Indaziflam GRZ

ABN: Rejuvra, Rejuvra Herbicide

Suspension Concentrate

Preemergence Herbicide for the restoration and protection of Rangeland, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) lands, and Natural Areas including any of these sites that are grazed or cut for grass hay.

Editorial Note – [Bracketed text] is optional language

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Indaziflam (CAS No: 730979-19-8).....19.05%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 80.95%
TOTAL..... 100.00%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1609 **EPA Est.**

Contains 1.67 pounds of indaziflam per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

For MEDICAL and TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577
For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-800-331-2867

See [Back] [Side] Panel for First Aid Instructions and [Leaflet][Booklet] for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use. (Note to reviewer: Location of additional precautionary statements, directions for use will vary between those listed, depending on container type/size.)

FIRST AID	
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything to an unconscious person.
If on skin:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
For MEDICAL Emergencies Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577 Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	

ACCEPTED
7/13/2022
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No. 432-1609

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- shoes plus socks.
- Chemical resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride or Viton.

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 STATEMENTS

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.
- Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and plants. DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean watermark. DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of rinsate or washwater. This product may impact water through spray drift or runoff. Follow directions for use to avoid spray drift and runoff. A level well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential of this product entering water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Ground Water Advisory: This pesticide has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory: This pesticide may impact water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read the entire label before using 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.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING.

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 intervals. 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:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- shoes plus socks.
- Chemical resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber. nitrile rubber. neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride or Viton.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Indaziflam GRZ is a selective, preemergence, alkylazine herbicide for control of many annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in rangeland, CRP land, and natural areas.

Indaziflam GRZ controls weeds by reducing the emergence of seedlings through inhibition of cellulose biosynthesis (CB Inhibitor). Necrosis or yellowing may also be observed if the herbicide is applied to herbaceous tissue e.g., leaves and green stems of susceptible plants. The herbicide needs to be activated prior to weed germination for most effective control. For maximum activity against germinating weeds, Indaziflam GRZ requires moisture (0.25-0.5 inches rainfall or equivalent moisture from snowfall) within several weeks after application to activate the herbicide.

Indaziflam GRZ has minimal post emergence activity and generally does not control weeds that have emerged. A post emergence herbicide may be mixed with Indaziflam GRZ to control existing weeds. Indaziflam GRZ does not control weeds arising from perennial reproductive structures, such as tubers or rhizomes, or woody vegetation.

Indaziflam GRZ can be applied to terrestrial non-crop sites that contain areas of casual water of a temporary nature as a result of surface water collecting in equipment wheel ruts or in other depressions created by management activities.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT apply directly to water or to soil where standing water is present except as specified on this label.
- DO NOT apply in or on irrigation ditches.
- DO NOT allow spray drift or runoff to fall into irrigation ditches.
- DO NOT apply Indaziflam GRZ through an irrigation or chemigation system.
- DO NOT apply or otherwise permit this product or sprays containing this product to come into contact with any non-target crop or desirable plants growing outside of the treatment site.
- DO NOT apply to water saturated, frozen, or snow covered ground.
- Do not apply in situations where the soil can be easily washed, blown, or moved onto cropland or land containing desirable vegetation. Crops and desirable vegetation may be injured if treated soil is deposited into the areas where desirable vegetation is growing. Factors which can affect the movement of soil include surface soil texture, the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns.
- Do not use on newly seeded turf, residential lawns or commercial lawns, athletic fields, golf courses, sod farms, plant nurseries, greenhouse production sites, production or landscape ornamentals, or on trees grown in containers.
- DO NOT harvest hay within 40 days of any single application.
- DO NOT export hay from treated areas.
- DO NOT apply by air in the State of New York.
- Indaziflam GRZ is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau County or Suffolk County in New York State.

- Maximum use rates for areas that are grazed by livestock and/or rotated for hay:
    - Do not exceed 5 fl oz per acre of Indaziflam GRZ (0.065 lb active ingredient per acre) in a single application.
    - Do not exceed 6 fl oz per acre of Indaziflam GRZ (0.078 lb active ingredient per acre) in a 12-month period.
- Maximum use rates for areas that are not grazed by livestock and not cut for hay:
    - Do not exceed 7 fl oz per acre of Indaziflam GRZ (0.091 lb active ingredient per acre) in a single application.
    - Do not exceed 10 fl oz per acre of Indaziflam GRZ (0.130 lb active ingredient per acre) in a 12-month period.
- DO NOT make more than two applications in a 12-month period. Allow at least 60 days between applications.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Applications made to areas where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops.
- Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of Indaziflam GRZ.
- Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for Indaziflam GRZ movement by soil erosion, by wind, or water.
- Applications should be made only when there is little or no risk of spray drift or movement of applied product into sensitive areas. Sensitive areas are defined as bodies of water (ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams), habitats of endangered species and non-labeled agricultural crop areas. Refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label for more details.
- Indaziflam GRZ is not intended for use on areas grown for grass seed production or on areas intensively managed for grass hay production. This includes, but is not limited to, intensively managed grass production pastures with species such as timothy (*Phleum pratense*), fescues (*Festuca* species), bluegrasses (*Poa* species such as Kentucky bluegrass) and perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*).

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Indaziflam GRZ may be applied using ground or aerial equipment. Properly calibrate spray equipment according to the manufacturer's directions and check that the equipment is working properly prior to each use. Uniform application is essential for satisfactory weed control. Shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid excessive application and potential non-target injury.

For ground application use a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. For optimum performance with ground equipment, use a boomed spray system with flat fan nozzles set at the appropriate height and properly calibrated according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Boomless spray systems may not provide uniform coverage across the spray swath and may result in reduced performance. Performance with boomless spray systems may be improved by using higher water volumes. The use of hand-held, backpack, or ATV/UTV-mounted spray equipment is allowed when treating smaller areas. The water volume and use rates are the same on a given area as if treating with a much larger boom sprayer.

For aerial application use a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. Higher water volume rates may be required to achieve an acceptable level of weed control. To avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops the distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.

See the Spray Drift Management section for more details on ground and aerial application.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Ensure that the application equipment has been thoroughly cleaned from previous use before using to apply Indaziflam GRZ. Fill the spray tank with 1/2 of the required volume of water prior to the addition of Indaziflam GRZ. Add the proper amount of Indaziflam GRZ, and then add the rest of the water. Maintain sufficient agitation to ensure an adequate spray mixture during application. If Indaziflam GRZ is to be applied in a mixture with other pesticides, add the appropriate amounts of the tank mix partners in the following order: (a) products in water-soluble packaging (WSP), (b) wettable powders (WP), (c) wettable granules (WG) or other dry flowables, (d) fertilizers, (e) **Indaziflam GRZ,** (f) other aqueous suspension concentrates (SC), (g) soluble liquids (including glyphosate formulations), (h) emulsifiable concentrates and other organic-solvent based formulations, (i) adjuvants. Continue to fill the tank with water to the desired volume while agitating. **Maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure a uniform spray mixture.**

Re-suspending Indaziflam GRZ in Spray Solution: Like other suspension concentrates, Indaziflam GRZ will settle if left standing without agitation. Re-agitate the spray solution before application.

COMPATIBILITY TESTING WITH OTHER PESTICIDES

A compatibility test must be conducted with any potential tank mix partner with Indaziflam GRZ. Using a clear container, conduct the test as described below:
Fill the container three-quarters full with water.

1. Add the appropriate amount of tank mix partner in the following order: (a) wettable powders, (b) dry flowables, (c) fertilizers, (d) **Indaziflam GRZ,** (e) other aqueous suspensions, (f) soluble liquids, (g) emulsifiable concentrates, (h) adjuvants. Shake or gently stir after each addition to mix thoroughly.

2. After adding all ingredients, let the mixture stand for 15 minutes and look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, and heavy oily film or other signs of incompatibility.
3. If the compatibility test shows signs of incompatibility, DO NOT tank mix the product tested with Indaziflam GRZ.

RESTORATION AND PROTECTION OF RANGELAND, CRP LAND AND NATURAL AREAS

Indaziflam GRZ may be used to control annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and other labeled weeds to restore and protect rangeland, CRP land, and natural areas e.g., parks and open space, wildlife management areas, recreational areas, fire rehabilitation areas, prairies and fire breaks. Indaziflam GRZ can be applied to areas that have trees present or will be planted to trees.

To release desirable perennial species for rangeland and CRP restoration, Indaziflam GRZ may be used to control the undesirable and invasive annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and other species listed in the Weeds Controlled section of this label. For applications made in California, See **Weeds Controlled and Suppressed in California**. The residual activity of Indaziflam GRZ will help prevent the reemergence of many of these weeds, allowing for recovery of desirable perennial grasses, forbs, shrubs and trees.

To reclaim lands severely infested with weeds, the invasive weed species must first be controlled to allow remnant desirable species to reestablish or, where necessary and practical, to be replanted. During some seasons, grazing animals may show a strong preference for areas free of annual grasses and other weeds. Intensive grazing on newly released or newly established perennial grasses can prevent or delay recovery. Grazing injury will be exacerbated if only small areas are treated resulting in a high concentration of grazing animals, or when treating small perennial grasses that can be uprooted by grazing animals. The desirable grasses and other species must be allowed time to reestablish before grazing or forage production is resumed. A typical restoration management program may require two or more years to complete. Where practical, fencing or other measures may be needed to prevent early grazing of treated sites.

Heavy grazing after application and before sufficient precipitation to move the herbicide to the soil, will reduce the effective rate and distribution of Indaziflam GRZ on the soil surface. This can lead to reduced weed control. High concentrations of livestock in areas such as stock driveways, along fence rows, stock trails and fence corners where livestock congregate, will break the herbicide residual layer and lead to reduced weed control.

Removal of dense stands of annual grasses or other weeds in degraded areas with few perennial species remaining may result in large areas of bare ground devoid of vegetation. Before making applications in such areas, a multi-year restoration management plan should be in place.

Indaziflam GRZ controls a broad spectrum of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds but does not provide extended residual control of all annual species. Open space created by removal of annual grasses may be invaded by other non-desirable species, particularly broadleaf weeds or weeds that are more tolerant to low soil residual rates of Indaziflam GRZ. An adaptive management plan should be in place to deal with changing site conditions after annual grasses or other weeds are removed.

Timing of Application

For pre-emergence control of annual weeds apply several weeks prior to weed seed germination. For maximum weed control, apply during periods when sufficient precipitation to activate the herbicide is expected prior to target weed germination, but avoid application if heavy rain is expected which can move treated soil into areas with crops or other desirable vegetation. For applications targeting emerged or established weeds, mix Indaziflam GRZ with appropriate post-emergence herbicides (see Herbicide Mixtures section).

Use Rates

The desired rate of Indaziflam GRZ depends on the residual weed activity required and restrictions on the maximum amounts listed in the table below.

Indaziflam GRZ Rates for Rangeland, CRP and Natural Areas

	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Maximum Single Use Rate (fl oz/A)	Maximum Allowed in a 12-Month Period (fl oz/A)
Areas grazed by livestock and/or rotated for hay	3.5** - 5	5	6
Areas not grazed by livestock and not cut for hay	3.5** - 7	7	10

** The 3.5 fl oz rate of Indaziflam GRZ should only be used when weed pressure is low and when less preemergence residual control is desired. DO NOT harvest hay within 40 days of any single application.

To minimize the potential for desirable perennial grass injury on the areas listed below, use a maximum Indaziflam GRZ rate of 5 fl oz per acre, apply preemergence to avoid the need to add post emergence tank-mix partners, wait at least three years before making a sequential application, and monitor the outcome from treatment of small areas before large scale use:

- Areas with desirable perennial species not listed in the tolerant species table, especially if these species are a dominant component of the perennial plant population.
- Areas with desirable perennial *Poa* species (bluegrasses), *Lolium* species (ryegrasses) or *Festuca* species (fescues) (Some species in these genera may be severely injured or killed by Indaziflam GRZ).
- Areas with small or young perennial grasses.
- Areas where substantial soil disturbance has occurred such as from mining operations, landslides or areas previously managed as agriculture fields.
- Soils with 20% or more gravel content or soils with >90% sand.

Tolerant Established Species (for California see Tolerant Established Species in California)
The following tables list established species that have demonstrated tolerance to Indaziflam GRZ. When treating areas with desirable species not listed in the tables, treat a small area to confirm tolerance prior to large scale use.

Tolerant Established Grasses	
Basin wildrye	*Leymus cinereus*
Big bluestem	*Andropogon gerardii*
Blue grama	*Bouteloua gracilis*
Bluebunch wheatgrass	*Agropyron spicatum*
Buffalograss	*Buchloe dactyloides/Bouteloua dactyloides*
Canada bluegrass	*Poa compressa*
Crested wheatgrass	*Agropyon cristatum*
Green needlegrass	*Nassella viridula*
Indian ricegrass	*Oryzopsis hymenoides*
Intermediate wheatgrass	*Thinopyrum intermedium*
Kentucky bluegrass	*Poa pratensis*
Little bluestem	*Schizachyrium scoparium/Andropogon scoparius*
Needle-and-thread	*Hesperostipa comata*
Prairie Junegrass	*Koeleria macrantha*
Purple threeawn	*Aristida purpurea*
Sand dropseed	*Sporobolus cryptandrus*
Sandberg bluegrass	*Poa secunda*
Sideoats grama	*Bouteloua curtipendula*
Slender wheatgrass	*Agropyron trachycaulus/Elymus trachycaulus*
Smooth brome	*Bromus inermis*
Streambank wheatgrass	*Elymus lanceolatus*
Western wheatgrass	*Pascopyrum smithii*
Tolerant Established Forbs and shrubs	
Broom groundsel (*Senecio spartioides*)	*Senecio spartioides*
Fringed sage	*Artemisia frigida*
Lemon scurfpea	*Psoralidium lanceolatum*
White sage	*Artemisia ludoviciana*
Prickly pear	*Opuntia*
Porter's aster	*Symphyotrichum porteri*
Scarlet globemallow	*Sphaeralcea coccinea*
Short's milkvetch	*Astragalus shortianus*
Sulphur-flower buckwheat	*Eriogonum umbellatum*
Western ragweed	*Ambrosia psilostachya*
Wild tarragon	*Artemisia dracunculus*

Tolerant Established Species in California

Tolerant Established Grasses in California	
Blue grama	*Bouteloua gracilis*
Crested Wheatgrass	*Agropyon cristatum*
Green Needlegrass	*Nassella viridula*
Intermediate Wheatgrass	*Thinopyrum intermedium*
Needle-and-thread	*Hesperostipa comata*
Prairie Junegrass	*Koeleria macrantha*
Sand dropseed	*Sporobolus cryptandrus*
Streambank Wheatgrass	*Elymus lanceolatus*
Western Wheatgrass	*Pascopyrum smithii*
Tolerant Established Forbs and shrubs in California	
Broom Groundsel (*Senecio spartioides*)	*Senecio spartioides*
Fringed Sage	*Artemisia frigida*
Lemon Scurfpea	*Psoralidium lanceolatum*
White Sage	*Artemisia ludoviciana*
Prickly Pear	*Opuntia*
Porter's Aster	*Symphyotrichum porteri*
Scarlet Globemallow	*Sphaeralcea coccinea*
Short's Milkvetch	*Astragalus shortianus*
Sulphur - Flower Buckwheat	*Eriogonum umbellatum*
Western Ragweed	*Ambrosia psilostachya*
Wild Tarragon	*Artemisia dracunculus*

Herbicide Mixtures

For applications made after target weeds have germinated, mix Indaziflam GRZ with appropriate postemergence herbicides. Indaziflam GRZ may be mixed with Plateau (EPA Reg. No. 241-365, imazapic), glyphosate, Telar XP (EPA Reg. No. 432-1561), Escort XP (432-1549, metsulfuron-methyl), rimsulfuron, aminopyralid, picloram or other products labeled for the target use site. If the intent is to release desirable species in the treatment area, select herbicides that are selective on the desirable species. See Compatibility Testing With Other Pesticides section to ensure compatibility of tank mix partners prior to operational mixing.

Follow all use restrictions on this label and for all tank mix partners. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures 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.

Apply mixtures so that the spray solution covers the soil surface in a uniform manner. If uniform coverage is not achieved, preemergence activity will be inconsistent.

Replanting of Desirable Species in Rangeland, CRP or Natural Areas

Desirable rangeland and CRP species may be planted into areas treated with Indaziflam GRZ. Reseeding can occur at any time, but the recommendation is to wait at least 24 months after application before attempting to reseed. Before reseeding, a field bioassay must be completed. To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the species you plan to plant. The test strips should cross the entire area including knolls and low areas. Response to the field bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the species grown in the test strips. If no injury (e.g., poor germination, stunting, chlorosis, malformation, or necrosis) the species grown in the test strips may be planted.

Rotational Crop Restrictions

Rotational Crops	Minimum Plant Back Interval (Months After Indaziflam GRZ Application)
Cereal Crops e.g., Wheat, Corn, Sorghum, and Barley	22
Root Crops e.g., Carrot, Radish, Potato, and Sugar Beet	22
Soybean*	22

*Soybeans may be rotated after 22 months provided the forage and hay are not fed to livestock.

A field bioassay must then be completed prior to planting any rotational crop. To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the species you plan to plant. The test strips should cross the entire area including knolls and low areas. Response to the field bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the species grown in the test strips. If no injury (e.g., poor germination, stunting, chlorosis, malformation, or necrosis) the species grown in the test strips may be planted.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Indaziflam GRZ (For California, see Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Indaziflam GRZ in California)

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled	
American black nightshade	*Solanum americanum*
Bittercress	*Cardamine* sp.
California burclover	*Medicago polymorpha*
Canada thistle, common (from seed)	*Circium arvense*
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Chickweed, mouse-ear	*Cerastium vulgatum*
Clover, white	*Trifolium repens*
Common mullein (from seed)	*Erbascum thapsus*
Corn speedwell	*Veronica arvensis*
Cudweed, linear-leaf/purple	*Gnaphalium purpureum*
Curly dock (from seed)	*Rumex crispus*
Cutleaf evening primrose	*Oenothera laciniata*
Dalmatian toadflax (from seed)	*Linaria dalmatica*
Dandelion, cat's ear	*Hypochoeris radicata*
Dandelion, common (from seed)	*Taraxacum officinale*
Diffuse knapweed (from seed)	*Centaurea diffusa*
Doveweed	*Murdannia nudiflora*
Eclipta	*Eclipta alba*
Evening primrose, common	*Oenothera biennis*
Evening primrose, cutleaf	*Oenothera laciniata*
Filaree, redstem	*Erodium cicutarium*
Fleabane, blackleaved	*Conza bonariensis*

Florida pusley	*Richardia scabra*
Gromwell, yellow	*Amsinckia calycina*
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*
Hairy fleabane	*Erigeron bonariensis*
Hairy nightshade	*Solanum sarrachoides*
Halogeton	*Halogeton glomeratus*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Horseweed/Marestail	*Erigeron canadensis*
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Lawn burweed	*Soliva pterosperma*
Little mallow	*Malva parviflora*
Long-stalk phyllanthus	*Phyllanthus tenellus*
Musk thistle (from seed)	*Carduus nutans*
Panicle willowweed	*Epilobium paniculatum*
Plantain, buckhorn	*Plantago lanceolata*
Plantain, paleseed	*Plantago virginica*
Prostrate knotweed	*Polygonum aviculare*
Prostrate pigweed	*Amaranthus blitoides*
Prostrate spurge	*Euphorbia maculata*
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestirs*
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artimisiifolia*
Red tasselflower	*Emilia sonchifolia*
Redmaids	*Calandrinia caulescens*
Redroot pigweed	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Redstem fleabane/Storksbill	*Erodium cicutarium*
Russian thistle	*Salsola tragus*
Sahara Mustard	*Brassica tournefortii*
Shepherd's-purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus olerachus*
Spotted catsear	*Hypochoeris radica*
Stinknet/globe chamomile	*Oncosiphon piluliferum*
Stinkwort	*Dittrichia graveolens*
Swinecress	*Coronopus didymus*
Teasel, common (from seed)	*Dipsacus fullonum*
Tropic ageratum	*Ageratum conycoides*
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*
Wild buckwheat (from seed)	*Polygonum convolvulus*
Wild mustard	*Sinapis arvensis*
Yellow starthistle	*Centaurea solstitialis*
Grasses and Sedges Controlled	
Annual bluegrass	*Poa annua*
Annual bromegrass	*Bromus* spp.
Barnyardgrass, common	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bulbous bluegrass[#]	*Poa bulbosa*
Cheat grass	*Bromus secalinus*
Crabgrass	*Digitaria* species
Crabgrass, Henry	*Digitaria adscendens*
Crabgrass, large/hairy	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Crabgrass, smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*
Downy brome/Cheatgrass	*Bromus tectorum*
Foxtail brome	*Bromus rubens*
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*
Foxtail, yellow	*Pennisetum glaucum*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
Guineagrass	*Panicum maximum*
Japanese stiltrass	*Microstegium vimineum*
Jointed goatgrass	*Aegilops cylindrica*
Mediterranean grass	*Schismus barbatus*
Medusahead	*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*
Mouse barley	*Hordeum murinum*

Natal grass	*Melinis repens*
Rice flatsedge	*Cyperus iria*
Ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium multiflorum*
Ryegrass, perennial	*Lolium perenne*
Sandbur	*Cenchrus longispinus*
Sedge, annual	*Cyperus* spp.
Sprangletop	*Leptochloa* spp.
Tufted lovegrass	*Eragrostis pectinacea*
Ventenata	*Ventenata dubia*
Weeds Suppressed	
Black medic	*Medicago lupulina*
Black mustard	*Brassica nigra*
False chamomile	*Matricaria maritime*
Rye, Feral**	*Secale cereale*
London rocket	*Sisymbrium irio*
Prickly lettuce	*Lactuca serriola*
Sesbania, hemp	*Sesbania exaltata*
Sida, prickly/teaweed	*Sida spinosa*
Southern brassbuttons	*Cotula australis*
Sunflower, common	*Helianthus* spp.
Vetch, purple	*Vicia benghalensis*
Wild carrot	*Daucus carota*
Woodsorrell, yellow	*Oxalis stricta*
Woodsorrel/Oxalis	*Oxalis* species

** For best control use 7 fl oz/A and follow with a sequential application one or two years after the initial application
# Control prior to sprouting of new bulblets (does not control established perennial plants)

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Rejuvra in California

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled in California	
American black nightshade	*Solanum americanum*
Bittercress	*Cardamine* sp.
California burclover	*Medicago polymorpha*
Canada thistle, common (from seed)	*Circium arvense*
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Chickweed, mouse-ear	*Cerastium vulgatum*
Clover, white	*Trifolium repens*
Corn speedwell	*Veronica arvensis*
Cudweed, linear-leaf/purple	*Gnaphalium purpureum*
Curly dock (from seed)	*Rumex crispus*
Cutleaf evening primrose	*Oenothera laciniata*
Dandelion, cat's ear	*Hypochoeris radicata*
Dandelion, common (from seed)	*Taraxacum officinale*
Doveweed	*Murdannia nudiflora*
Eclipta	*Eclipta alba*
Evening primrose, common	*Oenothera biennis*
Evening primrose, cutleaf	*Oenothera laciniata*
Filaree, redstem	*Erodium cicutarium*
Fleabane, blackleaved	*Conza bonariensis*
Florida pusley	*Richardia scabra*
Gromwell, yellow	*Amsinckia calycina*
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*
Hairy fleabane	*Erigeron bonariensis*
Hairy nightshade	*Solanum sarrachoides*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Horseweed/Marestail	*Erigeron canadensis*
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Lawn burweed	*Soliva pterosperma*
Little mallow	*Malva parviflora*
Long-stalk phyllanthus	*Phyllanthus tenellus*
Panicle willowweed	*Epilobium paniculatum*
Plantain, buckhorn	*Plantago lanceolata*

Plantain, paleseed	*Plantago virginica*
Prostrate knotweed	*Polygonum aviculare*
Prostrate pigweed	*Amaranthus blitoides*
Prostrate spurge	*Euphorbia maculata*
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestirs*
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artimisiifolia*
Red tasselflower	*Emilia sonchifolia*
Redmaids	*Calandrinia caulescens*
Redroot pigweed	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Redstem fleabane/Storksbill	*Erodium cicutarium*
Russian thistle	*Salsola tragus*
Shepherd's-purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus olerachus*
Spotted catsear	*Hypochoeris radica*
Stinkwort	*Dittrichia graveolens*
Swinecress	*Coronopus didymus*
Tropic ageratum	*Ageratum conycoides*
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*
Wild buckwheat (from seed)	*Polygonum convolvulus*
Wild mustard	*Sinapis arvensis*
Yellow starthistle	*Centaurea solstitialis*
Grasses and Sedges Controlled in California	
Annual bluegrass	*Poa annua*
Annual bromegrass	*Bromus* spp.
Barnyardgrass, common	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Cheat grass	*Bromus secalinus*
Crabgrass	*Digitaria* species
Crabgrass, Henry	*Digitaria adscendens*
Crabgrass, large/hairy	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Crabgrass, smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*
Downy brome/Cheatgrass	*Bromus tectorum*
Foxtail brome	*Bromus rubens*
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*
Foxtail, yellow	*Pennisetum glaucum*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
Guineagrass	*Panicum maximum*
Medusahead	*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*
Mouse barley	*Hordeum murinum*
Rice flatsedge	*Cyperus iria*
Ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium multiflorum*
Ryegrass, perennial	*Lolium perenne*
Sandbur	*Cenchrus longispinus*
Sedge, annual	*Cyperus* spp.
Sprangletop	*Leptochloa* spp.
Tufted lovegrass	*Eragrostis pectinacea*
Ventenata[±]	*Ventenata dubia*
Weeds Suppressed in California	
Black medic	*Medicago lupulina*
Black mustard	*Brassica nigra*
False chamomile	*Matricaria maritime*
London rocket	*Sisymbrium irio*
Prickly lettuce	*Lactuca serriola*
Sesbania, hemp	*Sesbania exaltata*
Sida, prickly/teaweed	*Sida spinosa*
Southern brassbuttons	*Cotula australis*
Sunflower, common	*Helianthus* spp.
Vetch, purple	*Vicia benghalensis*
Wild carrot	*Daucus carota*
Woodsorrell, yellow	*Oxalis stricta*
Woodsorrel/Oxalis	*Oxalis* species

± In California use a minimum of 5 fl oz/A.

Resistance Management Guidelines

Indaziflam GRZ contains indaziflam, a Group 29 Herbicide (Cellulose Biosynthesis Inhibitor). There are no known instances of cross-resistance between this product and other classes of herbicides, or sites of action. Performance of this product is not affected by the presence of biotypes resistant to glyphosate, triazines, ALS-inhibiting, growth regulant, or other herbicide sites of action.

A given weed population may contain or evolve resistance to a herbicide after repeated use. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed to mitigate or delay resistance. The following Integrated Weed Management Techniques are effective in reducing problems with herbicide resistant weed biotypes. It is best to use multiple practices to manage or delay resistance, as no single strategy is likely to be totally effective.

Follow the best management practices listed below to delay the evolution of herbicide resistant weeds.

- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
    - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds
    - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species
    - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this SOA (Site of Action) have been found in your region.
- If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions.
- Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective sites of actions for each target weed.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different site of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, if practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices e.g., mechanical cultivation and biological management practices.
- To the extent possible, DO NOT allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing sites of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult to control weeds in the field.
- DO NOT use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same site of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Bayer distributor, Bayer representative or call 1-800-331-2867.

Spray Drift Management

Spray equipment and weather affect spray drift. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator. The applicator is responsible for considering all factors when making application decisions. To reduce the potential for drift, equipment must be set to apply medium or coarser droplets (ASABE Standard 572.1). Follow the nozzle manufacturer's directions on pressure, orientation, spray volume, and other factors in order to minimize drift and optimize coverage and weed control. For ground application use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For aerial application spray at the lowest height that safely permits uniform coverage of the soil and minimizes droplet evaporation. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Sensitive Areas

Sensitive areas are defined as bodies of water (ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams), habitats of endangered species and non-labeled agricultural crop areas. Applicators must take all precautions necessary to keep spray drift from reaching sensitive areas. Only apply when the potential for drift to sensitive areas is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

DO NOT apply under circumstances where spray drift can reach unprotected persons, food, or forage, except as otherwise permitted by this label. Food or forage may be rendered unfit for sale, use, or consumption.

Wind

Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing. Many factors influence spray drift potential including droplet size, equipment type, and local terrain. Drift potential increases if wind is in excess of 10 mph, gusty, or below 2 mph (due to inversion potential). Always make applications when there is some air movement to determine the direction and distance of possible spray drift. The applicator should be familiar with local conditions and how it may influence spray drift.

Temperature Inversion

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude

and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

Controlling Droplet Size
An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift by producing larger droplets of a uniform size.
- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Shielded Sprayers
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" designation.

Rigid, Non-refillable containers small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons)
Non-refillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.
Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and Local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Rigid Non-refillable containers that are too large to shake (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons)
Non-refillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. 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. 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 or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and Local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled, or Turned Upside Down):
Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration, and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour, or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

DO NOT transport if container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill fire, or other emergency, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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NET CONTENTS:

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