintain continuous agitation during spraying with good mechanical or bypass agitation. Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above those listed. Do not apply when winds may cause drift.

Avoid contact of spray solution with driveways, stone, wood, or other porous surfaces. If contact occurs, rinse immediately with water to avoid staining. Do not mechanically scrub until the surface area is thoroughly rinsed. Allow treated turfgrass to dry before entering to avoid staining onto non-treated surfaces.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

Apply uniformly in 5 or more gallons of water per acre. Take care to minimize drift. Do not apply during periods of gusty winds or when wind conditions favor drifting. Spray drift can cause injury to sensitive crops. To avoid overlapping and possible crop injury, use a flagman or an automatic mechanical flagging unit on the aircraft.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops:

- The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Observe more stringent state regulations. The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information presented below.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE:

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential,

but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **WIND, TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**, and **TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

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

BOOM LENGTH

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

APPLICATION HEIGHT

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

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of

the aircraft upwind. Increase swath adjustment distance with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Do not apply when wind is below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must 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. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

SENSITIVE AREAS

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

TABLE 1. RESIDENTIAL, GOLF COURSE, COMMERCIAL AND OTHER NON-RESIDENTIAL TURFGRASS USES

Application Rates For Preemergence Weed Control

UP-End HydroCap ¹				
Turfgrass Species	Weeds	fl. oz.	pints	Comments
		Product per 1,000 sq. ft.	Product per acre	
COOL SEASON GRASSES				
Bluegrass, Kentucky Fescue, Fine Fescue, Tall Ryegrass, Perennial	Barnyardgrass Crabgrass Evening Primrose Fall Panicum Foxtail Hop Clover Knotweed Oxalis <i>Poa annua</i> Prostrate Spurge Purslane	All Turf Uses:		Make a repeat application of 2.2 to 3.1 pints/Acre (0.81 to 1.1 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) after 5 - 8 weeks for extended control or where heavy weed infestations are expected.
		1.1 to 1.6 fl. oz.	3.1 to 4.2 pints	
		Initial application before weed germination in spring.		
Goosegrass		Residential and Sod Farm Turf Uses Only²:		Make a repeat application of 3.1 pints/Acre (1.1 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) if the lower rate was used initially or for extended goosegrass control after 5 - 8 weeks.
		1.1 to 1.6 fl. oz.	3.1 to 4.2 pints	
		Golf Course, Commercial and Other Non-Residential Turf Uses Only:		
		1.1 to 2.3 fl. oz.	3.1 to 6.3 pints	
Initial application before weed germination in spring.				

(continued)

TABLE 1. RESIDENTIAL, GOLF COURSE, COMMERCIAL AND OTHER NON-RESIDENTIAL TURFGRASS USES

Application Rates For Preemergence Weed Control (continued)

UP-End HydroCap ¹				
Turfgrass Species	Weeds	fl. oz.	pints	Comments
		Product per 1,000 sq. ft.	Product per acre	
COOL SEASON GRASSES (continued)				
Bluegrass, Kentucky Fescue, Fine Fescue, Tall Ryegrass, Perennial (continued)	Chickweed Corn Speedwell Cudweed Henbit Lawn Burweed <i>Poa annua</i>	All Turf Uses:		Apply in late summer or early fall before weed germination. Apply a repeat application of 3.1 to 4.2 pints/Acre (1.1 to 1.6 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) after 5 - 8 weeks for extended <i>Poa annua</i> control.
		1.1 to 1.6 fl. oz.	3.1 to 4.2 pints	
Bentgrass or established <i>Poa annua</i> ³ (1/2 inch height or taller)	Barnyardgrass Crabgrass Evening Primrose Fall Panicum Foxtail Hop Clover Knotweed <i>Poa annua</i> Oxalis Prostrate Spurge Purslane	All Turf Uses (Non-Greens and Tees):		Make a repeat application of 2.2 to 3.1 pints/Acre (0.81 to 1.1 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) after 5 - 8 weeks for extended control or where heavy weed infestations are expected.
		1.1 fl. oz.	3.1 pints	
		Initial application before weed germination in spring.		
	Goosegrass	All Turf Uses (Non-Greens and Tees):		Apply a repeat application of 3.1 pints/Acre (1.1 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) for extended goosegrass control after 5 - 8 weeks.
1.1 fl. oz.	3.1 pints			
	Initial application before weed germination in spring.			
	Chickweed Corn Speedwell Cudweed Henbit Lawn Burweed <i>Poa annua</i>	All Turf Uses (Non-Greens and Tees):		Apply in late summer or early fall before weed germination.
		1.1 to 1.6 fl. oz.	3.1 to 4.2 pints	
WARM SEASON GRASSES				
Bahigrass Bermudagrass Buffalograss Centipedegrass Fescue, Tall <i>Paspalum</i> , seashore St. Augustinegrass Zoysiagrass	Barnyardgrass Crabgrass Evening Primrose Fall Panicum Foxtail Hop Clover Knotweed <i>Poa annua</i> Oxalis Prostrate Spurge Purslane	Residential and Sod Farm Turf Uses Only:		Make a repeat application of 2.2 to 3.1 pints/Acre (0.81 to 1.1 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) after 5 - 8 weeks if necessary.
		1.1 to 1.6 fl. oz.	3.1 to 4.2 pints	
		Golf Course, Commercial and Other Non-Residential Turf Uses Only:		
	1.1 to 2.3 fl. oz.	3.1 to 6.3 pints		
	Initial application before weed germination in spring.			
	Goosegrass	All Turf Uses (Non-Greens and Tees):		An additional application of 3.1 pints/Acre (1.1 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) may be made for extended goosegrass control 8 weeks after the second application.
		1.1 fl. oz.	3.1 pints	
		Apply before weed germination in spring. Make a second application at 3.1 pints (1.1 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) 5 - 8 weeks later.		

(continued)

TABLE 1. RESIDENTIAL, GOLF COURSE, COMMERCIAL AND OTHER NON-RESIDENTIAL TURFGRASS USES
Application Rates For Preemergence Weed Control (continued)

		UP-End HydroCap ¹		Comments
Turfgrass Species	Weeds	fl. oz.	pints	
		Product per 1,000 sq. ft.	Product per acre	
WARM SEASON GRASSES (continued)				
Bahiagrass Bermudagrass Buffalograss Centipedegrass Fescue, Tall <i>Paspalum</i> , seashore St. Augustinegrass Zoysiagrass (continued)	Chickweed Corn Speedwell Cudweed Henbit Lawn Burweed <i>Poa annua</i>	All Turf Uses: 1.1 to 1.6 fl. oz. 3.1 to 4.2 pints		Apply in late summer or early fall before weed germination. Make a repeat application of 3.1 to 4.2 pints/Acre (1.1 to 1.6 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) 5 - 8 weeks for extended <i>Poa annua</i> control.

¹ Do not use more than 4.2 pints (2.1 quarts) per acre per application on residential and sod farm turfgrass.

Do not use more than 6.3 pints (3.1 quarts) per acre per application on golf course turfgrass, commercial or other non-residential turfgrass.

² Residential is defined as turf in any residential situation as well as home lawns, schools, parks and playgrounds.

³ **Not for use** on bentgrass or *Poa annua* greens or tees.

The efficacy of **UP-End HydroCap** is best if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If **UP-End HydroCap** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, weed control may be erratic.

To prevent establishment of weeds along the edges of treated area it may be necessary to overlap the spray three to six inches onto sidewalks or driveways, etc., to ensure effective application rates in these especially vulnerable sites. Where temporary discoloration of pavement is undesirable, do not rub or scrub surface, but rinse area immediately using a heavy spray of water to avoid staining. Allow treated turfgrass to dry before entering to avoid staining non-treated surfaces.

TURFGRASS TANK MIXES

UP-End HydroCap can be mixed with postemergence herbicides to control emerged weeds in non-residential turfgrasses. For annual grass control, applications can be made with DRIVE® or MSMA to control emerged weeds.

Broadleaf weeds can be controlled using Trimec, Three Way, 2,4-D and other similar products.

Before tank mixing, perform a simple jar test to insure compatibility of herbicides. Refer to manufacturers' labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before tank mixing with **UP-End HydroCap** and follow those that are most restrictive.

TURFGRASS RESTRICTIONS

- Use on well established turfgrass with a dense and uniform stand. If turf has been thinned or damaged due to winter injury, excessive moisture, etc., allow turf to recover before application.
- On newly planted areas, do not apply until the turfgrass has filled in and has been mowed at least four times. Applications made to overseeded warm-season turfgrasses may cause thinning or injury of the overseeded species.
- Do not use on bentgrass or *Poa annua* greens and tees or injury may occur.
- Delay reseeding or winter overseeding of treated turfgrass for at least three (3) months following the last **UP-End HydroCap** application.
- Delay sprigging turfgrass for five (5) months after application.

LANDSCAPE AND GROUNDS MAINTENANCE

UP-End HydroCap can be incorporated into landscape and grounds maintenance programs to provide extended preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in areas such as mulch beds, parking areas and roadsides, fencelines and borders, and around statuary or monuments. Ensure that these areas are free of emerged weeds before application.

To remove emerged weeds either cultivate or tank mix **UP-End HydroCap** with a postemergence product labeled for such use.

Not all ornamental species or cultivars of species have been tested for plant safety. Refer to the list of ornamental plant species found in this label. While **UP-End HydroCap** may be used on plant species not listed on this label, a small number of plants should be tested at the specified rate to evaluate suitability before a broad-use application is made.

Refer to **Table 2. Application Rates for Weed Control in Ornamental Plantings, Tree Plantations and Other Noncropland Areas**. Avoid contact of spray solution with stone, wood, or other porous surfaces as staining may occur. Rinse surfaces immediately using a heavy spray of water to avoid staining.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTINGS AND TREE PLANTATIONS INCLUDING NONCROPLAND AREAS

Use **UP-End HydroCap** for grounds maintenance in noncropland areas, pre-emergence control of the weed species listed in and around established tree plantations for site preparation, and maintenance and conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries and pulpwood and fiber farms. **UP-End HydroCap** may be used for hardwood and conifer regeneration on conservation reserve program (CRP) land. **UP-End HydroCap** can also be used in Christmas trees and non-bearing fruit and nutcrops and vineyards established, or bulb and wildflower field plantings, and in and around established ornamentals planted in non-cropland areas such as highway rights-of-way and utility substations. Refer to **Table 2. Application Rates for Weed Control in Ornamentals Plantings, Tree Plantations and Other Noncropland Areas**.

Applications at planting or to established trees: When applying at planting, it is important that slit closure be achieved to prevent **UP-End HydroCap** from directly contacting the tree roots or being washed into the root zone via the open slit or root stunting may occur. Refer to section on **Instructions and Restrictions in Landscape and Ornamental Plantings** before making an application.

For postemergence control of weeds, use tank-mix combinations of **UP-End HydroCap** plus VANTAGE®, Roundup®, Finale®, or other labeled herbicides. Refer to approved labeling for species lists. Determine rates for the tank mix compounds from the product labels of both **UP-End HydroCap** and partner herbicides before use. Take care to prevent combination sprays from direct contact with desirable foliage or injury may result. **UP-End HydroCap** plus diuron or simazine combinations will broaden weed control spectrum, however, use of combinations may restrict **UP-End HydroCap** usage in sensitive areas. Refer to manufacturers' labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before use and follow those that are most restrictive.

ORNAMENTAL BULBS

UP-End HydroCap may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in ornamental bulbs listed under the Perennial section on the label (crocus, daffodil [narcissus], gladiolus, lilies, tulip, etc.). Apply **UP-End HydroCap** before, during or after bulb emergence. If weeds have already germinated add a labeled postemergence herbicide to control emerged weeds.

WILDFLOWERS

UP-End HydroCap may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in plantings of wildflowers listed in the Perennial section on the label. Those perennial species noted (*Black-eyed Susan, California Poppy, Coreopsis, Oxeye Daisy, etc.) have been evaluated for plant tolerance to applications of **UP-End HydroCap** at 4.2 pints (2.1 quarts) per acre. **UP-End HydroCap** may be applied to established perennial wildflowers before emergence of weeds or wildflowers. For wildflowers being established from seed, apply **UP-End HydroCap** no sooner than 4 weeks after wildflowers have emerged but before weed germination. If weeds have already germinated, add a labeled postemergence product to control emerged weeds. Refer to all label restrictions before making an application.

Due to the diversity of species and varieties which exist in areas where wildflowers are grown, the response to **UP-End HydroCap** may vary greatly. Test desirable species carefully to determine if area-wide applications can be made.

NON-BEARING FRUIT AND NUT CROPS AND VINEYARDS

UP-End HydroCap may be applied for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds on the following non-bearing crops:

Almond	Citrus	Olive	Pistachio
Apple	Fig	Peach	Plum
Apricot	Grape	Pear	Prune
Cherry	Nectarine	Pecan	Walnut, English

NON-CROPLAND WEED CONTROL

Use **UP-End HydroCap** for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate on noncropland areas such as railroad, utility, highway, and pipeline rights-of-way, highway guardrails, delineators, and sign posts, utility substations, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, fence rows, storage areas, windbreaks and shelterbelts.

INDUSTRIAL (UNIMPROVED) TURF

UP-End HydroCap will provide preemergence control of the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed in **Weed Species Controlled** section of this label that might germinate in established grasses in rights-of-way, roadsides, construction sites, parks, substations or lots.

Apply before weeds germinate. A postemergence herbicide such as 2,4-D, DRIVE®, VANTAGE®, MSMA, or similar products may be tank mixed to control established weeds. Apply according to label instructions for the respective products and follow the most restrictive wording.

TOTAL VEGETATION CONTROL

UP-End HydroCap may be tank mixed with ARSENAL®, SAHARA®, PLATEAU®, VANTAGE®, Roundup® PRO, Karmex®, Finale®, Oust®, diuron, glyphosate or other products to provide bare ground, or total vegetation control. **UP-End HydroCap** can be used to provide greater plant selectivity in areas where such action may be desired. Such sites might have roots of landscape vegetation, ornamentals, or desirable trees encroaching into the treated zone. Refer to tank mix partner labels regarding effects on desirable plants. Do not tank mix with ARSENAL, SAHARA or PLATEAU herbicides in California.

Applications may be made to existing weeds controlled by the partner herbicide. Determine rates from the product labels before use. Follow the most restrictive label instructions.

For Kochia control, use a combination of **UP-End HydroCap** with ARSENAL herbicide or diuron if control has been a problem for other herbicides.

TABLE 2. APPLICATION RATES FOR WEED CONTROL IN LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS, TREE PLANTATIONS, AND OTHER NONCROP AREAS*

For preemergence control of the weed species listed, apply **UP-End HydroCap** as follows:

Length of Control	Product per Acre	Product per 1,000 sq. ft.
Short Term Control (2 - 4 months)	2.1 Quarts	1.6 fl. oz.
Long Term Control (6 - 8 months)	4.2 Quarts	3.2 fl. oz.

* For all turfgrass weed control rates, refer to **Table 1** instructions.

For extended weed control, repeat applications of **UP-End HydroCap** can be made.

INSTRUCTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

LANDSCAPE AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTINGS¹

Site	Application Instructions and Restrictions
Landscape Plantings ²	Do not apply to newly-transplanted ornamentals until plants have been watered and soil has been thoroughly packed and settled around roots. Apply as a directed or over-the-top spray. Use the lowest labeled rate when making applications to annuals. Repeat applications can be made for extended landscape weed control.
Ornamental Bulbs ³	UP-End HydroCap may be applied to bulb species listed on the label. Apply before, during or after bulb emergence, but not during bloom.
Wildflowers ³	UP-End HydroCap may be applied in plantings of wildflowers listed on the label. Refer to specific instructions for rate and plant tolerance. For wildflowers being established from seed, apply at 4 weeks after wildflowers have germinated, but before weed seed germination.

¹ Plant only those desirable plant species listed on this label into soil treated the previous season with **UP-End HydroCap** or injury may occur.

² Do not treat plants grown for food or feed. Do not use treated plants for food or feed.

³ Before treating a large number of plants, spray a few plants and observe for 1 - 2 months for plant damage before full-scale application.

HAND-HELD SPRAY EQUIPMENT:

Refer to **Table 2** to determine the amount of **UP-End HydroCap** to be applied per 1,000 square feet, in sufficient water for thorough coverage without runoff. Calibration of backpack or other hand-held equipment will vary with each operator. Determine the amount of water needed to treat 1,000 square feet before mixing the spray solution. Follow information in **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS** section of this label.

UP-End HydroCap will not control established weeds. If weeds germinate before activation of herbicide, shallow cultivate to destroy existing weeds or, where practical, remove by hand. Any necessary cultivation must be shallow. **UP-End HydroCap** may be used together with herbicides registered for post-emergence use (i.e. glyphosate or Finale) for the control of established weeds. Do not apply sprays containing glyphosate or Finale over the top of desirable plants. An **UP-End HydroCap** treatment may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on the **UP-End HydroCap** label.

The efficacy of **UP-End HydroCap** will be best if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. Erratic weed control may result if **UP-End HydroCap** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days.

The following grass and broadleaf weeds are controlled by preemergence treatments of **UP-End HydroCap** at the rates specified in this label:

GRASSES CONTROLLED

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>
Johnsongrass (from seed)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>
Lovegrass (from seed)	<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.
Panicum, Browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>
Panicum, Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Sandbur, Field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Sprangletop, Mexican	<i>Leptochloa uninervia</i>
Sprangletop, Red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>
Woolly Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED

Common Name	Scientific Name
Burweed, Lawn	<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, Hop	<i>Trifolium procumbens</i>
Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.
Evening primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>
Filaree	<i>Erodium</i> spp.
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
Speedwell, Corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Spurge, Annual	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
Woodsorrel, Yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>

COMMERCIAL ORNAMENTAL PRODUCTION

USE INFORMATION

Application Use Sites: UP-End HydroCap can be used in and around field, liner and container ornamental production.

UP-End HydroCap sprays may be used around and over the top of the established plants listed in **Table 4** of this label. However, not all varieties or strains of the plant species listed have been tested. Refer to ornamental instructions and restrictions in this label before any application of **UP-End HydroCap**. Unintentional consequences such as crop injury may result because of certain environmental or growing conditions, manner of use or application. Therefore, before treating a large number of plants, spray a few plants and observe for plant damage before full-scale application.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

UP-End HydroCap will not control established weeds. Therefore, ensure that areas to be treated are free of established weeds at the time of treatment, or UP-End HydroCap may be used together with herbicides registered for postemergence use in ornamentals and vegetation control sites. Consult the labels of those herbicides for suggested treatments, rates to be used and precautions or restrictions for use in these areas.

The efficacy of UP-End HydroCap will be best if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If UP-End HydroCap is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, erratic weed control may result.

Applied according to label directions and under normal growing conditions, UP-End HydroCap or UP-End HydroCap tank-mix combinations will not cause crop injury. Over-application can result in crop stand loss, crop injury, or soil residues. Uneven application can decrease weed control or cause crop injury.

Seedling diseases, cold weather, excessive moisture, high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought can weaken seedlings and plants, and increase the possibility of plant damage from UP-End HydroCap.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

Apply uniformly with properly calibrated ground equipment in suggested spray volumes of 20 - 200 gpa for ornamental applications to uniformly treat the area with a spray pressure of 25 to 50 psi. Maintain continuous agitation during spraying with good mechanical or bypass agitation. Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above those specified. Avoid application when winds may cause drift.

Avoid contact of spray solution with driveways, stone, wood, or other porous surfaces. Rinse immediately with water to avoid staining. Avoid mechanically scrubbing until surface area is thoroughly rinsed using a heavy spray of water.

INSTRUCTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS¹ IN PRODUCTION ORNAMENTALS

Do not apply in greenhouses, shadehouses or other enclosed structures.

Site	Application Instructions and Restrictions
Newly-Transplanted Field-Grown Nursery Stock ^{2,3}	Do not make over-the-top applications at time of field transplanting. Use shielded sprayer until plantings have been established for one (1) year or more in the field. Do not apply until transplants have been watered and soil has been thoroughly packed and settled around transplants. Take care to ensure there are no cracks in the soil where UP-End HydroCap could come into contact with the roots. DO NOT apply during bud swell, bud break or at time of first flush of new growth. Direct sprays away from grafted or budded tissue on transplants at all times.
Newly-Transplanted Container-Grown Nursery Stock ^{2,3}	Do not apply until transplants have been watered and soil has been thoroughly packed and settled around transplants. Care must be taken to ensure there are no cracks in the soil where UP-End HydroCap could come into contact with the roots. For container grown ornamentals, delay first application of the product to bareroot liners for two (2) weeks after transplanting. Do not apply during bud swell, bud break or at time of first flush of new growth. Direct sprays away from grafted or budded tissue on transplants at all times.
Established Container, or Field-Grown Nursery Stock ^{2,3}	Do not apply during bud swell, bud break or at time of first flush of new growth. Apply as a directed or over-the-top spray. If newly budded or grafted rootstock, make an application using a shielded sprayer. Take care to ensure there are no cracks in the soil where UP-End HydroCap could come into contact with the roots.
Bare Ground for Container Placement	Apply to soil then water in (including mulch, gravel, wood chips, or other permeable base), replace containerized ornamentals onto pad.

¹ Plant only those desirable plant species listed on this label into soil treated the previous season with **UP-End HydroCap** or injury may occur.

² Before treating a large number of plants, spray a few plants and observe for 1 - 2 months for plant damage before full-scale application.

³ Do not treat plants grown for food or feed. Do not use treated plants for food or feed.

Refer to **Table 3. Application Rates for Weed Control in Production Ornamentals.**

ORNAMENTAL TANK MIXES

Emerged weeds in ornamentals can be controlled using tank mixes containing VANTAGE®, Roundup®, Finale®, Ornamec®, Gallery®, Princep®, and other similar products. Do not apply sprays containing Roundup or Finale over the top of ornamental plants.

Before tank mixing, perform a simple jar test to insure compatibility of herbicides.

Refer to manufacturers' labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before tank mixing with **UP-End HydroCap** and follow those that are most restrictive.

CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS

UP-End HydroCap may be used in and around Christmas tree plantations. **UP-End HydroCap** may be applied at planting or to established trees. When making an application at planting, it is important that slit closure be achieved to prevent **UP-End HydroCap** from directly contacting the tree roots or being washed into the root zone via the open slit or root stunting may occur.

For postemergence control of weeds, use tank-mix combinations of **UP-End HydroCap** plus VANTAGE, Roundup, Finale, or other labeled herbicides. Refer to approved labeling for species information. Determine rates for the tank-mix compounds from the product labels of both **UP-End HydroCap** and partner herbicides before use. Precaution must be exercised to prevent combination sprays from direct contact with desirable foliage or injury may result. **UP-End HydroCap** plus diuron or simazine combinations will broaden weed control spectrum; however, use of combinations may restrict **UP-End HydroCap** usage in sensitive areas. Refer to manufacturers' labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before use and follow those that Refer to **Table 3. Application Rates for Weed Control in Production Ornamentals.**

VEGETATION CONTROL IN ORNAMENTAL PRODUCTION

UP-End HydroCap may be used for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate on noncropland areas such as sign posts, pumping installations, fence rows, storage areas, and windbreaks and shelterbelts. **UP-End HydroCap** may be tank mixed with VANTAGE, Roundup PRO, Karmex®, Finale®, diuron, glyphosate or other products to provide bare ground or total vegetation control, or can be used to provide greater plant selectivity in areas where such action may be desired. Such sites might have roots of landscape vegetation, ornamentals, or desirable trees encroaching into the treated zone. Refer to tank mix partner labels regarding effects on desirable plants. Applications may be made to existing weeds controlled by the partner herbicide. Determine rates from the product labels before use. Follow the most restrictive label instructions. Refer to **Table 3. Application Rates for Weed Control in Production Ornamentals.**

TABLE 3. APPLICATION RATES FOR WEED CONTROL IN PRODUCTION ORNAMENTALS*

For preemergence control of the weed species listed, apply **UP-End HydroCap** at the following rates:

Length of Control	Product per Acre	Product per 1,000 sq. ft.
Short Term Control (2 - 4 months)	2.1 Quarts	1.6 fl. oz.
Long Term Control (6 - 8 months)	4.2 Quarts	3.2 fl. oz.

* For extended weed control, repeat applications of **UP-End HydroCap** can be made.

HAND-HELD SPRAY EQUIPMENT:

Refer to **Table 3** to determine the amount of **UP-End HydroCap** to be applied per 1,000 square feet. The amount of water used for the application is not critical but should be sufficient for thorough coverage without runoff. Calibration of backpack or other hand-held equipment will vary with each operator. Determine the amount of water needed to treat 1,000 square feet before mixing the spray solution. Follow information in **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS** section of this label.

UP-End HydroCap will not control established weeds. If weeds germinate before activation of herbicide, shallow cultivate to destroy existing weeds or, where practical, remove by hand. Any cultivation must be shallow. **UP-End HydroCap** may be used together with herbicides registered for postemergence use (i.e. Roundup or Finale) for the control of established weeds. Do not apply sprays containing Roundup or Finale over the top of desirable plants. An **UP-End HydroCap** treatment may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on the **UP-End HydroCap** label.

The efficacy of **UP-End HydroCap** will be improved if the application is followed by one-half inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. Erratic weed control may result if **UP-End HydroCap** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days.

The following grass and broadleaf weeds are controlled by preemergence treatments of **UP-End HydroCap** at the rates specified in this label:

GRASSES CONTROLLED

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>
Johnsongrass (from seed)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>
Lovegrass (from seed)	<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.
Panicum, Browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>
Panicum, Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Sandbur, Field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Sprangletop, Mexican	<i>Leptochloa uninervia</i>
Sprangletop, Red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>
Woolly Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED

Common Name	Scientific Name
Burweed, Lawn	<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, Hop	<i>Trifolium procumbens</i>
Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.
Evening primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>
Filaree	<i>Erodium</i> spp.
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
Speedwell, Corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Spurge, Annual	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
Woodsorrel, Yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>

TABLE 4. ORNAMENTAL SPECIES

UP-End HydroCap sprays may be used around and over the top of the established plants listed below. Refer to Ornamental Instructions and Restrictions before application. Refer to **Table 3. Application Rates for Weed Control in Production Ornamentals.**

TREES

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alder, European Black	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Apple	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Arborvitae, American	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Arbutus	<i>Arbutus</i> spp.
Ash, Red	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Aspen, Bigtooth	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>
Aspen, Quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Basswood	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
Birch, European Weeping	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Buckeye, Red	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>
Cedar, White	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Chamaecyparis, Boulevard	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cherry, Black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Cherry, Choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>
Cherry, Kwanzan	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>
Cherry, Nanking	<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Crabapple	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crepe Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Cryptomeria, Japanese Cedar	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>
Cypress, Bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Dogwood, Korean	<i>Cornus kousa</i>
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>
Dogwood, Shrub	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Elm	<i>Ulmus japonica</i>
Elm, Winged	<i>Ulmus alata</i>
Eucalyptus (Silver-dollar) tree	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>
Fir, Balsam	<i>Abies balsamiae</i>
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Fir, White	<i>Abies concolor</i>
Franklinia	<i>Franklinia</i> spp.
Fringe tree	<i>Chlonenthus retusus</i>
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Gum, Black	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Gum, Sour	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Haw, Black	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.
Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Hemlock, Eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Holly, American	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Lilac, Common	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Lilac, Japanese Tree	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>
Linden	<i>Tilia</i> spp.

TREES (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Magnolia, Saucer	<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Magnolia, Star	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>
Maidenhair Tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Nannyberry, Rusty	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>
Oak, Chinquapin	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>
Oak, Live	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Oak, Red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Oak, Swamp Chestnut	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>
Oak, Water	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Oak, Willow	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix</i> spp.
Palm, Fan	<i>Washingtonia</i> spp.
Palm, Pindo	<i>Butia</i> spp.
Palm, Washington	<i>Washingtonia</i> spp.
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Pear, Bradford	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Bradford'
Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>
Pine, Austrian	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Italian Stone	<i>Pinus pinea</i>
Pine, Loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
Pine, Monterey	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Pine, Red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
Pine, White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Plum, Purple Leaf	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Poplar, Black	<i>Populus nigra</i>
Redcedar, Eastern	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Redcedar, Western	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
Red Ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> 'Rosea'
Redwood, Dawn	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
Sequoia, Giant	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>
Spruce, Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Dwarf Alberta	<i>Picea glauca</i> 'albertiana'
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Trachycarpus	<i>Trachycarpus</i> spp.
Tulip tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Walnut, Black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Willow, Weeping	<i>Salix babylonica</i>
Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>

SHRUBS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Abelia, Glossy	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>
Alder, Witch	<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i>
Aucuba, Gold	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Bamboo, Heavenly	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis gladwynensis</i>
Barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Blue Indigo Bush	<i>Dalea gregii</i>
Bottlebrush, Lemon	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>
Boxwood, Common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>
Brittlebush	<i>Encelia farinosa</i>
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Cape Jasmine	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Cassia, Feathery	<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>
Cordyline	<i>Cordyline</i> spp.
Correa	<i>Correa</i> spp.
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>
Cotoneaster, Bayberry	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>
Cotoneaster, Rock	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Cypress, Italian	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Deutzia, Slender	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>
Dogwood, Red Twig	<i>Cornus sericea</i>
Elaeagnus	<i>Elaeagnus ebbingei</i>
Escallonia	<i>Escallonia fradesii</i>
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Euonymus, Golden	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>
Euonymus, Winged	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Forsythia, Border	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>
Fragrant Olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Fuschia, California	<i>Zauschneria californica</i>
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Hawthorne, Indian	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>
Holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
Holly, Fosters	<i>Ilex attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'
Holly, Savannah	<i>Ilex attenuata</i>
Holly, Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Honeysuckle, Bush	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>
Hopseed Bush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Hopbush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> sp.
Juniper, Chinese	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> v. <i>pfitzer</i>
Juniper, Shore	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>
Juniper, Trailing	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Laurel, Cherry	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Laurel, Mountain	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
Laurel, Otto Luyken	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Laurel, Schipka	<i>Prunus schipkanensis</i>

SHRUBS (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
Lavender, English	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>
Leucothoe	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>
Leucothoe, Coast	<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>
Lilac, Cut-leaf	<i>Syringa laciniata</i>
Lily-of-the-Nile	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
Mahonia	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Mock Orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Myrtle, Compact	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
Myrtle, Wax	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Osmanthus	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Palm, European Fan	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>
Palm, Mediterranean Fan	<i>Chamaerops</i> spp.
Phlox, Prickly	<i>Leptodactylon californicum</i>
Photinia, Fraser	<i>Photinia x Fraseri</i>
Pieris, Japanese	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Pine, Mugo	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
Plum, Natal	<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>
Privet, California	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
Privet, Glossy	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Privet, Variegated	<i>Ligustrum sinensis</i>
Privet, Waxleaf	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Quince, Flowering	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>
Ranger, Texas	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>
Redroot	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Robira	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Spice Plant	<i>Illicium parviflorum</i>
Spiraea	<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>
Spiraea, Anthony Waterer	<i>Spiraea X bumalda</i>
Spiraea, Japanese	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>
Sweet Bay	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Trumpet Bush	<i>Tecoma stans</i>
Verbena, Lemon	<i>Aloysia triphylla</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>
Vitex	<i>Vitex</i> spp.
Weigela	<i>Weigela florida</i>
Wild Lilac	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria</i> spp.
Xylosma	<i>Xylosma congestum</i>
Yellowbells	<i>Tecoma stans</i>
Yew*	<i>Taxus media</i>
Yew, Japanese*	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>
Yew, Southern*	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
Yucca, Adam's Needle	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>
Yucca, Weeping	<i>Yucca pendula</i>

* Do not apply **UP-End HydroCap** during spring growth or injury to terminals may occur.

GROUND COVERS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ajuga	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Baby Sun Rose	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>
Beach Strawberry	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>
Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
Cinquefoil, Spring	<i>Potentilla verna</i>
Coyotebrush, Dwarf	<i>Baccharis pitularis</i>
Daisy, Trailing African	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>
Dymondia	<i>Dymondia margaretae</i>
Gazania	<i>Gazania splendens</i>
Iceplant, Large Leaf	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy, Geranium	<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>
Jasmine, Asiatic	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>
Jasmine, Primrose	<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>
Jessamine, Carolina	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
Manzanita, Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
Miscanthus	<i>Miscanthus</i> spp.
Mondograss	<i>Ophiopogon japonica</i>
Morning glory	<i>Convolvulus</i> spp.
Myoporum	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Red Apple	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Rose-Of-Sharon	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Sand Strawberry	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>
Sedum	<i>Sedum spurium</i>
St. Johnswort, Creeping	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum spurium</i>
Verbena, Peruvian	<i>Verbena peruviana</i>
Vervain	<i>Verbena peruviana</i>
Vetch, Crown	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Vinca	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>

PERENNIALS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Acacia	<i>Acacia redolens</i>
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus</i> spp.
Aster, New York	<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>
Aster, Stokes	<i>Stokesia laevis</i>
Astilbe (False Spirea)	<i>Astilbe</i> spp.
Avens	<i>Geum triflorum</i>
Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i>
Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
Beard-Tongue	<i>Penstemon</i> spp.
Bellflower	<i>Campanula</i> spp.
Bellflower, Willow	<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>
Bird of Paradise	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>
Black-eyed Susan†	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Blanket Flower†	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>
Blanket Flower†	<i>Gaillardia x grandiflora</i>
Bleeding Heart	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>

PERENNIALS (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
California Poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>
Calla Lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Canna, Common Garden	<i>Canna generalis</i> 'Lucifer'
Carex	<i>Carex</i> spp.
Chincherinchee	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>
Clover, Crimson†	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i> 'McKana Giant'
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia x hybrida</i>
Coreopsis (tickseed)†	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Crinum Lily	<i>Crinum</i> spp.
Crocus	<i>Crocus</i> spp.
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.
Fairy Duster	<i>Calliandra eriophylla</i>
Fern, Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>
Fern, Boston	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>
Fern, Hay-scented	<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>
Fern, Leatherleaf*	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>
Fortnight Lily	<i>Moraea</i> spp.
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Freesia	<i>Freesia x hybrida</i>
Gaillardia	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>
Geum	<i>Geum</i> spp.
Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.
Heather, Dwarf	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
Indian Blanket†	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>
Iris, Japanese	<i>Iris kaempferi</i>
Lantana, Weeping	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>
Leopards Bane	<i>Doronicum cordatum</i>
Lily	<i>Lilium</i> spp.
Liriope, Big Blue	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Liriope, Creeping	<i>Liriope spicata</i>
Liriope, Variegated	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Moonbeam	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>
Montbretia	<i>Crocasmia crocosmiiflora</i>
Mugwort, Western	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>
Nightshade	<i>Solanum</i> spp.
Orchid, Peacock	<i>Acidanthera bicolor</i>
Oxeye Daisy†	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
Palm, Areca	<i>Chyrsalidocarpus lutescens</i>
Palm, Pygmy Date	<i>Phoenix roebelence</i>
Palm, Washington	<i>Washington robusta</i>
Peony, Chinese	<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i>
Purple Coneflower†	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
Purple Gay-feather	<i>Liatris pycnostachys</i>
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>
Rodgersia	<i>Rodgersia henricie</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Sedge	<i>Carex</i> spp.
Shasta Daisy†	<i>Chrysanthemum x superbum</i>
Statice	<i>Limonium latifolia</i>
Statice, German	<i>Gonolimon tartaricum</i>

PERENNIALS (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Sweet Flag	<i>Acorus calamus</i>
Tickseed†	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Texas Bluebonnet	<i>Lupinus texensis</i>
Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.
Wonder Flower	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>
Yarrow†	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Zephyr Lily	<i>Zephyranthes</i> spp.

* Applications of **UP-End HydroCap** to immature ferns (during periods of new growth of fronds) may result in some injury.

† These plants have shown tolerance to **UP-End HydroCap** applications of 4.2 pints (2.1 quarts) in wildflower plantings established from seed.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Common Name	Scientific Name
Beach Grass	<i>Ammophila breviligulata</i>
Fescue, Blue	<i>Festuca glauca</i>
Fescue, Sheep	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Reed Canary Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Reed, Giant	<i>Arundo</i> spp.
Ribbon Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Tufted Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>

BEDDING PLANTS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ageratum	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>
Alyssum*	<i>Alyssum saxatile</i>
Anemone, Poppy-flowered	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>
Artemisia	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Balloonflower	<i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>
Begonia*	<i>Begonia</i> spp.
Cabbage, Ornamental	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>
Caladium	<i>Caladium</i> spp.
Cast-Iron Plant	<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>
China Aster*	<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>
Crocasmia, Montbretia	<i>Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora</i>
Dahlia*	<i>Dahlia</i> spp.
Dianthus	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Dusty Miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>
Gayfeather	<i>Liatris</i> spp.
Gazania, Treasure Flower	<i>Gazania rigens</i>
Gazania, Trailing	<i>Gazania rigens leucolaena</i>
Gloxinia	<i>Gloxinia simningia</i>
Kale, Ornamental	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Marigold, African	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>
Moss Rose*	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Mum, Garden	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Periwinkle*	<i>Vinca major</i>
Periwinkle, Rose	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Petunia*	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Plumosa Cockscomb	<i>Celosia cristata</i>
Portulaca*	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>

BEDDING PLANTS (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Salvia*	<i>Salvia splendens</i>
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Statice*	<i>Limonium</i> spp.
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Vinca*	<i>Vinca major</i>

*Do not apply **UP-End HydroCap** sooner than four weeks after transplanting for these annuals. Use the lower labeled rate.

UP-End HydroCap may be used on plant species not listed on this label. Determine the suitability for such uses by treating a small number of such plants at the specified rate. Evaluate treated plants 1 - 2 months following treatment for possible injury.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: DO NOT STORE BELOW 15° F. Extended storage at temperatures below 15° F can result in the formation of crystals on the bottom of container. If crystallization does occur, store the container on its side at room temperature (70° F) and rock occasionally until crystals dissolve.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by 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 HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse after emptying, then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Containers less than or equal to 5 gallons: 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 rinse 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.

Containers larger than 5 gallons: triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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